THE

MONTHLY

MAGAZINE;

OR,

BRITISH REGISTER.

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REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE, &c.

REPORT OF AGRICULTURE, &c.

REPORT OF THE WEATHER.

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MONTHLY MAGAZINE;

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MUSEUM
NATURAL HISTORY

On the 28th of January was published, the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER *to the Sixteenth Volume of the* MONTHLY MAGAZINE, *containing—A comprehensive Retrospect of the Progress of* BRITISH LITERATURE *during the last six Months—and similar Retrospects of* FRENCH, *and* SPANISH LITERATURE; *with* INDEXES, TITLE, &c.

BRITISH MUSEUM NATURAL HISTORY

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 111.] FEBRUARY 1, 1804. [1, of VOL. 17.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A Few mornings ago I paid a visit to the British Museum, where, among other reliques of Egyptian grandeur, I saw the large Sarcophagus, now affirmed to be the *actual tomb* of ALEXANDER THE GREAT. Whatever value it might derive from its beauty or antiquity, was, in my mind, superseded by the reflection, that it had been once the little tenement, where, by the vicissitude of human things, the bones of a conqueror had mouldered in silence. Those remarkable lines of Juvenal rushed instantly on my recollection:

"Unus PELLÆO JUVENI *non* sufficit orbis:
Æstuat infelix angusto limite mundi,
Ut Gyaræ clausus scopulis, parvaque Seripho.
Quum tamen a figulis munitam intraverit urbem,
SARCOPHAGO *contentus erit.*"

Yet the opinion, I thought, was not to be too hastily adopted; and I determined to consult every authority within my reach, whether classical or of a later era, that might tend to throw light upon so curious a subject.

ALEXANDER, it appears from Plutarch, had formed the design of erecting a monument for himself; he intended to expend upon the workmanship ten thousand talents, and had fixed upon Staticrates for his architect, whose genius, we are told, promised an happy boldness and grandeur in every thing he planned. But death checked the conquests and the pride of Alexander prematurely; and for many days, while the generals were disputing, his body lay unembalmed in a sultry place.

Aridæus, to whose care the funeral was afterward intrusted, spent two years in making preparations; and Perdiccas, out of love to his native country, was desirous the body should be sent to the royal sepulchres in Macedon; but Aridæus, pleading the King's express direction, succeeded in carrying it to Egypt. Diodorus Siculus (l. xviii. § 26.) relates the funeral procession as it was conducted from Babylon by Perdiccas, and received upon the borders of Syria by Ptolomy Lagus, in the third year of the 114th Olympiad; whence the body was at first intended to have been sent to the Temple of Ammon, in the Sands of Lybia, but was, at length, carried, by Ptolomy, to Alexandria, "where he prepared a shrine whose magnitude as well as structure was worthy the glory and the greatness of Alexander, in which it was deposited with unusual pomp."*

That Ptolomy brought the body to Alexandria is undoubted; but there is one fact concerning it which is omitted by the earlier writers, and which we only ascertain from Quintus Curtius, that having received the body from Perdiccas, Ptolomy first conducted it to MEMPHIS, whence, *a few years after, he translated it to Alexandria.*

"Ceterum corpus ejus à Ptolemæo, cui Egyptus cesserat, MEMPHIM; *et inde paucis post annis Alexandriam translatum est:* omnisque memoriæ ac nomini honos habetur." (Lib. x. c. 10.)

If, as is universally acknowledged, Ptolomy built a magnificent temple solely for the reception of Alexander's body, the silence of other writers, as to the resting of his corpse at Memphis, may be easily reconciled.

Ptolomy *Lagus*, it appears, had deposited the body of Alexander in a coffin of gold, but one of his successors, Ptolomy *Coccus*, (or *Cybiosactes*, as he is more frequently called), carried it away, and left a glass one in its room: for this we have the express authority of Strabo, who says

Το δε σωμα του Αλεξανδρου κομισας, ὁ Πτολεμαιος εκηδευσεν εν τη Αλεξανδρεια, οπου νυν ἑτι κειται· ε μεν εν τη αυτη πυελλῳ· ὑαλινη γαρ αυτη, εκεινος δε εν χρυσῃ κατεθηκεν. Εσυλησε δ'αυτην ὁ Κοκκης, ὁ Παφιστακιος επικληθεις Πτολεμαιος, εκ της Συριας επελθων· και εκπεσων ευδυς ὡσ' ανηπτα αυτῳ τα συλα γενεσθαι.. (Strabo, lib. xiii.)

This glass coffin was remaining in the

* These are the words of Diodorus Siculus: καλασκευασεν εν τεμενος κατα το μεγεθος και κατα την καλασκευην της Αλεξανδρα δοξης αξιον, εν ῳ κηδευσας αυτον, και θυσιαις ηρωικαις και αγωσι μεγαλοπρεπεσι τιμησας, ε παρ' ανθρωπων μονον, αλλα και παρα θεων καλας αμοιβας ελαβεν. lib. xviii. §. 27.

days of Strabo: and was, no doubt, the ſame which contained the body when the tomb of Alexander was viſited by Auguſtus.

Auguſtus's fondneſs for Egyptian ſcience is frequently mentioned by the claſſic writers; and Suetonius tells us (Edit. Caſaubon. Par. 1610. p. 28. l. 2.) that in the early part of his reign he ſealed his letters and public inſtruments with the image of the Sphinx, which he afterwards exchanged for that of Alexander. Suetonius and Dio Caſſius both enter into particulars with regard to the viſit of Auguſtus. Suetonius ſays that the body having been taken from its ſhrine, was viewed by Auguſtus with the utmoſt veneration, that he ſcattered flowers over it, and adorned it with a golden crown; and that being aſked if he would not alſo view the remains of Ptolomy, he anſwered, with indignation, that he came to ſee the body of a king, not thoſe of men.* And Dio Caſſius tells us, that at this time the face of Alexander ſuffered injury. (και μετα ταυτα μεν τε Αλεξανδρου σωμα ειδε και αυτου και προσηψατο, ὡςε τι της ρινος, ὡς φασι, θραυσθηναι)†. This was in the year of Rome 724.

When the ſhrine of Alexander was next diſturbed, we are not told; but Suetonius, deſcribing the familiar manners of Caligula, obſerves, that he very frequently wore the triumphal dreſs before his expedition; and ſometimes *the thorax of Alexander*, TAKEN FROM HIS TOMB. (Triumphalem quidem ornatum etiam ante expeditionem geſtavit; interdum et Magni ALEXANDRI *thoracem repetitum e conditorio ejus.*) But this does not imply that the Emperor himſelf brought it from Alexandria, for Caligula never was in Egypt.

The next imperial viſit, on record, to Alexander's tomb was that of Severus, in the year of Rome 953, who, fearing the effect of the hieratic writings in raiſing commotions among the people, cloſed both them and the body from public view. (Dio Caſſius, lib. lxxiv. §. 13.) Kirchman, (iii. 15.) ſays the Sepulchre was cloſed by doors.

When Caracalla came to Alexandria, it is related by Herodian (lib. iv. c. 15.) not that he opened the tomb, or even enquired to ſee the duſt of Alexander, but that, having offered ſacrifice in the Temple, he viſited th monument, and taking off the imperial ornaments, placed them upon it, in honour to his memory. (Ελθων εις το Αλεξανδρου μνημα, την τε χλαμυδα, ην εφερεν αλουργη, δαλολιθες τε ως ειχε λιθων τιμιων, ζωστηρας τε και ει τι πολυτελες σφεδρα περιελων εαυτε, εστεθηκε τη εκεινου σορω.—

Thus far we find that the materials with which the claſſic writers ſupply us, are far from deciſive on the point in queſtion, They mention a *gold* coffin, and a *glaſs* one, but ſay nothing either of the deſtruction of the latter, or of its renewal in a marble form.

Of the Oriential writers, I can ſay little, the only one my opportunities allowed me to examine was Abdollatiph, who is perfectly ſilent on the point in queſtion.

I ſhall now, Sir, turn the attention of your readers to whatever has been mentioned relating to the tomb of Alexander, by travellers of a later period.—That the Saracens had a tradition, that it ſtill remained among them, has often been atteſted. The firſt I believe of the modern travellers who mention it, is Martol, a Spaniard, who viſited Alexandria early in the ſixteenth century.—His words, literally tranſlated from the Spaniſh (lib. xi. c. 14) are theſe, "In the middle of the city, among the ruins of other edifices, is ſituated a ſmall building, or kind of temple; and within it a ſepulchre honoured much by the ſectaries, who believe it to contain the body of Alexander the Great. They call him Eſcander, reverence him as a prophet and a king, mention him in the koran, and many foreigners from diſtant countries reſort to viſit and pay their devotions at his ſepulchre."

The fact of the Saracens paying reſpect to Alexander's tomb is ſingular; and conſidering the great devaſtation which attended their conqueſts in other places, it is equally extraordinary that ſo much of the ancient walls of Alexandria ſhould remain entire.

Chriſtopher Furer, who viſited Egypt in 1565, enters into a minute account of Alexandria. (Itinerarium. Norimb. 1621, 4to.) But neither he or Boucher, (Bouquet ſacré. Par. 1613.) or Vanſleb, who went there in 1672, make the ſlighteſt mention of the tomb in queſtion. Pococke, however, bears cloſe upon the point; he ſays, "As the Mahometans have a great regard for the memory of Alexander, ſo there have been travellers, who relate that they pretended to have his body in ſome moſque, but at preſent they have no account of it." (Deſcr.

* Per idem tempus, conditorium et corpus Magni Alexandri, cum prolatum e penetrali ſubjeciſſet oculis, corona aurea impoſita ac floribus aſperſis veneratus eſt: conſultusque num eſt Ptolemæum inſpicere vellet, *regem ſe voluiſſe*, ait, *videre non, mortuos.*

†Dio Caſſius, Ed. Reimar. Hamb. 1752, lib. li. § 16.

(Descr. of the East. I. 4.). Norden particularly states that "The tomb of Alexander, which, according to the report of an author of the fifteeeth century, subsisted still in his time, and was respected by the Saracens, is no longer to be seen; even the tradition of the people concerning it is entirely lost. I have sought without success for this tomb; I have in vain endeavoured to inform myself about it." (Travels, p. 21). Niebuhr has said nothing on the subject; and Bruce, having stated in few words the account of Martol, thinks the existence of the tomb by no means probable.

Such are the writers of a later period, whose inquiries have in any way tended to illustrate this curious point. Sonnini, it appears, though minute in his description of the *Sarcophagus* now at the Museum, had no idea that it could have any relation to the Macedonian hero; and Denon, though he thought the hieroglyphics inscribed upon it would furnish materials for whole volumes of Dissertations, never guessed that Alexander would be the subject of a single chapter.

Sonnini's description of the Sarcophagus, as he saw it in the mosque of St. Athanasius, deserves attention.

"I had heard mention made," he says, "of a curious monument, a kind of antique tomb deposited in a mosque without the precincts of Alexandria. To no purpose did I express a desire to see it; I was assured that the attempt would be dangerous, and withal impracticable. The French consul and M. Adanson earnestly entreated me not to think of it. M. Augustus, however, less timid, engaged to conduct me thither by stealth, and without the privity of other Frenchmen. A Janizary of the factory accompanied us: the Scheick of the mosque; *Iman*, as called by the Turks, *Curé* by the Christians, was waiting for us; and we were permitted to examine every thing tolerably at our our leisure, in consideration of a certain *douceur* agreed upon between M. Augustus and the priest. This temple is very ancient; it was reared by one of the Caliphs; the walls are incrusted with marbles of various colours, and there are still to be seen some beautiful remains of Mosaic work. The tomb, the object of our curiosity, and which may be considered as one of the most beautiful morsels of antiquity preserved in Egypt, had been transformed by the Mahometans into a kind of little pool, or reservoir consecrated to contain the water for their pious ablutions. It is very large, and would form an oblong rectangle, were not one of the shorter sides rounded in shape of a bathing tub, It was probably of old time covered with a lid; but no traces of it are now visible, and the laver is entirely open. It is all of a single piece, and of a superb marble spotted green, yellow, reddish, &c. on a ground of a beautiful black; but what renders it peculiarly interesting, is the prodigious quantity of small hieroglyphical characters with which it is impressed both inside and outwardly. A month would scarcely be sufficient to copy them faithfully: we have not hitherto of course had exact drawings of them. That which I saw on my return from Egypt in the possession of the Minister Berthin at Paris, could only serve to convey an idea of the monument, the hieroglyphics having been traced purely from imagination, and as chance directed. It is nearly the same thing as if, in trying to copy an inscription, one should content himself with writing down the letters, without order and without connection. Nevertheless, it is only by copying with scrupulous accuracy the figures of this symbolical language, that we can attain the knowledge of a mysterious composition, on which depends that of the history of a country once celebrated. When that language shall be understood, we may perhaps learn the original of the sarcophagus, and the history of the puissant man whose spoils it contained. Till then it is but the vain and flitting field of conjecture.

"By the side of the coffin, on a piece of grey marble, of which the pavement of the mosque is composed, I perceived a Greek inscription, but in Roman characters; as they were in a great measur obliterated, it must have required more time than we could spare to decypher them. All I was able to distinguish at the first glance was the word CONSTANTINON."

These, with a few additonal observations relating to the difficulty found by Europeans in gaining admission to the mosque, are all that Sonnini makes on the Sarcophagus.

Denon, the last traveller who saw the the Sarcophagus in its position in the mosque, throws no additional light upon its history; "Adjacent to the baths, (he remarks), stands one of the principal mosques, formerly a primitive church, under the name of St. Athanasius. This edifice, equally ruinous and magnificent, serves to give us an idea of the carelessness of the Turks toward those objects of which they are themselves most jealous. Before

our arrival, they suffered no Christian to approach it, and rather chose to protect it by a guard, than to repair the broken doors, which, in the state we found them, could be neither closed or moved upon their hinges.

"In the middle of the area of this mosque, inclosed in a small octagon temple, remains a hollow vessel of Egyptian stone."

Then, having dwelt upon its beauty, and conjectured it to have been a sarcophagus of ancient Egypt, he repeats Sonnini's observation: "It would have required a month to have copied it minutely." (Denon, Voy. ed. Par. p. 32. 33).

The last sentence, Sir, was falling from my pen, when I received the information that Mr. Clarke, who has deserved well of the world for his researches, is now employed in adducing proofs that the sarcophagus of the Museum really was the tomb of Alexander! Authorities from him I should certainly receive with pleasure; but, exclusive of that deficiency of intelligence so much to be lamented in the classic writers, there are other obstacles which require more talent than I possess to reconcile.

Let it be remembered, that the classic writers afford us no intelligence either as to the destruction of the glass coffin, or the removal of Alexander's reliques to a marble one; that about the present Sarcophagus, there is nothing Greek to corroborate the notion; that Alexander's was not the only tomb remarkable for grandeur within the walls of Alexandria; that the Mausoleum where the body lay, likewise contained the Ptolemies, who were probably inclosed within Sarcophagi not very dissimilar either in form or appearance from that of Alexander; that the tomb of Alexander was originally within the palace of the kings, far distant from the mosque of St. Athanasius; and, lastly, that the present Sarcophagus is covered with hieroglyphics, some of which bear a particular relation to the mysteries of Isis, and seem to place it, in point of antiquity, much higher than the time of Alexander.

Such, Sir, is the result of my inquiries with regard to the supposed tomb of Alexander; I shall now present your readers with two extracts from the Itinerarium of Furer, already mentioned, who relates, that, when he visited Alexandria about the middle of the sixteenth century, a cistern was shewn, in one of the mosques, in which Athanasius, who filled the archiepiscopal throne of Egypt from the year 326 to 373, was concealed from persecution. He is speaking of the temples within the city occupied by the Christians.

"Extra urbem, vero unum, duntaxat S. Georgii, prope parvum Castellum ad portum novum, quo loco olim Athanasium in cisternâ ab infidiis et persecutionibus Imperatoris Valentis servatum memorant." p. 9.

The other extract may possibly account for the injury which both this and other Sarcophagi, from Egypt, of the same kind, appear to have sustained internally from lime. He is mentioning the inhabitants of Alexandria. "Balneorum usus apud illos frequens admodum est, quorum plurima habent, pulchra juxta atque commoda, quæ maximam partem é marmore extructa sunt, in quibus lavantes unguento utuntur peculiari, ex auripigmento, calce vivâ et aquâ mixto; ad absumendos corporis pilos."

In hope of observations on my letter from some one of your readers, more intelligent than I pretend to be,

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

ŒDIPUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS somewhat surprized at the sarcastical manner in which a correspondent in your last Number reflects upon Dr. Calamy and myself, for including the celebrated Mr. John Ray among the Nonconformists. Surely he could not have read either the Doctor's work or mine. Dr. Calamy says that Mr. Ray quitted his fellowship in Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1662, because he could not comply with the act of Uniformity; and he refers to the Complete History of England, where it is expressly said that it was on August 24, of that year. Now I ask, For what reason did he quit his station and emolument at that time, if it was not because he could not conform to the terms which the Act required? and if he did not, and could not conform, he was properly a Nonconformist; unless it appeared that he altered his mind, and conformed afterwards, which is not pretended. But Dr. Calamy mentions, (on the authority of an intimate friend of Mr. Ray, from whom he himself received it) what were his particular objections against making the declaration which the Uniformity Act required; and he relates what Mr. Ray afterwards told Abp. Tillotson, "That, though he used the Common Prayer as a form, he could not declare his unfeigned assent

aſſent and conſent to all and every thing," &c. The Doctor alſo quotes Mr. Ray's own words in the preface to his book on the Wiſdom of God, viz. "That as he COULD NOT ſerve God in the CHURCH by his voice, he thought himſelf the more bound to do it by writing." Dr. Calamy was not unacquainted with what Mr. Pyke advanced in his funeral ſermon for Mr. Ray, for he refers to it. But this does not at all invalidate the above evidence of his Nonconformity; ſo that, though Mr. Ray could not properly be denominated a *Diſſenter*, he was not improperly ranked among the *Nonconformiſts*, who ſuffered, and were ſilenced, by the Act of Uniformity. I beg leave to refer your Correſpondent and Readers to what I have farther advanced on the ſubject, Noncon. Mem. vol. i. p. 274. laſt edition.

Hackney, I am, Sir, Your's, &c.
Jan. 17, 1804. S. PALMER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Monthly Magazine for January, a Query is addreſſed to the Edinburgh Reviewers reſpecting the evidence, on which they affirmed, that "the Engliſh tranſlation of Kempfer's Japan was very incomplete, and that the original entire work was lately publiſhed in French, and they believed, in German."

The Edinburgh Reviewer of Pinkerton's Geography, acknowledges the inaccuracy of the expreſſion, which he moſt probably would have perceived and corrected, if he had not been at a diſtance from Edinburgh when the fifth Number was printed. He meant to have ſaid; "the original entire work was lately publiſhed in *German*, and, we believe, in French."

He ſtill contends that the Engliſh verſion of Scheutzer *is very incomplete*; that the *original entire work* was lately publiſhed in German; and that, therefore, he was juſtified in cenſuring Mr. Pinkerton for not mentioning theſe circumſtances.

Two complete copies of Kempfer's Japan, one of them in the Author's own hand-writing, were purchaſed from the heirs of his niece, at her death, 1773, at Lemgo, by Profeſſor Dohm of Caſſel. From theſe manuſcripts the Profeſſor publiſhed E. Kempfer's Geſchite und Beſchreibung von Japan." 2 vol. 4to. Lemgo 1779. The Profeſſor ſtates circumſtantially the mode, in which he obtained theſe valuable manuſcripts: points out their variations from each other, and from the Engliſh and French verſions: and affirms that Scheutzer's tranſlation is in general paraphraſtical, and by no means accurate.

This German edition is noticed in the ſixty-firſt volume of the Monthly Review, 1779, p. 145. The Reviewer of it aſſerts, that the Sloanian manuſcript, depoſited in the Britiſh Muſeum, from which the Engliſh tranſlation was made, appears to him, after having compared it with ſeveral ſpecimens of Keempfer's hand-writing, *not to be the author's autograph.* In the ninth volume of Maty's Review, the *Catalogue raiſonné* of Meiners, in his "Hiſtoria Doctrinæ de vero Deo," is tranſcribed; in which the German edition of Keempfer is particularized.

In the third volume of "Beckman's Hiſtory of Inventions," p. 440, it is referred to in proof of a circumſtance, which is not mentioned in the Engliſh and French verſions.

Edinburgh, Jan. 14, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the annual Bill of Mortality, publiſhed in London at the cloſe of the laſt year, there ſtands recorded one inſtance of death by the Cow-pox. Now, were it true, that in the whole mortality of the year within the diſtrict, which theſe Bills include, amounting to 19,582 deaths, one, or even more than one perſon, had actually died of this complaint, it would but little affect the argument by which mankind are induced to adopt the practice of vaccine inoculation, ſince this practice affords an opportunity of quickly extirpating that dreadful diſeaſe, by which ſo many hundreds of thouſands of the human race are annually deſtroyed. But, Sir, it is not a fact that even one individual has thus fallen a ſacrifice to the diſeaſe in queſtion. It is diſtinctly aſcertained that the perſon, whoſe death is referred to in the Bill of laſt year, loſt her life from a violent inflammatory diſeaſe of the lungs. The particulars of this caſe, with thoſe of every other caſe of *ſuppoſed* death by Cow pox, which in former years has been inſerted in the London Bills, (for they have been alike ſuppoſitious) have been clearly made out; and will, ere long, be laid before the public, when the *very curious* authorities on which ſome, at leaſt, of theſe ſtatements reſt, will alſo appear. In the mean while, Sir, to undeceive the public thus far, will be a meritorious ſervice; and oblige

Spital-ſquare, Your obedient Servant,
Jan. 18, 1804. J. ADDINGTON.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION *of the* METEOR *which was seen in* LONDON *and* OTHER PLACES, NOV. 13, 1803, *at about* HALF PAST EIGHT *in the* EVENING.

With a Copper Plate.

THE different figures in the Plate, which accompany this Magazine, represent the meteor as it appeared to different persons situated at different places.

At its first appearance it seemed quite round, and well defined, except the part opposite to the direction in which it was moving, which seemed to project a little, and to terminate in a tail that extended to a small distance. On each side of this tail there were two or three smaller balls, tinged, at their extremities, with yellow and orange colours, and one or two with purple. The whole body continued to move together without any sensible difference in either colour or shape, till within about a second of its disappearance, when it suddenly altered its figure to something like the shape of an egg. At this moment its light became so intense, that it was with difficulty that the eye could bear to look at it. It seemed at this instant as if the meteor had before been covered with one external coat, which now burst, and exposed a surface of brightness far surpassing its former lustre.

The diameter of the large ball at its first appearance, subtended an angle of about twenty minutes of a degree; the smaller balls, which seemed nearly of the same size, were about a fifth part of the diameter of the large one. The altitude of the meteor was about 50 or 55 degrees, and continued nearly the same during the whole time of its appearance, which was about four or five seconds.

In two minutes after the appearance of this meteor, a noise was heard, which sounded like a distant clap of thunder; this gradually became fainter and fainter, till it was no longer audible. The sound seemed to follow the tract in which the meteor had before passed, and it lasted a minute and forty seconds. The meteor, as it moved along, had the general appearance of a sky-rocket.

It is very desirable, that people who happen to be so situated as to see a meteor, would take measures to obtain its altitude as correctly as possible, which may often be done with great accuracy, if the observer remember the spot on which he stood when he saw it. For, let him repair to that place with a Gunter's quadrant or other instrument that will measure altitudes correctly, and if he recollect any object, as a tree, church, &c. with which he compared the height of the meteor, he will easily get its altitude tolerably exact; if he were in a close situation, as among houses, he will be able to come still nearer the truth. Its bearings also may be had by means of a needle and compass.

If the observer should happen to be in a field, where there are no neighbouring objects with which to make a comparison, let him go to the place in which he stood when he saw the meteor, and there, having fixed a long rod or plain staff perpendicularly to the ground, let him recede from it, till, by looking over it, he see the top in a line with the place in which he had observed the meteor: if he then measure his distance from the stick, and the height of his eye from the level with the bottom, and then the length of the stick, he will be able to deduce the altitude of the meteor.

One gentleman supposes the apparent diameter of the late meteor to have subtended an angle of twenty degrees, and, by calculating the distance, from the interval between the appearance of the luminous body and hearing the sound, he finds the real diameter to be 280 yards, or its circumference about half a mile nearly; and also by accompanying the extent of tract through which it moved, with the time of its duration, its velocity is found to be between seven and eight miles per second.

In accounting for the nature and production of meteors, it is evident, that nothing can assist us more in our inquiries, than a knowledge of their dimensions, their distance, and the extent of space through which they move; and these can only be obtained by good observations. Although their appearance, and the manner in which they burst, are very curious, and ought to be attended to, yet these alone are not sufficient to throw much light upon them, when unassisted with any knowledge of their real situation and dimensions.

A person who saw the meteor passing over St. Ann's Church, Soho, describes it as an oblong elliptical solid, with a short radiating eruption from its preceding part, and numerous sparks from its hinder part. He compares it to the burning of combustible matter in oxygen. This gentleman saw the great meteor of August 18, 1783, which was round; but he thinks the one in November last was quite as large.

To

VIEWS OF THE GREAT METEOR,

which appeared November 6-1803.

AS SEEN AT GREENWICH.

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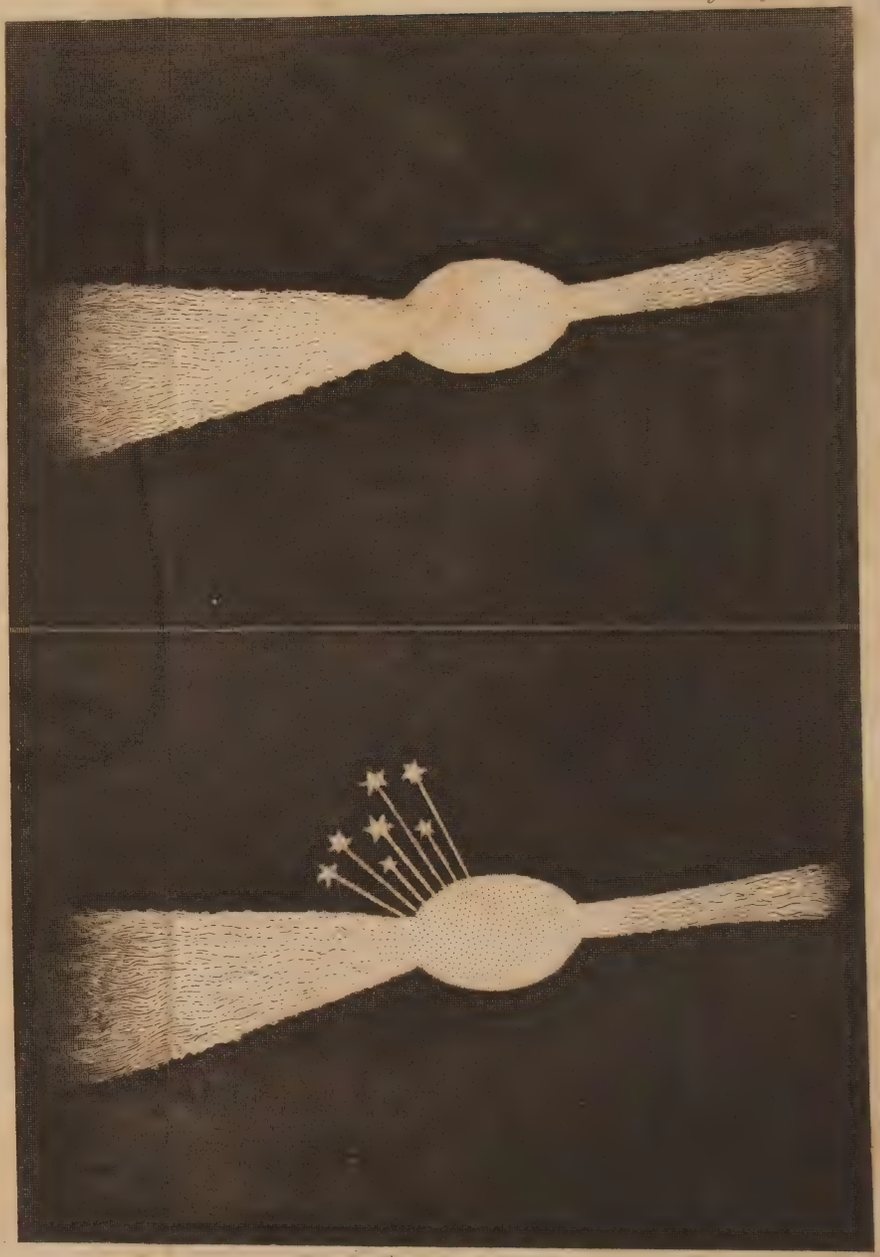

AS SEEN NEAR SOHO SQUARE.

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Published Feb.y 1-1804, by RICHARD PHILLIPS, N.° 71, St Paul's Church Yard.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHOEVER be the author of *Cantabrigiana*, he has done me honour in having mentioned me in such a cause, and with such men as those whom he has enumerated. But I was not of *Trinity*. What claim the *University* of CAMBRIDGE has in me, or I in that, is to be referred (and I fear it is but little) to *Peter-house*: to which college I was sent by my father, because it was a small one (a reason which did not altogether answer his expectations and mine) and for two other reasons of more prevailing and satisfactory inducement; that the learned and excellent Dr. LAW, father to the present CHIEF JUSTICE, who was also of *Peter-house*, then presided in it, and that Dr. JOHN JEBB, whose name will always be repeated with respect and affection by every lover of liberty and peace, of literature and science, of humanity and the welfare of mankind, had been a fellow of it, as the author of *Cantabrigiana* has remarked, and then resided near the college, in consequence of his marriage with Miss TORKINGTON, a lady truly worthy of him.

I am, your's sincerely,

CAPEL LOFFT.

Troston, near Bury, Suffolk,
4th Jan. 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD be glad to be informed by any of your readers, versed in historical or biographical enquiries, whether there exists any particular record of the life and actions of that great warrior and statesman, John Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, brother of Henry V.

Your's, &c.

J. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF you think it worthy of public attention, you will please to insert the account of the following discovery in your valuable Magazine.

As the influx of company to Cheltenham, for two or three years past, has been so considerable, that the saline wells have been drank dry every morning, in the height of the season, and the salts, prepared from them not sufficient for ordinary consumption, I have superintended boring the ground on the south side of that town during the greatest part of last summer, for the discovery of new springs, and have so far succeeded, that a well has been sunk forty-one feet deep, and six feet wide, which at this time contains twenty-two feet of water, of the same kind as the old spas, and not three hundred yards distant from them.

It must be satisfactory for the public at large, and for the proprietors of the New Theatre, and of other numerous buildings erecting at that place, to be informed, that a sufficient supply of water, so greatly distinguished for the cure of bilious diseases, can at all times be had at Cheltenham for any number of company.

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS JAMESON, M. D.

London, Dec. 26th, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG your numerous Readers, there must undoubtedly be some, who, with myself, labour under that inconvenience arising from the peculiar structure of the visual organ, called *Myopia*. I take leave therefore, Sir, to offer to the notice of my brother Myopes who may be your readers, the following observations; and to request also that some one will make known through this medium, whether his experience will furnish additional proof of the facts which I have taken the liberty to state; or whether, on the contrary, he may have found reason to allow the dicta of some scientific men on this subject; which, so far only as my small experience has furnished me with proofs, seem to be not well founded.

This disease, arising from a too great convexity of the cornea, whereby the rays of light converge too soon, and consequently unite before they reach the retina, is said to be always in a progressive state of amendment; the eye gradually flattening as we approach old age. In conformity to this doctrine, it is usually recommended to persons who require the aid of concave glasses, to begin with the deepest which they can conveniently bear: as the necessity for them will be continually decreasing, or, in other words, the eyes by their natural decay will be gradually adapting themselves to glasses of a lower number.

Now, Sir, facts the very reverse of this, have appeared to me to be established in each of the few cases into which I have had an opportunity of inquiring. In these cases, though few, I can fully rely upon the fidelity of the statements; for this defect of *Myopism* prevails considerably in my family, and it is from this source that I draw my information; and in each instance it has been found that with the advance of years, glasses deeper than those formerly used, were necessary; or, at least, advantageous; inasmuch as they defined distant objects with greater accuracy.

The

The subject will probably be deemed worthy of the attention which I have requested, when it be considered how highly injurious the abovementioned notion, (of the propriety of using at first the deepest glasses which the eye will admit,) must be, if general experience prove (and which I strongly suspect it will) that facts directly contrary to those upon which this advice is given, take place.

Yours, &c.

MYOPS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OBSERVE in a late number of your Magazine, that a writer who, under the signature of *Œdipus*, has given a disgraceful anecdote of Talleyrand, has also made a sidestroke at those of the French clergy, who have quitted their asylum in this country to resume their functions in their own. He calls them "vipers, the foremost to sting, and emulous of each other in their prayers for the Corsican despot's success in invading and desolating England!" I presume that the charge against them of peculiar forwardness in this business is not to be rigorously understood, and that no more is meant than that they act in correspondence with the rest of their order. Now, not to urge that these priests may really (with the mass of their countrymen) suppose that England is the aggressor in this war, and may regard their duty to their native land as paramount to gratitude for another—not to insist upon this consideration—I would ask, how can a clergy established and paid by a state, act otherwise in public concerns, than as the state bids them? Do they not everywhere bless and curse, preach and pray, according to the injunctions of that power which maintains them for its own support, just as it does every other species of standing force? Have we any instances, now-a-days, of a priest or a prophet who, like honest Balaam, hesitates to devote a public foe to destruction till he has received a special commission for it? If the French emigrant clergy were justifiable in returning to their posts when the consular republic had been universally acknowledged as one of the regular governments in Europe, (which none, I believe, but a few bigots have disputed), it became a part of their duty to act with respect to the new government as they would have done to the old. They were formerly the advocates for passive obedience in subjects, and they must be so now—they formerly denounced judgments against all the enemies of the *grand monarque*, and they must now do so against those of the *grand consul*. Moreover, they can scarcely be thought simple enough to imagine that prayers dictated from a political cabinet will have any effect in influencing the divine decrees; so that their sentiments of gratitude towards their English friends, need not receive any violent shock from a consciousness of the mischief they are doing us. Heartily do I wish that the French had no stronger arms to assail us with; for though I am not sure that our volunteers will be able to out-fight them, I have no doubt that we have plenty of those who can out-pray them. Your's, &c.

DAVUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WITHOUT entering into any discussion on the character of the late Mr. Robinson of Cambridge, I shall only observe, that his Lectures on Nonconformity, which I read many years ago, struck me as a most violent party performance, full of the credulity and malignity which never fail to accompany bigotry, whatever be the side it takes. Among other calumnies, the credit given to the horrid charge against James I. of having caused his eldest son, Prince Henry, to be poisoned, particularly shocked me, as I happened to be furnished with absolute proof that it was totally groundless. In the medical works of Sir Theodore Mayerne is a minute narration of the disease of this prince, which was a putrid fever of three weeks duration; and the treatment of which exhibits the whole range of practice in such cases, as it then existed. The names of the other medical attendants are mentioned, the whole train of symptoms, and the appearances on dissection, are accurately stated, and not a shadow of doubt can remain on the authenticity of the relation.

I must, however, do Mr. Robinson and his brother Nonconformists the justice to say, that they were not the only believers and propagators of this calumny against King James. In Dodsley's Collection of Poems, (vol. iii.) is "An Epistle from Florence, by the Honourable [Horace Walpole,]" which contains a sketch, by no means flattering, of the English kings. That of James I. is highly satirical, and ends with this line—

"Poison'd one son, and t'other sent to Spain."

But Mr. Cole might say of this writer, "The dog was a whig;" and, doubtless, whig-lies may well be matched against tory and jacobite lies. Your's, &c.

N. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BY permiſſion of the writer, I tranſmit, for inſertion in your reſpectable Miſcellany, a communication with which I have recently been favoured by that well known ſcientific phenomenon, Mr. John Gough. The ingenious eſſay "On the Cauſes of the Variety of the Human Voices," communicated, ſome years ago, by that gentleman, to the Literary and Philoſophical Society of Mancheſter, is of courſe well known to a numerous claſs of ſcientific readers, to whom the Memoirs of that once active and flouriſhing inſtitution heretofore preſented a fund of rational amuſement. The theory of uniſons and ſecondary vibrations by which that eſſay ſo ingeniouſly accounts, firſt for the different tones of different inſtruments of the ſame nominal and apparent ſtructure, and thence, by inference and analogy, for the diverſities of tone ſo remarkable in different human voices, muſt have carried its conviction to the mind of every ſcientific muſician and every reflecting obſerver of thoſe characteriſtic varieties which that theory profeſſes to explain. With the ſpeculative theorems of that eſſay the practical obſervations of the enſuing letter are naturally and intimately connected: and the judicious obſervations it contains, receive additional intereſt from the ſource whence they are derived. Cut off, in his earlieſt infancy, from all intercourſe with the world of knowledge and obſervation, through the cuſtomary inlet, the organ of ſight, Mr. Gough has been induced by the co-operation of this privation with his ardent and inſatiable thirſt of ſcience, to cultivate with extreme diligence the ſupplementary faculties of hearing and of touch. The acute perfection to which the latter of theſe has been improved and expanded, has been ſufficiently demonſtrated by the extent to which he has carried his practical reſearches into the minute ſcience of botany; and the exquiſiteneſs of his perceptions in the other kind—the promptitude with which he diſcovers the ſtature of the mereſt ſtranger by the firſt reſoundings of his voice (of which I have myſelf been witneſs), and the facility with which he recognizes the preſence, and diſcriminates the identity of his acquaintance, by merely liſtening to their reſpective breathings, equally illuſtrate the unprecedented degree of improvement to which he has expanded his hearing faculties: ſo that Mr. Gough is, in reality, one of thoſe *demonſtrative inſtances* of the omnipotency of mental energy, who juſtify the apparent hyperbole, with which I occaſionally ſtimulate the perſeverance of my pupils—that where determined effort and enthuſiaſtic diligence are not wanting, the blemiſhes of phyſical nature effectively diſappear, "the blind themſelves are penetrating; and the mute have tongues of fire!"

The communication originated (as will be apparent from the context) from the circumſtance of Mr. Gough's attendance upon my Lecture, "On the Education and Management of the Organs of Voice," during the ſhort courſe of Lectures (eight in number) that I have recently delivered in the town of Kendal "On the Science and Practice of Elocution;" and the ſuggeſtion of the writer is perfectly correct, that his remarks will tend to the improvement of my theory. With that theory, however, thoſe remarks are in perfect conſonance. In a previous Lecture "On the Structure, Phyſiology, and Offices of the Organs of Speech," which Mr. Gough (the remoteneſs of whoſe reſidence interfered with the regularity of his attendance) did not happen to hear, the ſecondary vibrations of the human voice through the whole of the cavities and fibres of the head were expreſsly traced; the reſpective characteriſtic tones were ſpecified, and demonſtrated, in their connexion with the reſpective organs of promulgation and modification, (the *roof*, the *noſtrils*, the *maxillaries*, &c.) and the practical appeal to the collateral evidence of the ſenſe of touch, by the application of the finger to the vibrating fibres of the head, during the ſpecific intonations, was dictated for the confirmation of the fact. Beyond this eſſential member of the animal frame, I confeſs, however, that my reſearches into the ramifications of the organ of voice had never been extended. The obſervations of my correſpondent expand the theory through a ſtill wider circuit; and the extenſion is demonſtratively juſt. The ſuggeſtion of the expanſion of ſonorous power, and conſequent diffuſion of ſound, through a wider circuit, in proportion to the *number* (not *loudneſs*) of the vibrating uniſons, and of the application of the powers of volition to the bringing of the reſpective vibratory fibres into the ſtate of uniſon required, (which may be extended to every deſcription of enunciative effort, as well as to the *theatrical whiſpering* to which it is here applied) will

will, alſo, be found of moſt eſpecial importance to all perſons whoſe profeſſional or public duties call for the emphatic exertions of the elocutionary powers. To ſuch perſons, therefore, I have no doubt that the diſcovery will be highly acceptable; and I proceed accordingly, to the quotation of Mr. Gough's letter.

SIR,

"THE ſpirit of inquiry, and the valuable obſervations which enriched your lecture on the education of the voice, encourage me to offer a few facts and reflections to your conſideration. The naked truth is ſimply this, I am vain enough to imagine myſelf able to improve your theory of the power of the human voice; and as the improvement demonſtrates the propriety of the rules which you have given to facilitate the attainment of this accompliſhment, I have ventured to trouble you with the following thoughts on the ſubject.

The egreſs of the voice is generally ſuppoſed to be confined to the aperture of the lips; but any perſon may convince himſelf, that this notion is ill founded, by a ſimple experiment. Let him place the tip of his finger upon his breaſt or the ſide of his forehead when he is ſpeaking, and the ſenſe of touch will inform him immediately, that the vibrations of the larynx are not reſtricted to the compaſs of the windpipe, but extend to the more diſtant parts of the head and cheſt, which vibrate in conjunction with the primary organs of voice. In fact the upper moiety of the ſpeaker's body becomes an extenſive field of ſound, reſembling a drum, every member of which vibrates as oft as a ſtroke is imparted to the parchment covering by the drumſtick. Experience ſhews, that a fixed quantity of percuſſive force produces ſounds, poſſeſſing greater or leſs powers, according as this force is permitted to act upon greater or leſs portions of vibrating ſurface. The notes of a clarionet can fill a circle a mile in diameter; but if the reed, or mouth-piece, be made to ſound, when diſunited from the tube, it cannot be heard at the diſtance of one hundred yards; though this inſtrument evidently produces vibrations in the latter inſtances, which are equal to thoſe it produced in the former.

Let us now ſubſtitute the larynx in place of the mouth-piece; alſo, let the cheſt, together with the head, repreſent the trunk of the clarionet; and this eaſy tranſition, from art to nature, explains the method whereby the power of the voice is increaſed: for it diſcovers the phyſical cauſes upon which the ſecret depends. This method conſiſts chiefly in contracting the upper extremity of the windpipe, ſo as to make the muſcles of the larynx reſt ſtrongly upon the breath, during its eſcape from the lungs. In this manner a quick ſucceſſion of powerful vibrations is produced; and theſe impulſes pervade the ſuperior moiety of the ſpeaker with a power proportionate to their primitive force. The upper part of his body is then converted into an automatic clarionet; the effect of which, in reſpect of diſtance, ariſes in part from the muſcular ſtrength of the larynx; and is derived partly from the magnitude of that portion of his body, which vibrates in company with the primary organs of voice.

I have now compleated the outline of my theory, by enumerating the phyſical principles which act in conjunction, ſo as to enlarge the power of the voice. Should the taſk of comparing my opinion with facts appear worth purſuing, you may eaſily confirm or refute the theory by making the compariſon: for my part, I ſhall take notice but of one incident of the kind; and this is, the circumſtance of powerful whiſpering, which you mention in your lecture on the education of the voice. Actors differ from other men, as they uſe their endeavours occaſionally to make their whiſpers intelligible to the multitude. This effort is exacted by the nature of the profeſſion, which requires certain ſecrets of the drama to be communicated to the audience apparently in the language of ſecrecy. The perſon who wiſhes to acquire this difficult attainment, will, probably, find the accompliſhment of his enterprize facilitated by making a proper uſe of the following facts. Firſt, if a body is forced to vibrate in conſequence of its connexion with another already in a ſtate of vibration, the greateſt effect will be produced when the two bodies are in uniſon. Second, the vibratory faculty of the cheſt may be altered by varying the preſſure of the muſcles belonging to this part of the human frame; in the ſame manner that the vibratory faculty is changed in a drum by altering the action of the braces. It follows from theſe properties of tranſmitted ſound, that the man will whiſper with the greateſt effect who can put his head and cheſt into uniſon with his larynx; when it is in a ſtate of extreme relaxation.

You very juſtly obſerve, that the ſcience is yet in its infancy, which teaches the art of giving power to the voice by a judicious management of the vocal organs. Should the preceding attempt advance the infant one ſtep towards maturity, the deſign of the preſent letter will be anſwered."

Middleſbaw, I am, &c.
Nov. 3, 1803. JOHN GOUGH.

To the obſervations of Mr. Gough on the ſonorous vibrations of the fibres of the cheſt, I have only to add, that, ſince the receipt of his letter, I have tried his hypotheſis, by the teſt which he ſuggeſts, both in private experiment and during my public exertions; that, to me at leaſt, thoſe experiments have appeared ſufficiently

ſufficiently ſatisfactory; and that the fact thus diſcovered appears to me an important addition to the means of practical improvement in elocutionary ſcience. If I may be permitted to judge of the ſucceſs of my own experiments, the application of the ſuggeſtion has added at leaſt one more to the manageable varieties and modifications of vocal intonation. Indeed, if the whole of my theory and that of Mr. Gough be not fallacious, this muſt eventually be the caſe: as nothing is more clear than that the improvement of any faculty muſt neceſſarily depend, in a very conſiderable degree, upon the accurate comprehenſion of the inſtrumentality by which the functions of that faculty are carried on; and as the human voice is not ſo ſtrictly ſpeaking a ſingle inſtrument, as a concert of many inſtruments, whoſe reſpective powers and characteriſtic tones are exceedingly different from each other; and as we have, evidently, the power, by the actions, compreſſions, tenſions, poſitions, and relaxations of the reſpective voluntary muſcles connected with each and all of theſe, to direct (partially or intirely) the influential or *ſecondary vibrations*, that reſpond to the original impulſes of the larynx, through one, or other, or ſeveral, or all of theſe, as occaſion, or inclination require, he who beſt knows the reſpective portions of this *automatic* band, from which the different intonations are to be elicited, will, neceſſarily, be beſt enabled to command the correſpondent tones, which the ſeveral paſſions, ſentiments, and combinations of language may require; and every diſcovery which extends the juſt theory of vocal vibrations, extends, accordingly, the practicable powers of elocutionary expreſſion.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

J. THELWALL.

Lancaſter, 15 Nov. 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Was in ſome degree ſurpriſed at the enquiries made by Mr. Barrett, in p. 400 of your laſt number, becauſe what he is projecting as a novelty, has been already before the public ſince the month of April laſt.

At the end of "An Eaſy Grammar of Geography by the Rev. J. Goldſmith," will be found a vocabulary of proper names of *places* divided and accented, in the way in which they are uſually pronounced. The author of that work conſulted ſome of the moſt learned men in this country, before it was put to preſs, who gave it as a decided opinion, that no general rules can be laid down for the pronunciation of certain combinations of letters in the names of places. Thus the *ſh, ſch, ch*, to which Mr. B. refers, will in proper names have different powers according to the language of the country, to which the place belongs: in *Rochelle*, for inſtance, the name of a town in France, the *ch*, muſt be pronounced as *ſh*, and accordingly in the Vocabulary alluded to, it is put "Ro-chèlle (pronounced Ro-ſhelle)." To take another inſtance or two from the ſame work, Brac-ci-à-no, and Ro-mag-na, provinces of Italy; if the *ci*, and the *a*, in the former, and the *g*, in the latter were, or could be, reduced, to Engliſh pronounciation, or in other words, if a general rule could be given, there would be no difficulty: but as that is impoſſible, thoſe words in Goldſmith's Grammar ſtand as follows, "Brac-ci-à-no (pronounced Bra-"chi-ar-no): Ro-mag-na (pronounced "Ro-m'a-na)." Other inſtances no leſs ſtriking might be ſelected from the ſame little work, but theſe are ſufficient to ſhow Mr. Barrett, that he is ſeeking what is not poſſible to be found. If he refer to Goldſmith's Grammar, he will alſo ſee that care has been taken not only to divide the ſeveral words into ſyllables, but alſo, to lay the accent on the proper ſyllable, affording at once a ſort of ſtandard to the ſcholar, and, in doubtful caſes, to the preceptor alſo.

Mr. B. ſays that, as "many reſpectable perſons aſſociate all their geographical knowledge, with names which they have few opportunities of hearing pronounced, and ſo ſubject themſelves to unmerited ridicule, it cannot be doubted that aſſiſtance in this reſpect, if afforded with tolerable accuracy, would be found particularly uſeful."

Of this aſſiſtance, I have, Sir, ſhown, the public is already in poſſeſſion. And I beg leave to remark that the ſole cauſe of the other complaint, viz. that geographical knowledge is almoſt always confined to names, has originated from the ſlovenly way in which introductory works of Geography are uſually written. In ſome we meet with a mere collection of names, deſcriptions of boundaries, and other technical terms, which it is almoſt impoſſible for a pupil to commit to memory, and, if learnt, convey to the mind no practical information; in others, there

is not a single map, which must ever be an effectual bar to the attainment of geographical knowledge. The pupil may learn from his book that Portugal is bounded in part by Spain, and in part by the Atlantic, or that the Pyrenees are the boundaries between France and Spain; but if he have no map before him to which he may refer, for the relative position which one country bears to another, the memory will be wearied, but the understanding cannot be informed.

How far these and other defects with which a multitude of what are called "Introductions or Guides to Geography," are chargeable, have been remedied in the little book to which I have referred, the public will judge for themselves. Mr. Barrett will, in some respects, at least, find in it, what he conceived were still among the *desiderata* in this pleasing and highly useful science.

Dec. 13. 1803. I am, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN compliance with the wish expressed by EBORACENSIS, I have transcribed from my common-place book a few memoranda in regard to *Beer*.

BERE is an Anglo-Saxon word for *barley*, so that we have not far to go for its etymology. Indeed they who are best skilled in the analogy that exists among the languages in the North of Europe, find a singular coincidence in the word before us, which is used with little variation for the same article, among them all. The Germans say *bier*; the Danes *bior*.

Tacitus, who knew the forefathers of our ancestors among their native woods, has left us a curious picture of their manners. He says their food was of the simplest kind; such as wild apples, the flesh of an animal recently killed, or coagulated milk. Without skill in cookery, and without seasoning to stimulate the palate, they ate to satisfy nature. But, he tells us, they did not *drink* with the sole view of quenching thirst; their love of liquor was indulged to particular excess: they were careless indeed as to its quantity, but not its quality. The Roman author says "Their beverage is *a liquor drawn from barley, or from wheat, and*, like the juice of the Grape, *fermented to a spirit*. The settlers on the banks of the Rhine provide themselves with wine." (Tacitus de Moribus Germanorum, sect. 23.) The original words are, "Potui humor ex hordeo aut frumento, in quamdam similitudinem vini corruptus. Proximi ripæ & vinum mercantur."

The Anglo Saxons, as well as all the northern tribes, were addicted to hard drinking, which accounts for the numerous drinking-horns with which the banquets, as they are exhibited in our earliest manuscripts, seem much better provided than with plates and dishes. Among the ancient Germans, says Tacitus, it was no disgrace to be sitting day and night, carousing and drinking. And such great drinkers were the Danes who were in England in the time of Edgar, that that monarch not only put down a great number of the alehouses which then existed, but suffered one only to be open in each of the villages and small towns, and ordained that pegs or studs should be fastened in the drinking cups and horns at stated distances, and that whosoever should drink beyond his mark should be obnoxious to a severe punishment.

The brewing vessel of those times was called *alfæth*, from *æl*, ale, and *fæt* a vat: and if we may credit the Laws of Athelstan (ap. Bromp. c. 19.) was made indifferently of iron, brass, or lead. The word *vat*, applied by our brewers at the present day, is, I believe, the only instance where the Saxon word is still used.

The Laws of Ina king of Wessex, in the year 728, mention both *ale* and *alehouses*: though the first assize was not fixed till the famous statute of the fifty first of Henry the 3d.

Although the brewers of London were not incorporated as a company till the time of Henry the 6th, 1438, they occur as a fraternity among the Rolls of Parliament considerably sooner, and are called the *Bere-brewers*.

From the patents in the Record Office at the Tower, it appears that in the first year of Edward the 4th the supervisorship of the bere-brewers throughout the kingdom was bestowed by the king on John Devenishe and others; and that their fee was a half-penny of silver upon every barrel. In the 5th of the same king this office was granted, for their lives, to Richard Bele, Robert Oldum and John Gyles. And in his 11th year we have a patent appointing 'John Gyles, William Gull, and John Nicholl, *scrutatores et supervisores de lez Beerebrewers London.*' That the export trade existed soon after, we have full proof, since in 1492, Henry the 7th granted license to a Fleming to export

export fifty tons of *ale called* BEER. Whether we are to understand, by this singular expression, that ale and beer were then distinguished as at present, on account of the larger portion of hops with which the latter is supplied, seems doubtful.

In the Domesday Survey, beer, brewers, malt and brewing, frequently occur; and in one of the inquisitions it is stated *braziabat cujuscunque uxor, xd.* that is, that, "from every man whose wife brewed, the superior lord received ten pence:" but I have found no mention of any thing which an antiquary could interpret *hops*. I have seen many books of receipts and payments, belonging to the religious of the middle ages, but do not recollect a single instance of their use. The Northumberland Houshold book, however, from 1512 to 1525 has a particular mention of *hops for breuing*, which seems to contradict the old received account, that hops and heresy came into England in the same reign: see Baker's Chronicle, among the casualties of Henry the 8th's reign, *viz.*

"About the 15th of Henry viii. it happened that diverse things were brought into England, whereupon this rhime was made:

Turkies, Carps, *Hopps*, Piccarell and *Beere*,
Came into England all in one Year."

This perhaps may relate only to the cultivation of *hops*, when they were first planted in England, though the produce might be imported before from Flanders.

The brewing of beer, however, is the subject of an entire section in the book I have just mentioned, an extract from which, as a few copies of the work were printed only by the duke of Northumberland, may be acceptable.

"*A Brewyng at Wresill.*

Fyrste, paide at Wresill for vi. quarters of malte aftir vs. the quartir xxxs.

Item paide for vi lb. of Hopps for the saide brewynge aftir 1d ob. the lb. ixd.

Item paide for v score Faggites for the saide brewynge aftir v Faggotts 1d. ande after iis. the C.—xxd.

Summa,——xxxijs. vd.

Whereof is made xii hoggeshedes of beyr; every hogeshede contenyng xlviii gallons which is in all cccciiii xxxvj gall. aftir ob. qu. the gall. Save iiis. viid. les at all—xxxiis. vd."

Wresill was one of the duke of Northumberland's castles, situated in Yorkshire, which lost its splendor in the civil wars.

Such, Mr. Editor, is all the information I can at present afford your correspondent: unless a remark or two upon the price of beer at different periods, be added.

At a dinner of the Salters' Company, in 1506, a kilderkin of ale cost 2s. 3d.

Among the disbursements of the Priory of St. Mary Huntingdon toward the close of Henry the 8th's reign we have

	s.	d.
"*Item*, for a doz. and a half of good ale, against the comyng of the visitors of our religion	2	3
"*Item*, for 10 doz. and ½ of good ale, against the visitation of my Lord of Lyncoln."	15	9

At a dinner of the Stationers' Company July 5, 1558, a barrel of beer had got up to 4s. 8d.; and in an inventory of the Stock in Trade belonging to the Mouth Tavern, Bishopsgate, 1612, we find "Two dussen and 8 bottles of ale reckoned at no less than 5s. 8d.

I wish your correspondent success in his researches, and am, Mr. Editor, his and your obedient Servant,

A PORTER-DRINKER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is rather surprising, considering the early attention which must have been paid to the productions of Nature, that our knowledge on this subject should still be in many instances very superficial and imperfect. A thorough acquaintance with the structure or composition of natural bodies requires much laborious investigation, and must long, perhaps to the end of the world, continue defective; but the history of the more sensible qualities of animals, vegetables, or minerals, and of the various circumstances attending them, which requires only attentive observation, it might have been presumed would have rapidly improved, and readily disentangled itself from any errors which might have been adopted in its infancy. That this has been the case in a great degree, cannot be denied; some of the many falsities respecting different subjects of natural history which formerly passed current, have appeared too extravagant for modern credulity, such as the ancient accounts of the *Dragon*, *Phœnix*, *Unicorn*, *Mermaid*, and other fictitious animals, whose existence, had it been real, must have been long since ascertained; the *Lynx* and the *Salamander* have been found wholly devoid of the wonderful qualities ascribed to them, and the story

respecting

reſpecting the *Pelican* may be pronounced a wilful miſrepreſentation. But if theſe accounts have at length been diſcarded, we are not without modern wonders of a very ſimilar nature; it is not many years ſince aſtoniſhment was excited by the deſcriptions given of the *Barnacle Gooſe*, the *Agnus Scythicus*, or Plant-animal, and of that enormous maſs of animal materials the *Kraken*. The Barnacle Gooſe is a large ſea-fowl, which it was aſſerted, was produced, not from the egg of its own ſpecies, like all other birds, but from a ſmall ſhell-fiſh of the multivalve kind. Da Coſta in his Natural Hiſtory of Britiſh Shells, noticing this ſtrange conceit, believed not only by the commonality, but even by learned naturaliſts, gives an inſtance in our countryman Gerard: he firmly believed it, by facts which he ſays came within his own knowledge, and after reciting the ſtory in a circumſtantial manner, gravely ends his narrative in the following words, "for the truth hereof, if any doubt, may it pleaſe them to repair unto me, and I ſhall ſatisfie them by the teſtimonie of good witneſſes;" but though firmly believed by great numbers, the ſtory is now well known to be totally unfounded. The Agnus Scythicus, or Plant-animal, was ſaid to grow in Tartary. It was produced from a ſeed reſembling that of the melon, and grew to about the height of three feet, having feet, hoofs, ears, and the whole head excepting horns, reſembling a Lamb. When wounded, a liquor oozed out like blood, and it lived as long as there was graſs or herbage around it; but when theſe were conſumed, it waſted and died. The wolves were very fond of it, &c. Two or three naturaliſts have written ſeriouſly on this ſubject; the creature has been ſhown in different muſeums; and a figure of it is given in one of the early volumes of the Philoſophical Tranſactions. It is ſcarcely neceſſary to add, that the inquiries of travellers concerning it have been fruitleſs. The Kraken has been deſcribed as an animal of a crab-like form; its back or upper part, when it riſes in the water, being at leaſt a mile and a half in circumference, and its horns ſometimes appearing as high and large as the maſts of middle-ſized veſſels. It has been ſuppoſed that if it were to take the largeſt man of war in its arms or claws, it would pull it down to the bottom. The ſuppoſed exiſtence of this creature reſts on the authority of Biſhop Pontoppidon, as, ſince his time, no further particulars have been obtained, except an account which appeared in the newſpapers of Auguſt 1786, the authenticity of which is very doubtful.

In ſome inſtances, the love of wonder has engrafted on real peculiarities much imaginary ſingularity, as in the accounts which have been given of the *Camelion*, the *Cookoo*, the *Elephant*, and the faſcinating power aſcribed to *Serpents*. We are by no means to diſcard ſuch accounts as unworthy of examination becauſe they contain a large portion of the marvellous; for though an apparent departure from the uſual œconomy of nature ſhould excite our caution, it will by no means warrant a haſty concluſion that it cannot be true; ſo far as competent teſtimony or fair reaſoning leads us we ought willingly to go, but the moment theſe guides forſake us, we ſhould ſtop, and conſider whether it is not better to ſuſpend our judgment than to riſk adopting an error. Had theſe principles been adhered to, the animals juſt mentioned would probably not have acquired ſo much celebrity.—Let us examine their pretenſions to it. The *Camelion* was ſaid to live on air; but on diſſection of ſome of them, their ſtomachs have been found full of ſmall inſects. Another quality aſcribed to this creature was that of changing at pleaſure the colour of its coat inſtantaneouſly: this, however, is only true in a very limited degree; they certainly have the power of dilating and contracting their ſkin, which may cauſe ſome alteration in its hue, as may alſo removal from ſunſhine to ſhade; it may likewiſe aſſume a different appearance when the creature is irritated or frighted, as we ſee in the fleſhy appendage of a Turkeys neck, and even in ſome degree in the human countenance, but beyond this it appears not to poſſeſs any peculiar qualities. Of the *Cookoo* we are told, that when the breeding ſeaſon arrives, it ſeeks for the neſt of a Yellow Hammer, a Hedge Sparrow, or other ſmall bird, and taking a proper opportunity of the abſence of the legal proprietor, it devours or deſtroys the eggs it finds, and lays one of its own in their room, which is hatched by the bird to whom the neſt belonged, who rears the young Cookoo as its own offſpring: other accounts include more extraordinary circumſtances, but they are ſo contrary to all that is known of other ſpecies of the feathered tribe, that, notwithſtanding they have of late been atteſted by ſome reſpectable authorities, I cannot avoid ſuſpecting that when we are in poſſeſſion of

more full and deciſive evidence on the ſubject, ſome of the particulars will be found erroneous. The *Elephant*, it was aſſerted, would never couple in a ſtate of domeſticity. This was aſcribed to the moſt elevated ſentiments, which, could they be proved, would indeed place this animal far above the level of the common nature of brutes. Buffon obſerves, "that to be agitated by the moſt ardent deſires and to deny themſelves the ſatisfaction of enjoying them; to love furiouſly and preſerve modeſty, are perhaps the laſt efforts of human virtue; which in this majeſtic animal are all ſuggeſted by inſtinct. Enraged that he cannot gratify his deſires without witneſſes, his fury, ſtronger than his paſſion, deſtroys the effects of the latter, provokes at the ſame time his anger, and is the cauſe that, in theſe inſtants, the Elephant is more dangerous than any other wild animal." The Britiſh dominions in India contain thouſands of living witneſſes to the falſity of this account.—The faſcinating power aſcribed to the Rattle Snake and other *Serpents*, was ſaid not only to affect Hares, Squirrels, Partridges and the like, in ſuch a manner as to make them run directly into their mouths, but even to extend its influence to the human ſpecies. The inquiries of Dr. Barton, and Mr. Rittenhouſe in America, where there muſt be the beſt opportunities for aſcertaining the fact, have, however, ſhown that this extraordinary circumſtance may be reſolved into the expreſſions of fear common to moſt ſmall animals when their own life or that of their young is in danger.

There are other accounts which cannot be called exaggerations, for, having been built on a falſe foundation, they are found to be wholly erroneous. Of this kind is the opinion which was very commonly entertained previous to the diſcovery of the analogy between lightning and the electric fluid, of the fall of *Thunder-bolts*. The form or ſubſtance of this body, which was ſuppoſed to be generated in the air during thunder-ſtorms, and to be the inſtrument of the miſchief they ſometimes occaſion, was wholly undetermined, though, from the great number of thunder-ſtorms which have happened ſince the creation, it might have been ſuppoſed they could not be very ſcarce in any country. Some years ago I was ſhown, by a collector of natural curioſities, ſeveral ſtones which he affirmed were thunder-bolts, though they evidently were nothing more than common black flints which happened to be merely ſimilar in form, and of which many more might have been readily found in almoſt any of our chalk-pits. This reputed concretion of lightning, or caput mortuum of the exploſion, or whatever elſe it was conceived to be, was not, however, always a flinty ſubſtance; the Philoſophical Tranſactions for 1738 contain an account of a ſmall ball of ſulphur found after a ſtorm in the Iſle of Wight, and ſuppoſed to have been generated in the air. But we well know the diſcharge of a thunder-cloud has no tendency to form ſuch bodies, and that if it had, they muſt have been very frequently found and conſequently well known to us.

The opinion of the *petrifaction of Water*, appears equally unfounded with the foregoing, although ſome years ſince it was adopted by naturaliſts, and is ſtill current in thoſe parts of England where Stalactites and other ſparry concretions are found. Dr. Plott (in his Hiſtory of Oxfordſhire) ſpeaking of Stalactites, ſays, that the very body of the water is turned into ſtone as it drops down from the rocks. It does not require an acquaintance with modern experiments on the compoſition or decompoſition of water, to be convinced that an unconfined fluid cannot be petrified, and, that, though water is the vehicle in forming ſparry concretions and incruſtations, it does not enter into their compoſition in a greater degree than into that of moſt other mineral ſubſtances. The petrifying quality aſcribed to the water of Lough-neagh lake in Ireland, aroſe entirely from the circumſtance of conſiderable quantities of foſſil wood having been found on the ſhores of it; but that the water itſelf contains no ſuch quality, has been fully proved by experiments made for the purpoſe.

In ſome inſtances, the improbability of the aſſerted fact juſtly excites doubts reſpecting it, although it may be of a nature which renders it very difficult to aſcertain the truth; ſuch is the opinion of no venemous animal living in Ireland; which implies the improbable circumſtance of ſomething in the ſoil or climate of that iſland ſo eſſentially different from this country, that animals which feel no inconvenience here could not exiſt there. We are far from certain that even of the few venemous animals of this country there are none in the interior part of Ireland: but even if this is really the caſe, it may be merely the conſequence of its being an iſland, and there may be others equally fortunate in this reſpect; nor

nor can it be expected that the naturalists of Ireland will ever attempt to determine the point by the importation of such animals; it would be folly to risk the introduction of a dangerous race of creatures, merely to refute an assertion so highly improbable.

Still more contrary to all probability are the accounts of *Toads* being found completely inclosed in masses of stone. That an animal to whom motion, respiration, and digestion are natural, should be capable of living in a situation which effectually precludes the exercise of these functions, not merely for a few hours, but for years, hundreds of years, or even thousands of years (for to so distant a period must we refer the formation of many kinds of stone) is a circumstance which must surely startle credulity itself, and cause us to hesitate in admitting its possibility on any thing short of the most full and competent testimony. I am aware that accounts of this kind are numerous, and that most of the persons who have given them appear to have had no doubts of what they related. The late learned and accute Mr. Wakefield asserted in your Magazine, that "the fact is unquestionable:" but with the highest respect for such distinguished authority, I am still inclined to think otherwise. That life should continue in any animal without the accession of nourishment, during such an immense period of time, is in the highest degree improbable. Lizards, snakes, and some insects will live a very considerable time without food; in the course of a few weeks, however, the want of nourishment is generally apparent, by the creature becoming thinner and less vigorous; I have seen Toads experience the same effect from a few days confinement without food. Mr. H. Baker (Philosophical Transactions 1740) has given an account of a common House-Beetle which he kept three years without food, and which the whole time appeared strong and vigorous (except that in cold weather it seemed more torpid) but though it appeared to be kept alive merely by air, Mr. Baker had no doubt that in its natural state it eats more solid food. That the Toad when at liberty feeds on small insects, I have had positive evidence, as well as that fresh air is necessary for its respiration; and surely no one will suppose that it can so materially differ from all other animals as not to require food or air; consequently it must be impossible for it to continue to exercise the usual functions of an animal in a situation where it is effectually deprived of these essentials. The only supposition then, which can give any degree of probability to such accounts is, that the animal may almost immediately after its inclosure fall into such a complete state of torpidity as to render air or nourishment unnecessary during an immense period of time. It is contrary to all our knowledge of animal nature to admit this supposition; for a total suspension of respiration and circulation implies, or at least must soon produce, an extinction of the vital principle; and if these powers were not completely stopt, there must be a consumption of air and substance from which in so great a length of time death would as certainly ensue: nor is it probable that the creature should be suddenly awaked out of such a profound torpidity, and, on the stone being cleft, immediately resume faculties which had lain dormant hundreds of years; yet most of the accounts relate that on the stone being broken, the animal crawled about and appeared to have suffered little inconvenience from its imprisonment, though if you take a Bat or other animal which usually passes the winter in a torpid state, from its retreat, it will for a considerable time exhibit little signs of life, and will in general require many days and the application of warmth to enable it to resume its natural faculties. On the whole, there is great reason to believe this wonderful story has arisen entirely from inattention. The Toad hides itself during the winter in holes and crevices, and the breaking of a stone may have often disturbed its retreat and given rise to a hasty conclusion that it came out of the stone: the accounts have generally been taken from labourers and ignorant persons, who prefer relating a wonder to examining into its reality.

Some other opinions, which probably, on examination, will be found erroneous, appear more within the reach of attentive observation, and consequently may be more easily determined: excuse me if I mention as an instance of this kind the relation of the *Porcupine* shooting or darting its quills at its assailants. That the creature possesses an excellent defence by erecting its quills, must be admitted; but the pretended power would destroy this advantage, as by irritation it might be provoked to discharge all its darts, and thus would become a most defenceless creature indeed, in which state it must remain exposed to all attacks, for it cannot be supposed that these strong quills would be very speedily renovated. Upon

examining

examining the animal, there appears no ground for believing, that it can voluntarily discharge its quills; and it has been justly observed, that it is no more probable, than that an enraged turkey-cock should shoot its feathers.

The accounts of female birds of different species putting out, in advanced age, the plumage of the male, naturally excite suspicion; there are, however, some accounts of this circumstance, which appear so well authenticated, that they demand attention, if they do not positively establish the fact. It must, however, be remembered, that the transformation is merely in outward appearance, the sex of the bird remaining (as might be expected) precisely as before.

The opinion which has been very commonly entertained even by many highly respectable naturalists, that all the shells, bones, fragments of marine animals, impressions of plants, and other adventitious matters, found buried in the earth, at all known depths, are remains of the Universal Deluge, is of a nature that its probability may be decided by judicious observation, and I believe will be found wholly untenable: but I must defer some remarks on this and other similar opinions to a future opportunity.

J. J. G.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* STATE *of the* WEATHER *in* GREENLAND *and* TERRA LABRADOR, *between the* YEARS 1790 *and* 1801.*

THESE observations may serve to confirm, elucidate, or render more complete, the information to be found relative to the climate and weather of these northern countries, to be found in several well-known Travels, and particularly in Cranz's History of Greenland.

The Moravian Brethren have now three communities, or missionary settlements, in Greenland:—1. New Herrnhut, built on the Balsriviere, on a peninsula not far from the Danish colony Godhaab, in 64° 14′ north latitude, and founded in 1733. —2. Lichtenfels in the Fischerfiorde, eighteen miles farther south, on an island four miles in circumference, founded in 1758. —3. Lichtenau, in South Greenland, in sixty-one degrees and a few minutes north latitude, on the bay of Agdluit. This settlement has existed since the year 1774.

The peninsula which is known by the name of Terra Labrador, extends from the fifty-second to the sixty-first degree of north latitude, so that the most northerly point of Labrador lies nearly under the same latitude as Cape Farewell, the most southern part of Greenland. Some members of the Moravian Brotherhood having discovered, in 1752 and 1764, that the Greenlanders and Eskimaux Indians were but one nation, and that they spoke a similar language, they gradually formed among the latter (whose dwellings are scattered over a coast about seven hundred miles in length,) the following missionary stations and communities:—1. Nain, in 1771, situated in 56° 55′ of north latitude.—2. Another on the island Kivallek, to the north of Nain, on a narrow gulf, which the Eskimaux call Okkak, i. e. Tongue.—3. Hoffenthal, in 1782. This missionary settlement is the most southern on the coast, and Okkak the most northern, lying nearly under the fifty-eighth degree of north latitude.

On the 21st of January, in 1790, the thermometer rose at Lichtenfels, in Greenland, five degrees above the freezing-point, though for some time previous the cold had been very severe; the thermometer having, on the 19th of December, 1789, fallen eighteen degrees below the freezing-point: but in a few days it again became cold. In the beginning of August there were a couple of excessively hot days at Lichtenau, and it was impossible to remain out of doors on account of the immense swarms of flies. Immediately after the 19th of September, the ground in the neighbourhood of New Herrnhut was entirely covered with snow, and winter already set in.

During this winter there was much snow in Labrador, accompanied with intense frost, so that the thermometer of Fahrenheit frequently stood at from thirty to thirty-five degrees below 0; and at Hoffenthal, on the 6th of January, even at forty degrees. The bay near Nain was not free from ice till the beginning of July.—On the 2d of August, there was much lightning in the night at Hoffenthal.—The Eskimaux, to whom this was rather an unusual phenomenon, awakened the Missionaries, supposing that the house was on fire

* Extracted from the MS. Journals of the Moravian Missionaries.

1791.—On the 6th of May, the weather was ſtill ſo cold at New Herrnhut, that a Greenland boy, who had gone out a ſhort diſtance, was nearly frozen to death, and it was found neceſſary to carry him home. So late as the 14th of May, the ground was covered with a conſiderable quantity of ſnow, and the cold continued ſettled. With the exception of a few days, the weather was rough and cold, and as much ſnow as in the middle of winter. In June it rained almoſt continually, till the 15th; but after the 17th, the weather became clear and warm: on the 1ſt of July, however, the froſt returned with ſuch violence, that ſome meſſengers, who had come to Herrnhut upon buſineſs, could not leave that place. On the 3d of November, the weather was as fine and mild as in ſummer, and very little ſnow fell about this time. The Greenlanders daily brought home with them whole ſacks-full of berries from a high mountain at the diſtance of ſix miles.

In the garden of the Miſſionaries, at Okkak, the ſnow lay ſo late as the end of May, from nine to ten feet deep; and they were obliged to ſhovel it from a part of their garden, to enable them to ſow ſome ſeeds. On one ſide of the church it was ſtill twenty feet high on the 17th of June; and preſſed ſo ſtrongly againſt it, as to force the walls out of the perpendicular. Never before had the Miſſionaries been ſo deeply buried under the ſnow, as during this year. They could not find an opportunity to ſow their garden earlier than the 24th of June, and two days after, the ground was again covered with a deep fall of ſnow. The ice on the ſhore continued till the 16th of July, when it ſuddenly diſappeared in *one* night. In Nain, likewiſe, the weather in June was ſtill wintry; and ſo late as the 2d of July, the Eſkimaux Indians caught five ſeals on the ice, and drove about upon it with their ſledges; but on the following day the ice broke, and on the 5th of July the firſt kayeks were launched into the ſea.

At Lichtenau, in the year 1792, the 2d of May was a very warm day, and the ſheep were driven out to the paſtures. On the 14th the Miſſionaries ſowed their garden.

On the 30th of December, the thermometer of Reaumur was at Herrnhut ſo low as — 15½ degrees, and the cold exceſſively ſevere. In January, the weather was as mild as had ever been remembered there at that ſeaſon. The thermometer generally ſtood above the freezing-point. At the beginning of February, the froſt ſet in.—On the 3d, the thermometer was at — 16 degrees, and on the 5th, at — 23 degrees of Fahrenheit. About the middle of July, the heat was ſo great, that the thermometer of Fahrenheit roſe to + 92 degrees.

1793.—On the 3d of February, and the days immediately following, the thermometer ſtood, at New Herrnhut, at — 19 degrees; and on the 24th of March, at — 23 degrees Reaumur.—About the end of May, it ſnowed ſo violently, as to prevent ſome of the meetings for divine ſervice, which are uſually held about the time of Pentecoſt.

On the 8th of February, the thermometer of Fahrenheit fell ſo low as — 34 degrees at Hoffenthal; and the froſt was ſo cutting, that for ſeveral days the Miſſionaries were unable to ſtir out of doors.

1794.—On the 11th of February, the degree of cold at New Herrnhut was — 21 degrees of Reaumur. A Greenlander and his two ſons were under the neceſſity of paſſing the whole night among the ice in the ſea: they returned home, however, ſafe the next morning. On the 10th of December, the cold at the ſame place was eighteen degrees of Reaumur. In the morning, the Miſſionaries found the water frozen in the tea kettles on the ſtove, although a large fire had been kept up in it on the preceding evening. About Chriſtmas, the weather was very mild in Greenland. In Lichtenau, the heat in the hall where the congregation met for divine ſervice, was ſo great, as to be very diſagreeable, and even almoſt intolerable.

In Labrador, the winter-months of this year do not ſeem to have been diſtinguiſhed by any thing extraordinary.

1795.—On the 8th of January, there aroſe ſuddenly at New Herrnhut a ſtrong ſouth-eaſt wind, which was as warm as if it blew out of an oven. At the ſame time it rained with ſuch violence, that the water ruſhed into the houſe. On the 10th, this ſtorm increaſed to a dreadful hurricane, which threw down the ſtore-houſe of the Greenlanders, and threatened the ruin of the dwelling of the Miſſionaries, which was much out of repair.—At Lichtenfels, likewiſe, there aroſe, on the 16th of January, a ſtorm from the ſouth-eaſt, which laſted the whole day, and was ſo violent, that the oldeſt of the Greenlanders and Europeans did not remember ever to have ſeen the like of it.—And for ſome time after, the weather likewiſe continued ſtill very mild, and frequent-

ly

ly even warm. On the whole, the Miſſionaries had never before enjoyed ſo mild a winter in Greenland.—(In Europe, on the contrary, this winter was extraordinarily ſevere.) The 24th and 25th of June were diſtinguiſhed by almoſt continual ſtorms, with vivid flaſhes of lightning and very loud claps of thunder.—As this is very unuſual in that country, (for, at leaſt in North Greenland, the lightning is generally ſeen without hearing any accompanying clap of thunder,) the Greenlanders were very much terrified, and remained in their tents. On the 7th of July, there was likewiſe a violent ſtorm at New Herrnhut, where the clap frequently immediately ſucceeded the flaſh, with a moſt dreadful repercuſſion among the high mountains, from which large fragments of rock were precipitated into the ſea.

In Labrador, there was finer weather during the whole of the latter half of January, than the oldeſt inhabitant in Nain remembered to have ſeen at this ſeaſon of the year: every day, ſun-ſhine, without wind, and the cold very moderate. In the night of the 4th and 5th of Auguſt, there was a very violent thunder-ſtorm, accompanied with much rain.

1796.—On the 14th of June, the Miſſionaries at Lichtenfels finiſhed their ſpring-work in the garden; while on the outſide of the garden-wall the ſnow ſtill lay ſome fathoms deep. At New Herrnhut they had already, on the 27th of May, ſown a part of their garden with turnips. But this crop was afterwards entirely deſtroyed by the ſeverity of the froſt; ſo that they had to do this work over again about the middle of June. Towards the end of July, the weather was ſo warm at Lichtenau, and the flies ſo numerous, that it was almoſt impoſſible to remain out of doors, and it was found neceſſary to keep the ſheep all day under cover. In the middle of Auguſt, there was at Lichtenau a ſtorm, with ſnow and rain, and then they heard the thunder, but could not ſee any lightning. On the 10th of November, the air was ſo denſe, without, however, either ſnow or rain, that the morning-ſervice and the ſchool could not be attended. About noon it was ſtill ſo dark, that the Miſſionaries were obliged to have a lamp burning on the table at dinner. About the end of November, the weather was very mild at New Herrnhut, with much rain, as in ſpring. The ſnow began to decreaſe, and the rivulets to flow in their uſual channels. On the 14th of December, the air was as warm at New Herrnhut, as if it had come out of an oven. The inhabitants conſidered this as the forerunner of a ſtorm, which accordingly ſoon after ſuddenly aroſe, and raged with ſuch violence and impetuoſity, that the houſe of the Miſſionaries was ſhaken to the foundation.

In Labrador, the cold was extraordinarily ſevere during the whole of January, and the thermometer of Fahrenheit generally ſtood at betwixt — 15 and — 28 degrees. Towards the end of July, the heat became almoſt intolerable. The thermometer roſe to + 85 degrees. At the end of Auguſt, the ſummer ſuddenly cloſed with a violent thunder-ſtorm. The weather, however, became changeable again in September, and continued ſo till the month of December.

1797.—About the beginning of April, the thermometer was twenty degrees below the freezing-point. On the 2d of Auguſt, there was a violent thunder-ſtorm at Lichtenfels, accompanied with much rain; and the ſky was ſo obſcured, that the Miſſionaries were obliged to uſe a lamp at noon. About the beginning of September, the ſevere froſts at night obliged the Miſſionaries to haſten the harveſting of the produce of their garden.—Beſides the uſual crops, turnips and cole, they had planted ſome potatoes, which grew larger this time than thoſe they had tried before. The captain of an Engliſh ſhip had furniſhed them with a ſmall quantity of this root, which is a great rarity there. Two of them they ſet in a pot placed in the warm room, where they grew till the weather permitted their being tranſplanted into the garden. The produce was eighty-ſeven potatoes, the largeſt of which were of the ſize of a hen's egg.

In Labrador, the cold was ſo ſevere in January, that at Okkak the thermometer ſtood at — 36 degrees of Fahrenheit, and continued ſo during the whole of the month of February. In this moſt northerly place the heat was likewiſe greater this year; the thermometer riſing as high as + 76 degrees of Fahrenheit.

1798.—In Greenland, the winter of 1798-9 was very mild, and not diſtinguiſhed by much ſtormy weather. But in June 1798, there was frequently much boiſterous and cold weather, accompanied with ſnow. Even in the moſt ſoutherly community, Lichtenau, it ſnowed on the

21ſt, the longeſt day of the year, from early in the morning till noon.

In Terra Labrador, a very ſevere froſt prevailed during the firſt months of the year. The thermometer fell at Okkak to — 30 degrees of Fahrenheit; and at Nain, ſo late as the 2d of May, to — 23 degrees. There happened, likewiſe, ſuch a fall of ſnow, that at Okkak it drifted from the mountains around the houſes to the height of twenty feet, and was heaped up about the church as high as the roof. A European woman having died, they were obliged to depoſit the body among the ſnow, not being able to bury it till ſpring. This year the ſummer was not indeed ſo warm as the preceding; the thermometer of Fahrenheit, however, roſe once at Nain higher than ſeventy degrees. But there ſuddenly enſued a very great change: in the ſhort ſpace of half an hour, it fell more than thirty degrees; and on the following day the ſea was covered with a thin coat of new ice.

1799.—In the winter-months at the end of this year, the weather was uncommonly mild in Greenland. At Lichtenau and other places, the thermometer ſtood in December for the moſt part a few degrees above the freezing point. There fell likewiſe but little ſnow.

In Labrador, the ſummer was moſtly ſtormy and wintry. On the 10th of June the ſnow fell a quarter of an ell deep; and the bay near Nain was not quite free from ice till towards the end of that month.—The froſt deſtroyed almoſt all the potatoes. In Okkak the ſnow began to thaw on the ground; but immediately after, it ſnowed again; and on the 24th of May, two Eſkimaux Indians arrived, who had travelled with their ſledges on the ice. Towards the end of June, it again froze ſo hard, that the whole of the bay near Okkak was covered with a thin coating of ice in one night. Many of the garden-plants were deſtroyed by the froſt, and the greateſt part of what was left was devoured by the mice and birds. On the 11th of Auguſt, the whole of the coaſt near Okkak, and the ſea, as far as it could be thence diſcerned, was ſtill covered with ice. During the winter-months, the weather was mild. On the 12th of November, a very remarkable phenomenon, which very much terrified the Eſkimaux, was ſeen at Nain and Hoffenthal. About break of day, a great number of fire-balls, ſome of which ſeemed to be half an ell in diameter, deſcended in every direction towards the earth. This phenomenon was likewiſe obſerved about the ſame time at New Herrnhut, and Lichtenau, in Greenland, (at a diſtance of about one hundred miles;) from which circumſtance ſome conjecture may be made relative to the height of the region where theſe meteors were formed.

1800.—In the beginning of this year, the weather continued ſtill uncommonly mild. Neither is any mention made of ſevere froſt or ſnow in the Journals of the Labrador Miſſionaries. Very little ſnow fell in Greenland the whole winter. It thawed ſo early, that in January the earth was already as dry as otherwiſe in ſummer, and that the ſheep found their daily food out of doors. In the northern parts of Europe, on the contrary, a very ſevere froſt prevailed about the ſame time, with a deep ſnow, which lay a long time on the ground. The ſummer of this year muſt likewiſe have been unpropitious in Greenland, for the turnips ſown in the garden at New Herrnhut were very ſmall. They were pulled, or rather dug up with much trouble on the 24th of September, and following days; the earth being already frozen, and covered with deep ſnow.

1801.—From the 14th of January, the cold continued to increaſe in Greenland. In the meeting-hall, at New Herrnhut, the organ was wholly covered with a thick rime, ſo that it could not be played; which had never happened before. Several old Greenlanders remarked, when, after the middle of April, the froſt and ſnow ſtill continued, that it ſeemed as if their country became worſe and worſe; for when formerly the Sun was ſo high as at this ſeaſon, the air had been milder, and little ſnow; but now, every returning ſpring, it ſeemed as if the froſty weather would never ceaſe.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Rely upon your impartiality for the inſertion of a few curſory obſervations on a letter ſigned ŒDIPUS in your laſt, the writer of which appears to have ſo much good ſenſe, as would have led one to have expected from him, a little more candour.

With regard to Tallyrand, the worſt that can be ſaid of him will be readily believed, by all who are in the leaſt acquainted with the Hiſtory of the French revolution,

revolution. But why is the virtuous and reſpectable body of its clergy, with which he has ever ſince been in direct oppoſition, to be branded with the infamy of an apoſtate member, and who had even long ſince ceaſed to be ſo at all? Tallyrand has uniformly ſacrificed his principles, if ever he had any, to his intereſt, that he ſhould perſiſt in ſo doing, it is but reaſonable to expect: the great body of the French clergy have as uniformly ſacrificed their intereſt to their principles; that they ſhould continue ſo to do, it is likewiſe as fair to expect. What have they then in common; and how uncandid is it to aſſert, upon mere ſurmiſe, that at this juncture they are vying with each other in giving the only proof of ingratitude towards this country that is in their power?

Of what is paſſing in France, it is not eaſy, even for thoſe who have correſpondents there, to obtain any very exact intelligence. I will however venture to aſſert, that I have better grounds for contradicting ſuch a poſition, than Oedipus can have for affirming it. That the conſtitutional clergy, who never ſaw England, may be echoing the prayers for, and prayers of, the Chief Conſul, is very probable; they are particularly favoured by him, and owe this country no more gratitude than he does. It is, however, very unfortunate for thoſe I mean to defend, that the artful manner, in which Bonaparte has confounded them together, ſhould involve them all in the ſame diſgrace; for many do not know, and many affect not to know, that there is any difference between them.

Permit me, Sir, for the information of the candid among your readers, to aſſert that there is a very eſſential one; all the difference between time ſerving men, and thoſe of inflexible integrity. Of thoſe who were protected in this country; ſome, juſtly doubting the arch-hypocrite's views, ſtill remain here; ſome are ſtill perſecuted by him at home; many are unemployed, ſome from choice, ſome from neceſſity; and of thoſe who are employed, moſt, if not all, unpaid. Oedipus ſpeaks of the manner in which they left their country, when after three years of the moſt virulent perſecution that ever diſgraced humanity, they were, for their unſhaken fidelity to their principles, at length driven from it, as if they had been criminals fleeing from its juſtice! This is wilful miſrepreſentation. On their conduct while they remained in this country, a ten years exile! calumny itſelf has not been able to faſten any imputation; it was uniformly regular and exemplary, and ſuch as juſtified to the fulleſt extent the protection afforded them: that they ſhould all at once have abandoned their principles, and become the vipers your correſpondent ſo lightly and ſo inſidiouſly ſtyles them, it requires better authority to prove; for it is the property of virtue, I mean that ſolid kind of virtue which has religion for its baſis, to be conſiſtent.

Obſerving in your laſt the name of La Reveillere L'Epaux, reminds me of him, that when a private individual at Angiers, where he reſided, he was conſidered as a peaceable man, of gentle and pleaſant manners, and in general well-beloved. The revolution arrived, and whirled him, with other rubbiſh, to the dignity of one of its directors. In this elevation he grew giddy, as might be expected, and became the founder of a new ſect, which he called *Les Philoanthropes*, and the French, according to their uſual cuſtom of jeſting upon every thing, *Les Filous en troupes*, or The pick-pockets in a troop. As the prophet or apoſtle, or what you pleaſe, of this new religion, he thought it peculiarly incumbent on him, his heart partaking the diſorder of his head, to perſecute the old. Some particular inſtructions on this ſubject, publicly addreſt to all the departments, bearing the name of the Executive Directory, but of which L'Epaux has the chief honour, prove his talents for the office, and how much philoſophers, who have been inveighing ſo long againſt intolerance, can improve upon the practice, have theſe remarkable expreſſions; ſpeaking of what he calls the *Fanaticks*, he ſays, "Deſolez leur patience, enveloppez les de votre Surveillance; qu'elle les inquiet le jour; qu'elle les trouble le nuit; ne leurs donnez pas un moment de relache; que ſans vous voir ils vous ſentent partout a chaque inſtant!" Thoſe inſtructions are dated in the month of Frimaire in the 4th year of the Indiviſible Republic. I do not attempt a tranſlation, being diffident of my abilities, to do juſtice to the energy of philoſophical intolerance.

Your's, &c.

THE

THE POPULATION ACT.

As the results of the late Act for ascertaining the Population of Great Britain have not yet appeared before the Public in any form, except in the volumes printed by order of the House of Commons, of which no more were taken off than supplied the Members of both Houses, and certain Officers of State, we propose to present the whole of those results to the Readers of the Monthly Magazine. We have begun this interesting series with the Observations on the Returns, the value of which will be apparent; and after these observations we shall insert the summary of every county, containing the totals of every hundred, and of every market-town.

The Public will duly appreciate the worth and importance of this article, and we presume none of our Readers will consider two or three pages, upon so interesting a subject, in every Number, during the next two years, as misapplied.

COUNTY OF CHESTER.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.		TOTAL OF PERSONS.
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Males.	Females.	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or handicraft.	
HUNDRED OF							
Broxton	2,838	2,590	6,321	6,743	4,503	989	13,064
Bucklow	4,958	5,611	14,178	14,590	8,570	4,782	28,768
Eddisbury	2,896	3,317	8,857	9,014	4,137	4,357	17,851
Macclesfield	10,067	10,782	27,706	28,731	6,997	12,769	56,437
Nantwich	3,218	3,547	8,653	8,984	6 038	2,566	17,637
Northwich	4,425	4,727	11,454	12,001	4,286	3,728	23,455
Wirrall	2,025	2,103	5,139	5,605	3,870	941	10,744
CITY OF							
Chester	3,109	3,127	6,492	8,560	402	2,119	15,052
TOWN OF							
Macclesfield	1,420	1,509	3,979	4,764	220	8,509	8,743
	34,482	37,613	92,759	98,992	38,823	67,447	191,751

COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

HUNDRED OF							
East	3,847	4,647	11,201	11,752	8,122	1,842	22,953
Kirriar	5,598	6,506	14,565	16,693	4,247	3,042	31,258
Lesnewth	1,063	1,210	2,701	2,953	1,911	489	5,654
Penwith	7,355	8,875	20,313	21,913	6,994	8,362	42,226
Powder	6,266	7,614	17,245	19,189	5,423	3,450	36,434
Pyder	3,104	3,372	8,905	8,330	4,624	1,812	16,625
Stratton	1,132	1,224	2,995	3,262	2,780	529	6,257
Trigg	1,541	1,742	4,250	4,514	2,644	2,446	8,764
Welt	2,312	2,590	6,396	6,535	5,552	1,842	12,931
TOWN OF							
Launceston	223	313	641	842	65	420	1,483
Falmouth	465	947	1,466	2,218	25	626	3,684
	32,906	39,040	89,868	98,401	42,687	24,870	188,269

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many Families occupied.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	TOTAL OF PERSONS.
Allerdale Ward above Darwent	5,791	6,441	13,397	15,612	4,555	4,800	29,009
Do. below Darwent	3,750	4,183	8,536	9,927	5,178	2,587	18,463
Cumberland Ward	2,449	2,907	6,557	7,115	2,642	8,540	13,672
Eskdale Ward	3,237	3,551	8,401	9,030	3,800	1,940	17,431
Leath ward	3,238	4,104	9,587	9,989	4,548	1,962	19,576
City of Carlisle	1,314	2,303	4,479	5,742	304	2,503	10,221
Town of Whitehaven	1,776	2,403	3,348	5,394	4	1,050	8,742
	21,555	25,875	54,305	62,809	21,031	18,382	117,114
Additional Returns, Carlisle Gaol	—	—	27	7	—	—	34
Allerdale above Darwent { Whinfell Township	81	81	45	37	31	5	82
	21,573	25,893	54,377	62,853	21,062	18,387	117,230

COUNTY OF DERBY.

HUNDRED OF							
Appletree	4,887	4,594	11,764	11,616	7,801	4648	23,380
Highpeake	6,491	6,752	17,029	19,402	3,709	8,476	32,431
Morleston and Litchurch	4,620	4,998	12,469	12,355	5,251	6,909	24,824
Repton and Cresley	2,612	2,799	6,718	6,831	4,280	2,434	13,549
Scarsdale	7,689	8,092	18,645	19,084	7,069	7,602	37,732
Wirkiworth	3,573	4,084	8,791	9,603	3,428	5,243	18,394
TOWN OF							
Derby	2,144	2,441	4,982	5,850	125	4,204	10,832
	31,822	33,660	79,401	81,746	31,713	39,516	161,142

(*To be continued*).

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* RAW MATERIALS *and* MERCANTILE COMMODITIES *which enter into the* CONSUMPTION *and* COMMERCE *of* RUSSIA.

RUSSIA contains within its territory an immense quantity of productions, the greater part of which is to the inhabitants, as it were, an unknown treasure. Its mountains, rivers, forests, and meadows, abound in riches; but most of their productions remain unprofitable, till foreign industry has been exercised upon them; then they return to the soil which gave them birth, with the costly improvements, however, of fashion and manner. Russia might make a far more considerable exportation of a multiplicity of articles, such as iron, copper, wood, corn, cattle, coals, fish, wines, fruits, tobacco, leather, hemp, peltry, salt, alum, sulphur; with the

the productions of the ſoutherly climates, ſuch as cotton, ſilk, gold, ſilver, horſes, camels, honey, ichthyocolla, or iſinglaſs, caſtor, rhubarb, wool, goats horns, ſealſkins, peltry, ſalpetre, linſeed, and linſeed-oil, pitch, tallow, &c.

The balance of trade, however, always inclines in favour of Ruſſia. However dear the natives may acquire their mercantile commodities, they have nothing to loſe, becauſe they do not purchaſe—they only exchange. In the year 1789, there was ſhipped from the port of Archangel, for Amſterdam, 51,783 tons of linſeed; for Hamburgh, 10,987 tons of rye, and 17,400 tons of wheat; for Liſbon, 58,812 tons of wheat, and 1803 tons of rye; for Barcelona, 24,110 tons of rye; and for Marſeilles, 1673 tons of rye. The tribe, or nation, of Kirguis alone purchaſe, every year, five thouſand ſheep, the tallow of which they vend abroad.

In 1775, Ruſſia gained, by a commercial exportation of thirty-two millions, the ſum of nine millions of roubles; and in 1780, a larger ſum, with a commercial ſtock of thirty-ſix millions. The exportation, from 1780 to 1790, amounted, for Peterſburgh alone, to more than thirteen millions of roubles, and the importation to hardly twelve millions. The reader may form an idea of the augmentation of this commerce, by the following progreſſive liſt:

In 1780, the entries amounted to 8,600,000 roubles; and the exportation to 10,900,000. In 1785, the entries to 10,000,000 roubles; and the exportation to 13,400,000. In 1790, the entries to 15,600,000; and the exportation to 19,000,000. And in 1795, to 18,500,000, and the exportation to 21,300,000.

Ruſſia has three grand reſources, whereby ſhe may continually carry on an advantageous commerce with foreigners. 1. The augmentation of her produce.—2. The working up of raw materials, hitherto abandoned to the induſtry of foreigners;—and 3. The means of producing within herſelf ſuch articles as ſhe now receives from abroad. Theſe three points require ſome further illuſtration.

Among the mercantile commodities, the conſumption of which has been augmented in the interior, by luxury, to the detriment of exportation, may be reckoned a number of articles, ſuch as oxen, leather, tallow, iſinglaſs, peltry, timber, hemp, &c. If the quantity of theſe commodities were augmented, the balance of foreign commerce would be effectually inſured; in fact, leather, oxen, and hides, form a principal article in the commerce of Ruſſia. In 1790, beef was ſold to the amount of 81,000 roubles, and was only purchaſed to the amount of 25,000; leather was ſold to the amount of 2,500,000 roubles, and tallow to the amount of 1,103,009 roubles. The ſouthern diſtricts of the Ruſſian Empire, Aſtracan, Orenburg, the Governments of Aſoph, Permi, and Twer, raiſe a prodigious number of cattle, the keeping of which is not ſo burdenſome as agriculture, becauſe nature defrays the whole charge.

A good management of the fiſheries would afford very conſiderable profits on iſinglaſs and caviar; theſe ſpecies of ſturgeon are very common in the Wolga.—The ſale of caviar may produce about 50,000 roubles; and that of iſinglaſs more than 80,000 ditto. The mouths of the rivers Oby and Jeniſei abound likewiſe in this ſort of fiſh. The exportation of fiſh-oil, which amounts to about 100,000 rubles annually, is, in like manner, ſuſceptible of a conſiderable augmentation. There is a whale-fiſhery at the entrance of the Gulph de Kola.

Ruſſia ſells ſkins to the value of more than eight hundred thouſand roubles, and buys only to the amount of fifty thouſand. The diſcovery of the Kurile Iſles, the Aleutic, and thoſe called the Fox Iſlands, is of incalculable importance for commerce, in reſpect of their valuable peltry; theſe iſlands ſwarm with foxes, zibelines, or ſables, hares, &c. In 1788, a ſociety of Ruſſian merchants brought from thence to Kamſchatka 581 otters, 2747 blue and black foxes, and 6438 common foxes. In 1791, there were ſhipped from the port of Peterſburgh alone 572,843 hare-ſkins, 42,371 pieces of *petit-gris*, 1873 bear-ſkins, 2740 ermines, 6238 foxes-ſkins, 272 wolves-ſkins, and 393 wild-cats-ſkins; to which may be added, the beautiful ſheep-ſkins of the Kirguis and of the Kalmucks.

The productions of the foreſts are no leſs conſiderable. Riga furniſhes annually 250,000 mats, and the exportation of this article alone amounts for all Ruſſia to 300,000 mats. It is difficult to conceive where they get bark enough to fabricate them. In timber for building, they export to about 1,500,0000 roubles; in pitch and reſin, about 106,900 roubles; in potaſh, 78,000 roubles. The foreſts about Okka, Mokſcha, and Kama, famous for their lime-trees, furniſh fine wax, excellent honey, and much bark.—Of raw hemp, there is annually exported to the amount of more than 30,000,000 roubles;

roubles; in cordage, about 100,000; in ſail-cloth, about 365,000; in linſeed-oil, 170,000; and in oil, about 320,000 roubles.

The ſecond reſource that Ruſſia enjoys for the carrying on of a conſiderable commerce, is the manufacture of its raw productions, as wax, tallow, potaſh, hair, rye, flax, iron, copper, &c.

The annual exportation of yellow wax is about 112,000 roubles; and in candles, about 8,000 roubles. It would be highly advantageous to eſtabliſh wax-bleacheries, in order to be able to export white wax. In 1792, the exportation of tallow amounted to 968,000 roubles; in candles, to 95,000; in hogs-briſtles, to 89,000; and in hares-ſkins, to 72,000.—The art of manufacturing hats is not, as yet, generally known; it is only ſome German colonies eſtabliſhed at Saratow, at St. Peterſburg, and at Jekatarmoſlaw, that practiſe it. Ruſſia exports in wheat about 1,000,000 of roubles, and in rye about 60,000, including both the conveyance of the Black Sea and the Baltic.

Hemp and flax are here of a very ſuperior quality, and eſpecially that which is brought to Riga and to Denja. The exportation of linſeed-oil is about 300,000 roubles; of linſeed, about 105,000; of hemp, 2,000,000; of flax, more than 3,000,000; of ſail-cloth and cordage, 1,500,000. Were the manufactories of theſe two laſt articles multiplied, the profits would be ſtill more conſiderable.—Iron might alſo be rendered more productive for ſale than it is; it is exported to the amount of about 1,897,000 roubles; and in hardware, about 25,000: they import for about 15,000. In copper and lead they export for about 71,000 roubles, of which 45,000 is manufactured.

It cannot be denied that Ruſſia might manufacture within herſelf a great number of articles that have been hitherto bought of foreigners. Her commercial exports would not be thereby diminiſhed, as ſhe exports only objects of prime neceſſity, and ſuch as are not eaſily to be found elſewhere. From the negligence that generally prevails in Ruſſia, with regard to the keeping of ſheep, there is an annual import to the value of 300,000 roubles, both for wool and for ſtuffs.—The Kirguis, in the government of Orenburg, have a ſort of ſheep, with thick tails, whoſe wool is ſoft and long; ſome individuals have not leſs than two thouſand in their poſſeſſion; of theſe they ſell to the European Ruſſians to the value of about 25,000 roubles. An article equally eſſential is the hair of the Angora goat; they purchaſe of it to the amount of about 77,000 roubles, both raw and manufactured.

At Moſcow and Peterſburgh there are a number of ſilk manufactories, but not ſufficient for the accommodation of the country. They import not only to the amount of more than 1,500,000 roubles of ſilk-goods, but likewiſe about 400,000 roubles for raw ſilk. There is no want of mulberry-trees, however, which grow in great numbers on the banks of the Wolga, the Sarpa, the Don, and in the Ukraine, &c. It is only at Aſtracan, at Czarizin, at Kiow, and at Moſkwa on the Tereck, that ſilkworms are under proper management. Cochineal is found in Ruſſia; it is imported, nevertheleſs, to the amount of 150,000 roubles, and exported to the Perſians and Bucharians to the value of 130,000. In the country of Belgorod, and in the Woronetz, there is an inſect very much like the Indian cochineal, called *ſmilka* or *tcherwetz*, and which attaches itſelf to the roots of wild ſtrawberries, of rye, of the cinque-foil; this inſect yields the ſame colour, but with leſs luſtre. Gall nuts, of which to the value of about 5000 roubles is annually imported, are found in great abundance on the oak-leaves in the foreſts.—Ruſſia purchaſes to the value of about 1500 roubles of writing-pens, although there is no want of geeſe in the country.

The ſkin of the buffalo, as is well known, affords the beſt leather for ſhoe-ſoles. It is an important article for the commerce of Smyrna. Aſtracan, Orenburg, Caſan, the governments of Azow, of Woroneſch, and of Charkow, abound in buffaloes and cows; there the climate and the paſturage are alike excellent.—The bark of oak, ſo uſeful in tanning, is found in ſufficient quantities; and were it carried in the Engliſh manner, might ſave to Ruſſia 5 or 6000 roubles, which are annually paid for the importation of leather. The butter and cheeſe of the buffalo are excellent, and by augmenting theſe productions, they might keep at home to the value of 40,000 roubles, which are now expended for theſe articles in foreign countries. The Ruſſian horſes are firm and compact in their make; they have a large cheſt, and a very long and meagre neck; they run quick, and laſt a long time; but they are ſeldom either large-ſized or handſome: they are all very headſtrong. The beſt are in the Ukraine,

and theſe form the bulk of the Pruſſian cavalry. There are many wild horſes in the government of Orenburg. Thoſe of the Iſle of Oeſel are very ſmall, but will long remain ſerviceable. There are ſome horſes in the ſouth-weſt provinces of the empire; they coſt from 50 to 70 roubles, will carry from eight to ten quintals, and will travel nearly twenty leagues a-day.

The commerce of herrings is pretty conſiderable; they import to the value of 125,000 roubles from Holland, Sweden, and Denmark; they export to the value of 10,000 roubles. They export, likewiſe, ſalmon, eels, lampreys, and, above all, ſturgeon, after the rate of 15,000 roubles. In 1791, there was exported of iſinglaſs to the amount of 139,846 pounds weight. There are large quantities of herrings in the White Sea, and other fiſh of nearly the ſame deſcription in the Black Sea, and in that of Azow, in the Wolga, the Okka, and the Don; they ſport there in large ſhoals, and ſome are even found in the Dnieper.

Vegetables for dyeing are very abundant in Ruſſia; they import, however, to the amount of about 140,000 roubles, for madder, Braſil-wood, ſaffron, indigo, &c. The plant *rubia tinctorum* of Linnæus grows in abundance in the parts about Aſtracan, on the banks of the Tereck, of the Kuma, and of the Kura. There are in the country of Aſtracan, as likewiſe in thoſe of Orenburg, Kaſan, Woroneſch, and Azow, wild plants, which might very well be uſed as ſubſtitutes for madder, and eſpecially the *cruciata paluſtris maxima*. The Origanum, or wild-marjoram, yields a very fine crimſon.—The ſaffron-plant, which is uſed to the value of more than 6000 roubles, grows ſpontaneouſly near Modoſk, on the Caucaſus, and on the Tereck. Indigo is imported to the value of 50,000 roubles, and is exported into Aſia to the value of 60,000 roubles. The broom, or furze, (*adonis vernalis*,) which is found between the Wolga, the Dnieper, and the Nerprum, gives to ſilk a colour equally beautiful and durable; the young leaves of the *bouban*, with alum, are made uſe of to dye woollen-ſtuffs yellow. Theſe plants and ſhrubs cannot become articles of commerce, but the uſing them may prevent the importation of theſe ſame colours from abroad.

Fine linen-yarn, the flax of which is bought in Ruſſia, and which is frequently bleached with aſhes brought from the ſame country, finds its way back again at the rate of about 80 or 90,000 roubles, as well in cambrick as in lawn. Very good and very fine linen-cloth is made here, but it yields in whiteneſs to that of Sileſia. On the iſle of Oeſel is a manufacture of cambrick, which has riſen to ſome celebrity. As there is plenty of good and very fine rags, paper ought to be very fine here, and in great abundance; they import, however, to the amount of 33,000 roubles. The paper-mills of Livonia, and of the Moſkaw, work it pretty fine, but in very ſmall quantities, notwithſtanding the cold weather, which is very favourable to the proceſs. The paper of Repin is tolerably good for common uſe, but it is dear. Pretty large quantities are made, and very cheap, of common paper, ſuch as blotting-paper, packing-paper, and paſteboard. Coloured and marbled-papers, which formerly came from abroad, have been manufactured here for ſome years paſt.

In raw cotton they import to the value of 30,000 roubles; in cotton ſpun, about 10,000 ditto; and in cotton-ſtuffs, more than 1,000,000 of roubles. Ruſſia is, however, ſupplied with the neceſſary means of diminiſhing this expence. The cotton-tree grows very well in Aſtracan and in Orenburg. It is even cultivated at Kiſlar, and the Tartar-women of the two former countries know how to ſpin it very well. It would only require to augment the culture of it, to be ſufficient to ſupply the wants of home conſumption.—The root of ſwallow-wort, the *linagoſtris*, and the *hundſkol*, which are found in abundance about Aſtracan, in the Ukraine, the province of Ufa, and on the Don, are very valuable. The linagoſtris grows abundantly in Livonia, in Ingermanland, the diſtricts of Zoer, Novogorod, Archangel, and Siberia. In the month of Auguſt they might reap an enormous harveſt of it. The down of theſe plants, mixed with a quarterly proportion of cotton, is well calculated to make excellent ſtuffs, bonnets, and ſtockings.

The manna which is gathered in ſummer on the ſtalks of herbs, and of which a ſort of gruel is made, is the particular produce of Livonia. The manna-plant grows in marſhy places, and it is found in the diſtricts of Pietkow, Polozki, Woſkwai, Twer, and Smolenſki. Abundance of this ſeed is gathered in Sileſia, Poland, and Pruſſia; it is ſmaller than poppy-ſeed. Buck-wheat is cultivated in ſome eſtates of the nobleſſe, but in too ſmall quantities to admit of being exported.

Ruſſia

Ruſſia expends annually more than 100,000 roubles in Engliſh beer; yet excellent malt-liquor is made at Moſcow, at Peterſburg, at Riga, and in Livonia. There are good hops in this country, but they are cultivated in a very few gentlemen's grounds.

(To be concluded in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF it be *your* wiſh, as I preſume it to be, by your inſerting the queries of your correſpondent *Larinus*, concerning the 20 tomes of *Mémoires de l'Académie*, &c. that they ſhould be anſwered, I inform him, that he ſeems in error in ſaying, that thoſe 20 tomes were printed by *Changuion* 1731; for the three firſt tomes, were printed in 1719 at Amſterdam, the three next by *Goſſe* in 1724; the three next in 1731 by *Changuion*; the ſucceeding ones by the ſame in 1736, 1741, 1743, in all 20 tomes of the *Mémoires*; but there are moreover 6 tomes of the *Hiſtoire de l'Académie* in 1719, and ſubſequent dates, beſide 2 tomes of the *Eloges*, forming in all 28 tomes, at Amſterdam, and containing only the firſt 13 tomes of the Paris edition in 4to. Theſe, as I believe, are not abridgments but copies, for I have always found in them the ſubjects referred to by other French authors; but there being two tomes and orem of the Amſterdam edition to one of the Paris editions, it is not eaſy to find in the former the diſſertations referred to by the Paris edition, except by looking over the tables until you come at the ſubjects ſought for. Theſe tomes were all, which were re-printed at Amſterdam until 1769, when a bookſeller in Holland purchaſed all the copies of the above remaining unſold, and continued the work in 38 tomes more down to the 32 tome of the 4to edition, ſo that there are 64 tomes down to the 32d of 4to edition beſide the above two tomes of *Eloges*. There are now 45 tomes of the 4to, but whether the laſt of them be yet re-printed in Holland I am ignorant. But there is another 12mo edition printed at Paris by Pankouke, which comes down to the date of 1773 in 102 tomes. If your correſpondent has only 20 tomes of the Holland edition, he cannot now complete the other eight, except by accident from ſome ſale by catalogue, as they are only ſold now in whole ſets of 66 tomes, unleſs he purchaſes the laſt 38 tomes along with the preceding eight tomes.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ADVANTAGES *which the* FUR TRADE *of the* NORTH WEST COAST *of* AMERICA *offer to* GREAT BRITAIN.

THE repeated voyages made ſince the fifteenth century to diſcover the exiſtence of a northern paſſage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, either by ſailing eaſtward round Aſia, or weſtward round North America, (by which paſſage the circuitous route of the Cape of Good Hope might be avoided) have all tended to throw a negative upon the queſtion. Yet, although all thoſe voyages were unſucceſsful in the main point, we owe to them a number of uſeful diſcoveries, ſuch as Newfoundland, and the Labradore Coaſt; the Gulph of St. Lawrence, and Canada, Hudſon's Bay, and others. Captain Cook's third voyage, beginning in 1776, and ending in 1780, was for the chief purpoſe of diſcovering this paſſage, the other views being merely accidental, and ſubordinate to that main deſign. It terminated, like all the former ones, in a fruſtration of the main point; but all the other ends of it were anſwered in a manner ſuited to the great expectations which were formed of the talents of the conductors. Some new diſcoveries were made, and many errors in the ſuppoſed geography of the globe corrected. From the accounts publiſhed of that voyage, it appears that ſome important advantages might be derived to the commerce of this country if a fur-trade were to be eſtabliſhed with the inhabitants of the North Weſt Coaſt of America.

The natives of Nootka, or King George's Sound, bartered the ſkins of black bears, ſea-otters, wolves, foxes, deer, racoons, martins, and pole-cats for knives, chiſſels, nails, looking-glaſſes, braſs buttons, or any kind of metal. Captain Cook, at parting, received from one of the chiefs two very fine beaver ſkins, and was earneſtly importuned to pay another viſit, when he would have a large ſtock of ſkins ready. A plain proof that there is no want of ſkins if a market was eſtabliſhed for them! The fur of the ſea-otter, according to the Ruſſian accounts, is ſofter and finer than that of any other animals known by Europeans, and the ſkin of a full grown

one is ſold by the Ruſſians to the Chineſe at Kiatchta at from 80 to 100 rubles, or 16 to 20*l.* The breed of the ſea-otter, owing to the place of its reſort, can never be exterminated, as is nearly the caſe with many other animals in Aſiatic Ruſſia, from the rapacity of the collectors. The natives of Prince William's Sound gave their fine ſea-otter ſkins for any kind of beads, of which they were very fond. For long pieces of iron they alſo exchanged the ſkins of white and dark-brown bears, common and fine martins, ſeals, racoons, ſmall ermines, foxes, and the whitiſh cat or lynx. In ſome parts of Cook's River the natives gave their fur dreſſes of ſea-otters, martins, hares, white rabbits, and red foxes for old clothes, beads, and pieces of iron; in others, for knives and tobacco.

On the ſhips homeward paſſage they anchored at Macao; and captain King, who went up to Canton, diſpoſed of about 20 ſkins of ſea-otters, moſtly belonging to the late captains Cook and Clerk, to a Chineſe merchant for 800 dollars. During captain King's abſence a very briſk traffick had been carried on at Macao for ſea-otter ſkins, the value of which had augmented every day. One of the ſailors diſpoſed of his ſtock alone for 800 dollars; and a few of the beſt ſkins, which were clean, and had been carefully preſerved, produced 120 dollars each. The amount, in goods and caſh, obtained for the whole was 2000 ſterling, although at leaſt two thirds of the quantity originally procured from the Americans, were then ſpoiled, and worn out, or had been diſpoſed of in Kamtſchatka. The ſailors were ſo improvident, that, on their firſt return from the northward into tropical climates, their fur-jackets were kicked about deck as things of no value, though it was known in both ſhips they were to make another voyage towards the pole. They were however picked up by the officers, and packed in caſks to be reſtored to the owners when needed. If to theſe facts be added, that the furs were collected without any juſt ideas as to value; that moſt of them had been worn by the ſavages; that, inſtead of care being afterwards taken for their preſervation, they were uſed as bed clothes and for other purpoſes during the cruiſe to the northward; and that the full value was never given for them in China, (articles of traffick not being looked after on board king's ſhips, nor a knowledge how to diſpoſe of them to advantage, if they happen to come in their way, being to be learnt there) the benefits to accrue from a voyage to that part of the American coaſt, with commercial views, will be apparent. Captain King was fully perſuaded that this object might be eaſily obtained, by means of our Eaſt India Company, not only with a trifling expence, but even with the proſpect of very beneficial conſequences; and he lays down the following ſcheme for carrying it into execution. He propoſes that the Eaſt India Company's China ſhips ſhould, each, carry an additional number of men, making 100 in the whole. Two veſſels, one of 200 tons, and the other of 150, might, according to his calculation, be purchaſed at Canton, and equipped for ſea with one years proviſion and pay for 6000*l.* The expence of the requiſite articles for barter is, he ſays, very inconſiderable. He particularly recommends that each of the ſhips ſhould have a forge, five tons of unwrought iron, and ſkilful perſons to make occaſionally ſuch tools as the Indians ſhould have the greateſt liking to. For though half a dozen of the fineſt ſkins were purchaſed with 12 large green glaſs beads, yet the fancy of the natives for ornamental articles was as capricious and variable as any European's; the only ſure commodity was iron. To this might be added ſeveral bales of coarſe woollen cloth, two or three barrels of glaſs and copper trinkets, and a few groce of large pointed caſe knives.

When the ſhips are prepared for ſea, they will ſail with the firſt South Weſt Monſoon, which uſually ſets in about the commencement of April. He then gives directions for purſuing the courſe, but as captain King conſiders the prime object of the voyage to be for making diſcoveries, and the purchaſe of ſkins as a ſecondary concern for defraying the expence, and it is intended here to conſider it ſolely as a commercial undertaking, the commander of any veſſel, which may hereafter go upon ſuch an expedition, muſt of courſe be left to his own judgment, and the proſpect of the markets.

Captain King alſo propoſes that two veſſels be ſent, not only for the greater ſecurity of the voyage, but becauſe ſingle ſhips ought never, in his opinion, to be ſent for the purpoſe of diſcovery. For where riſques are frequently to be run, and uncertain and dangerous experiments tried, it can by no means be expected that ſingle ſhips ſhould venture ſo far, as where ſome ſecurity is provided againſt an unfortunate accident. Although this opinion may be extremely well founded with an eye to voyages of diſcovery, yet it appears that the North Weſt Coaſt of America

America is now ſo exactly aſcertained, that the Americans of the North Eaſt coaſt (who have gotten the fur trade, to which the Britiſh diſcoveries gave riſe, ſolely into their hands) make no more of a voyage to it than they would of one to Europe or even the Weſt Indies, frequently ſending thither the ſmalleſt ſhips, brigs, and even ſchooners of leſs than 100 tons burthen, without any conſort. Nevertheleſs the voyage is infinitely more tedious to them than the Britiſh, to whoſe ports the former very frequently, if not moſtly, previouſly reſort acroſs the Atlantic to purchaſe their articles of barter with the Indians, ſuch as iron-work, glaſs-beads, &c.

This ſcheme, however, has never been attempted to be put into execution by the Eaſt India Company; although, from exiſting circumſtances, they interpoſe, and prevent all the other merchants of Great Britain from a very lucrative branch of trade, as will be preſently endeavoured to be ſhewn. One of the officers on board the Reſolution remarks that a very beneficial fur-trade might certainly be carried on with the natives of this vaſt coaſt, but without *a northern paſſage*, it is too remote, for Great Britain to be benefitted by ſuch commerce. With reſpect to Great Britain, fettered as its commerce is with the Eaſt India charter, his remark is very juſt; but if its commerce was unreſtrained, his concluſion will be eaſily proved by experience to be unfounded. The Americans of the United States, who have, as before ſtated, a more tedious voyage to their north weſt coaſt than the Britiſh have, and are obliged to purchaſe at home, or come to Britiſh ports for their articles of barter, make, notwithſtanding, a very beneficial commerce of it. Why cannot the Britiſh, with the advantages of ſailing directly from their own ports, and with their own manufactures, do the ſame? Becauſe the Eaſt India Company ſtand in their way. The Americans, when they have obtained their cargoes of furs, carry them to China; exchange them for goods of that country, and return with a freight which clears from three to five hundred per cent, including purchaſe of articles of barter, and proviſions, freight, ſeamen's wages and all other expences. A direct trade would be more unproductive to them than to the Britiſh, if they were obliged to bring their furs home as the Britiſh merchants muſt do, becauſe the Eaſt India Company poſſeſs the excluſive privilege of the Chineſe trade. In 1799 a ſmall ſhip of about 150 tons burthen, carrying 11 men (including captain and mate) and 8 guns returned to Boſton, in New England, with a cargo; which cleared near 500 per cent; and, in leſs than a month, ſeveral of the crew ſailed again in a ſimilar expedition in ſmaller ſchooners from Briſtol in Rhode Iſland. The ſhip, according to the account of ſome of the ſeamen, who had made two voyages to the north weſt coaſt, was too large. One of 110 tons carrying four guns was fully adequate to the purpoſe of defence againſt the natives, and light enough to run into creeks where a boat would run the hazard of being cut off. So that the expence of two veſſels, proper for this ſervice, is much leſs than is calculated by captain King, who conſiders the voyage rather as intended for diſcovery than trade.

If the Eaſt India Company interpoſe between the other merchants of Great Britain and this lucrative trade, they ought to take care that the country loſes none of the objects for which ſo many expeditions have been fitted out at a vaſt expence. Although captain King pointed out that they might, at an inconſiderable expence (and which in fact may be reduced much below his ſtatement) benefit themſelves, yet they ſuffer others (who can by no means cope with them if they were to take it up) to run away with the whole advantage. In one year ending the 30th Sept. 1799 the exports of the United States to North-Weſt America amounted to 72,941 dollars; what muſt their profits have been? The fur-trade of Canada was once thought important enough to be the object of a war with France, as was that of Nootka Sound, a few years ſince, of cauſing an armament againſt Spain, although it could not poſſibly be of utility to any but the Eaſt India Company, who have never thought it worth attending to; and their charter has been ſince renewed without noticing it. The trade of the Eaſt India Company to China drains this country of immenſe quantities of dollars, and it is certainly political to ſubſtitute, if it can be done, articles of manufacture for bullion. The Americans, who have very little of it, wiſely purchaſe with their own produce articles of Engliſh manufacture fit for Indian markets; bring their furs to China, and the Chineſe productions home without draining their country of a ſingle dollar. This example ought to be followed by the Eaſt India Company, and even if one or two hundred thouſand dollars only could be kept annually in the country, it is an object.

Lord

Lord Sheffield in his "Obſervations on the Commerce of America," looks upon the United States as dangerous rivals to Canada in the fur-trade. Briſſot, in his "Commerce of America with Europe," ſays that the proximity of the great eſtabliſhments 'which the Americans form at preſent at Pittſburg, and in many other places of their poſſeſſions beyond the mountains, muſt inſenſibly give them great advantages in this commerce, and make them partake with Canada a large ſhare of the profits.' 'Theſe advantages,' he adds,' will be ſtill more certain when the Engliſh ſhall have evacuated the forts of Niagara, the great eſtabliſhment of the Straight, and that of the Michillimakinack, a period which the Engliſh look forward to with pain.' Theſe evacuations have ſince been made; and the loſs, if any, accruing from thence to the Britiſh nation ought, if it can be done conſiſtently with juſtice, to be made up elſewhere.

They have an undoubted right to trade to the North-Weſt Coaſt of America; and if the Eaſt India Company, who alone during the exiſtence of their charter can benefit by it, be minded to turn it to advantage, the articles of barter (the principal of which, iron, would go as ballaſt) may be eaſily conveyed to China in their ſhips, and put on board 2 or more veſſels of 100 tons each. Theſe veſſels would be ſufficiently large, as the articles which they carry out and bring home lie in a ſmall compaſs. The Britiſh, in their traffick of furs thus procured, would be enabled to underſell the Ruſſians, and the amount of them in bullion would be retained in Great Britain. As the Eaſt India Company would ſelect properer perſons for traffick than can be ſuppoſed to be met with in king's ſhips, it does not ſeem to admit of a doubt, but that the undertaking would be very beneficial to them, and prevent foreign nations from reaping the fruits of our diſcoveries.

A FRIEND TO COMMERCE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TRAVELS *in* NORWAY, *by* J. C. FABRICIUS.—*Lately publiſhed at Leipſic.*

(*Continued from page* 516, *Vol. xvi.*)

BETWEEN Hellebeck and *Randzburg*, our travellers enjoyed a variety of noble and intereſting views of the Gulph and its environs, plains, mountains, and woods. They travelled by night between Randſburg and Chriſtiania, through a country which, though hilly, they found to be fertile and well cultivated. The ſummer nights are, in thoſe northern regions, exceedingly agreeable. The ſun is no ſooner down, than dawn begins again to appear in the eaſt. The interval between ſun-ſet and ſun-riſing is merely a ſhort twilight. The night is light almoſt as day, but without its torrid heat. A thick miſt hangs over the waters; but has the beneficent effect of moiſtening and refreſhing the plants, which were almoſt burnt up by the heat of the day.

Chriſtiania, the capital of Norway, at which Mr. Fabricius and his friend arrived on the 1ſt of July, ſtands at the mouth of a gulph which enters far inland, through a wide and fertile plain. A ſmall river paſſes through the town, and falls into the bay. Chriſtiania is a handſome town; its ſtreets regular and ſpacious; its houſes, moſtly built of ſtone; its caſtle ſtand on a ſmall peninſula, and looks toward the ſea. On the oppoſite ſide of the bay, are the remains of Alſtadt, conſiſting of the ruins of the cathedral and a few other buildings. It appears to have been deſerted on account of the ſuperior advantages which were found here for trade, and for the conveyance of proviſions. The principal trade of Chriſtiania is in timber; of which the greater part goes to England, the reſt to France and to Denmark. Chriſtiania is the ſeat of the biſhop, of an intendant, and other officers of the government, of a military ſchool, and a ſtrong garriſon. Its population may be from 8,000 to 10,000 ſouls. The arm of the ſea on which it ſtands, extends many leagues inland, and is navigable up to the town even for ſhips of war. At Alſtadt, by the hoſpital, is an alum manufacture; immediately behind which is a hill, of which the ſtrata, being black aluminous ſchiſtus, afford the material for this manufacture. The more the ſchiſtus is greaſy to the feeling, gliſtering, black, tender, and brittle; ſo much the richer is it in alum. No petrefactions nor impreſſions of bodies, vegetable or animal, are found among theſe ſtrata. The ſchiſtus in the ſtrata is eaſily wrought with the hammer, or by a very ſlight blaſting with gunpowder. In the manufacture, it is firſt roaſted in oblong heaps on a bed of wood, which is a foot and a half high; the wood is then ſet on fire, and the combuſtion extends through all parts of the heaps of ſchiſtus. On the roaſted ſchiſtus, freſh parts are heaped during the roaſting: and theſe, while they keep the action of the fire ſtronger upon the matter which is under them, are themſelves partly roaſted. After this roaſting, the ſchiſtus is caſt into a baſon full of wa-

ter, and fixed at a depth of nearly fifteen inches in the ground. The water comes from a hill in the neighbourhood, and is collected in a reservoir near the manufactory, whence it is, by means of pumps and canals, conducted to several other places. The schistus is left to steep four-and-twenty hours; at the end of which the water is drawn off by an orifice in the bottom of the bason, and poured upon another quantity of schistus newly roasted. This operation is continued till the water is impregnated to twenty-four or twenty-six degrees with the matter from the schistus. The lixiviated schistus is again and again roasted, till it is believed to contain no more of sulphurated aluminous matter. The lixivium is clarified in reservoirs in the ground, and then put into boilers for ebullition. The boilers are made of lead coated with iron: they are not wide, but of sufficient depth. Lead is used, because the sulphuric acid would dissolve iron if the boilers were of this metal only, and would thus give sulphate of iron, instead of sulphate of alumin. These boilers of lead are, however, gradually melted down in The course of the manufacture, and never last more than three or four months each the boiler is made full, and the lixivium is subjected to a very strong ebullition. The fire is extinguished, and the boilers are emptied only when an earthy depofit is perceived to have settled on the bottom of the boiler, to such a thickness, that the ebullition is interrupted by it. The furnace is small, square, and constructed of bricks; with an opening in front, and a flue behind, to give a passage to the smoke. It might perhaps be of advantage in this establishment to suspend evaporating basons over the boilers: wood might be spared by adopting such a contrivance. Wood is the fuel used; and three cords are consumed every twenty-four hours under each boiler. An attempt was made to heat the boilers with the schistus in the act of roasting; but this did not succeed. The earthy sediment is at first red, and becomes afterwards yellow. Some little of it is prepared for use as a red paint. From the boilers, the lixivium is poured into a great wooden reservoir, in which it is left to settle and depofit another sediment. It is thence conducted into other reservoirs, in which it crystallizes. In the course of five or six days its crystals are depofited on the bottom and sides of the reservoir. The mother-water is then drawn off; and the crystals are washed in fresh water. The mother-water, as it contains still a good deal of alum, is boiled a second time. The crystals, after the washing in fresh water, acquire the name of *saffian*. They are then dissolved in pure water, and submitted to another evaporation; after which the new lixivium is poured into large barrels strongly hooped with iron; and in these is left fifteen days or three weeks for crystallization. At the end of that time, the water is poured off, the barrel is broken up, and the alum is taken out for sale. The alum thus prepared, is hard, clear, white, and octohedral, with truncated angles, of a harsh, stiptic, disagreeable taste. About 500 tons of it are made here annually. The schools of Christiania are much celebrated; the professors are numerous; and here is certainly one of the best seminaries for education in Norway.

At Edswoll, where our travellers arrived on the 4th of July, they had opportunity to inspect the iron-works belonging to Mr. Slangebusch, which furnish about forty-five tons of not very good iron in the year. The only remarkable thing which they here observed, was the erection of a roasting-furnace over a wind-furnace, with a strong grating of iron bars between the two. The roasting furnace was sufficiently capacious to hold sixty tons of the ore. It was constructed of common stones, and coated on the inside with scoriæ of iron. Its form was cylindrical; its height, eleven feet; its diameter twelve inches. In filling it, alternate strata of the iron ore and charcoal-dust were put in. Near Edswoll, there is also an inconsiderable *gold mine*, which is wrought at an expence of 1500 rix dollars a year, but not hitherto with the vigour requisite to make it fully productive. The hill in which this gold mine exists, is not high, and rises with a very gentle elevation. It stands in a narrow vale, between two ranges of lofty and precipitous rocks. It runs, like all the hills in Norway, in a direction from north to south. Its strata are of quartz, with a mixture of micacious and argillo-ferruginous particles. The veins run in the same direction as the hill. The two principal ones lie one on each side of a rivulet that runs through the valley; that which is the farthest to the west, extending to the foot of the hill, and being opened in an horizontal line. The veins are of considerable breadth. The gangues are of a hard quartz, mixed with a large proportion of ferruginous matter, and with some grains of gold. The deepest of the open veins is subject to be overflowed by water from the rock. The

water

water is removed by a machine driven by a wheel. The weſtern vein is high in the hill, and very dry; but has not yet been opened to a great depth. The gangue, however, promiſes much. The miners work twelve hours, and reſt twelve hours. They receive, as daily wages, eighteen Daniſh ſhillings, equal to about one ſhilling ſterling. About 300 tons of the ore are annually roaſted, pounded, and waſhed. After this proceſs, the ore is ſent to Kongſberg to be farther purified.

From Edſwoll, our travellers ſailed for a ſpace of nearly five miles on the Wormen to *Minua*. The Wormen they found to be a very fine river, expanding like a lake. The country in theſe parts, exhibited very little appearance of tillage. The wealth of the inhabitants appeared to conſiſt wholly in their cattle and timber. Hops grow here and there, and thrive well. The birch trees were obſerved to have been, in many parts, ſtripped of their exterior bark; and yet not to have otherwiſe ſuffered by that diſadvantage. Mr. Fabricius was even informed, that the bark would within three or four years be naturally replaced by other bark of freſh growth. The bark thus ſtripped from the birches is uſed as an outer covering for the roofs of the houſes. The Norwegians of theſe parts are very ſkilful in carving in wood. They uſe in their works of this ſort, the wood of the birch-trees, becauſe its brown and yellow veins give good effect to the figures of the carving.

On their way to Leuchen, Mr. Fabricius and his companion paſſed through the *Hedemarchen*, the leaſt mountainous and the moſt fertile tract of ground in all Norway. From the riſing grounds, they had one of the moſt intereſting proſpects imaginable, of wide plains, divided into meadows and wheat fields, and interſected here and there by ſmall foreſts and by running ſtreams. The bread which is in common uſe in this country, is a thin hard cake, made of a mixture of oatmeal with barley-flour. Theſe cakes are as thin as paper, and are toaſted on plates of iron. Near *Branderud* our travellers found a number of perſons employed in making a high road. This they did by firſt laying a number of trunks of trees beſide each other, longitudinally, then placing others over thoſe tranſverſly, and, laſtly, covering over the whole with ſand.

The travellers found it ſomewhat unpleaſant, that they could never perſuade the innkeepers, in whoſe houſes they lodged, to fix any charge for their entertainment. This appeared to ariſe from the ingenuous ſimplicity of the manners of the people of that country, and from their natural hoſpitality. But its effect was, to make our travellers, as left to fix the charge upon their own honour, pay more than they were likely to have paid by a charge made by a landlord.

Among other particulars which engaged the notice of Mr. Fabricius was the ſuſpenſion of the cradles of young children from a board by ſtraps of leather, which makes the motion conſiderably eaſier than if the cradle were rocked on the ground.

The *Sælers*, or places of paſturage, in theſe parts, have a peculiarity in their nature, which ſeemed worthy of diſtinct deſcription. They are, in many inſtances, very remote from the ordinary dwellings of the perſons to whom they belong. Buildings of a very ſimple ſtructure have been, therefore, prepared upon them, in which the cattle and thoſe who tend them are indiſcriminately lodged. As the ſnows begin to fall, in winter, the farmers ſend their goats, cows, and oxen to the *ſælers*, under the care of female ſervants, who tend them, and prepare butter and cheeſe from the milk. Theſe women have each the care of from ſixteen to twenty cows; and, during their ſtay at the *ſælers*, they ſee no other human face but that of their maſter's wife, who comes once in eight days to bring them bread, and to take away the butter and cheeſe which they may have made.

At *Næklebye*, Mr. Fabricius found that the peaſants had a ſtrong political curioſity. They enquired with the greateſt eagerneſs concerning the affairs of Pruſſia, Auſtria, Ruſſia, and Turkey. They appeared to take a ſtill warmer intereſt in the conteſt then on foot between Great Britain and her American colonies. They were all, in their ſentiments, violently partial to Great Britain. Our travellers, by gratifying this political curioſity, were ſeveral times readily ſupplied with horſes, which they would not otherwiſe have been able to procure immediately for any money.

(To be Continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

COLIANA.

Conſiſting of SELECTIONS *of the curious* MSS. *bequeathed by the late* MR. COLE *to the* BRITISH MUSEUM, *and lately opened.*

GUNPOWDER.

IN Dow's Hiſtory of Hindoſtan, vol. 1. p. 64, mention is made of elephants taking fright at the report of a gun, in the

the year 1008. Many eaſtern authors mention them, aſcribing the invention to one Lockman. And at p. 92, he ſays that Mamood, Sultan of Ghizni, in 1026, put a-board his fleet fire-balls to burn the boats of his enemy, and Naphtha to ſet the river on fire.

ASSES AND MULES.

Theſe were introduced into England in Queen Elizabeth's reign, at which time they were equally looked upon as monſters and with aſtoniſhment. Mr. Carew in his Survey of Cornwall, p. 24. tells this ſtory, and is a proof of the aſſertion. It is where he is recommending the uſe of mules to his countrymen, inſtead of their horſes. "Not long ſithence it happened, that one brought over an Hee-aſſe from France, becauſe the ſtrangeneſſe of the beaſt, (as everie thinge where it comes firſt ſerves for a wonder) who, following his kind, begat many monſters, viz. *Moyles*: and for monſters indeed the country people admired them: yea, ſome were ſo wiſe, as to knocke on the head, or give away this iſſue of his race, as uncouth mongrels."

But biſhop Fleetwood in his Chronicon Precioſum p. 64. Ed. 1707, ſays, that "in the Senatus Conſulta de Monticolis in the time of King Ethelred, about the year 1000, if a horſe be loſt, the compenſation muſt be 30s. a mare or colt of a year old 20s. *a mule* or *young aſs* at 12s. &c. which looks as if they were no ſuch rarities. And at p. 75, he obſerves, that when the king came to Redburne, about 1217, the Camerarius of St. Alban's loſt three good horſes, *two aſſes* and a good new cart, all which worth at leaſt fifty ſhillings."

LETTER *from* LORD ORFORD *to* MR. COLE, *on the* ORIGIN *of the* CASTLE *of* OTRANTO.

Strawberry Hill, March 9, 1765.

DEAR SIR,

I had time to write but a ſhort note with the Caſtle of Otranto, as your meſſenger called on me at four o'clock, as I was going to dine abroad. Your partiality to me and Strawberry have, I hope, inclined you to excuſe the wildneſs of the ſtory. You will even have found ſome traits to put you in mind of this place.

When you read of the picture quitting its pannel, did not you recollect the portrait of lord Falkland all in white in my gallery? Shall I even confeſs to you what was the origin of this Romance? I waked one morning in the beginning of laſt June from a dream, of which, all I could recover was, that I had thought myſelf in an antient caſtle (a very natural dream for a head filled like mine with Gothic ſtory) and that on the uppermoſt banniſter of a great ſtaircaſe, I ſaw a gigantic hand in armour. In the evening I ſat down, and began to write, without knowing in the leaſt what I intended to ſay or relate. The work grew on my hands, and I grew fond of it—add, that I was very glad to think of any thing rather than politics. In ſhort, I was ſo engroſſed with my tale, which I compleated in leſs than two months, that one evening I wrote from the time I had drunk my tea, about ſix o'clock, till half an hour after one in the morning, when my hand and fingers were ſo weary, that I could not hold the pen to finiſh the ſentence, but left Matilda and Iſabella talking, in the middle of a paragraph. You will laugh at my earneſtneſs: but if I have amuſed you, by re-tracing with any fidelity the manners of antient days, I am content, and give you leave to think me as idle as you pleaſe." Your's, H. W.

SELECTIONS *from the* CORRESPONDENCE *of* MR. COLE *and his* FRIENDS.

ROUSSEAU.

"Rouſſeau is gone to England with Mr. Hume. You will very probably ſee a letter to Rouſſeau in the name of the king of Pruſſia, writ to laugh at his affectations. It has made exceſſive noiſe here, and I believe quite ruined the author with many of the philoſophers. When I tell you *I* was the author, it is telling you how cheap I hold their anger. If it does not reach you, you ſhall ſee it at Strawberry, where I flatter myſelf I ſhall ſee you this ſummer, and quite well. Adieu! dear Sir. Your ever obliged and faithful ſervant,

HOR. WALPOLE."

Written to Mr. Cole from Paris, Jan. 18, 1766.

PICTURES *of the* HOUSE *of* LANCASTER.

"Mr. Weſt's books are ſelling outrageouſly. His family will make a fortune by what he collected from ſtalls and Moorefields. But I muſt not blame the *virtuoſi*, having ſurpaſſed them. In ſhort I have bought his two pictures of Henry 5th and 8th and their families; the firſt of which is engraved in my Anecdotes, or, as the Catalogue ſays, *engraved by Mr. H. Walpole*, and the ſecond deſcribed there. The firſt coſt me 38*l.* and the laſt 84*l.* though I knew Mr.

West bought it for six guineas. But in fact, these two, with my marriages of Henry 6th and 7th compose such a suite of the House of Lancaster, and enrich my Gothic House so compleatly, that I would not deny myself. The Henry the 7th cost me as much and is less curious: the price of antiquities is so exceedingly risen too at present, that I expected to have paid more. I have bought much cheaper at the same sale, a picture of Henry 8th and Charles 5th in one piece; both much younger than ever I saw any portrait of either."

Mr. Horace Walpole to Mr. Cole, Apr. 7, 1776.

ROWLEIAN CONTROVERSY.

"Mr. Walpole is, like the rest of the world, bestowing much attention on the Rowleian Controversy, and furnished me with many hints that will be useful hereafter on that popular subject. You know, I imagine that Mr. Tyrwhit, Tom Warton, Mr. Malone, and others have taken up their pens in opposition to the books of Bryant and Mills. My friend Dr. Johnson says, he is sorry for the former, who possesses a very great and deserved reputation; as to the Dean's performance it is every where treated as it deserves, and to its fate he resigns it without concern."

Mr. G. Steevens to Mr. Cole, Jan. 21, 1782.

JANE SHORE.

"Michael Drayton mentions a picture of Jane Shore: by his description of it, it should seem that the very original picture of her in the Provost of Eton College's Lodge had been seen by him. There is also another naked picture of her in the Lodge of the Provost of King's College, in Cambridge: to both which foundations she is supposed to have done friendly offices with king Edward the Fourth. I have a Mezzotinto print of her taken from one of these paintings.

Mr. Cole to Dr. Percy, (since, Bishop of Dromore) *Feb. 23, 1767.*

THE MONUMENT.

"I am so much of Mr. Pope's opinion about the tall bully that it is probable I might have been mortified by Mr. Tutet's Account of the fire of London: for it has always been a part of my political creed, that a set of people, diametrically opposite to the papists, were the incendiaries: but this is a secret I rarely trust, even in this land of self-calling toleration, with any but my real friends."

Mr. Cole to Dr. Lort, Apr. 29. 1777.

MR. RAY, THE NATURALIST.

"I am very glad to find that my letter afforded you any amusement: one part of my ramble I had not room to mention: a visit to the last retreat of that pious philosopher, Mr. Ray, at Black Notley: *con amore*, I made a drawing of the church, and his monument in the church yard. The parish-clerk had such remembrance of him, from others, that he said, he kept in his house small animals, no larger than fleas, which died soon after him, as no one knew how to feed them. These were insects, preparatory to his History of those animals, which he never lived to compleat. The clerk pointed out to me the farm-house which was once his dwelling. I there saw his library, i. e. the room which once contained his books; and his garden before it, about an acre of ground. Here the father of English Naturalists lived employed and happy."

Letter from Mr. Tyson to Mr. Cole, Nov. 22, 1779.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING lately perused, with much entertainment, four elegant little volumes, published under the titles of Addisoniana and Swiftiana, I should wish, by your favour, to point out to the particular notice of the readers of the Monthly Magazine two or three curious pieces of original information, in which those volumes appear to me to throw new light on some important passages in the lives of Addison, Swift, and several of their great contemporaries.

It is told in the common Accounts of the Life of Addison, that, his pension of 300l. a-year not being duly paid during some part of the time of his travels, necessity forced him to become tutor to a travelling 'squire. In the Addisoniana appear a series of original letters between Addison and Edward Wortley Montagu, Esq. husband to the celebrated Lady Mary; from which it should seem that the only young Englishman with whom Addison had much intimacy or connection abroad, was this very gentleman.—Addison went abroad in 1699. In France he passed almost a year; for a great part of which his residence was at the city of Blois: but the following

following expreſſion in one of theſe letters (of which there is, in the Addiſoniana, a copy from a fac-ſimile engraving), ſhews that Mr. Addiſon became firſt acquainted with Mr. Montagu on the Continent. "I ſhall only aſſure you, (ſays he) that I think Mr. Montagu's acquaintance the luckieſt adventure that I could poſſibly have met with in my travels."—Another of the letters in the ſame volume is addreſſed by Mr. Addiſon to Mr. Montagu, from the Three Kings Inn at Chateau d'un, on the 23d of July; and it muſt have been in the year 1699, as Addiſon had not at the date of the letter yet departed for Italy. Mr. Addiſon there mentions that he expected Mr. Montagu to join him at Chateau d'un, "about a week hence;" but begs him "not to haſten againſt his own inclinations."—From the beginning of Auguſt, 1699, till that of December in the ſame year, Mr. Addiſon and Mr. Montagu probably paſſed their time together; for, in the letter which I firſt quoted, and which is dated from Geneva on the 10th of December, 1701, Addiſon mentions, that Mr. Montagu and he had "about two years ago" been expoſed together to a tempeſt in the port of Genoa. It is to be inferred that they ſailed in the ſame veſſel from Marſeilles for Genoa, in the beginning of December, 1699. But, if they joined company in France in the beginning of Auguſt, and left it together in December, nothing can be more likely than that they ſhould have paſſed alſo the intermediate time together. Mr. Montagu appears to have returned from Italy ſooner than Mr. Addiſon, and not to have taken, in his return, the way over the Alps; for Mr. Addiſon, in his letter from Geneva, ſpeaks of his own journey over the Alps, as one to the difficulties of which his friend was a ſtranger; and mentions that he ſuppoſed Mr. Montagu to be then in England. In a ſhort poſtcript he indicates that there was a confidential kindneſs between them; ſaying, "I have taken care to manage myſelf according to your kind intimation." Words which may, very poſſibly, have a regard to pecuniary matters. If it be conſidered that Addiſon had obtained his penſion for travelling by the patronage of Lord Halifax, and that Wortley Montagu was Lord Halifax's couſin, we ſhall find ourſelves ſo much the more inclined to think it natural for Wortley Montagu to have travelled in part under Addiſon's direction. The difference of their ages was alſo ſuitable to the exiſtence of ſuch a relation between them; Addiſon's being then from ſeven to nine-and-twenty years; Montagu's, who died in 1761, very old, ſcarce more than twenty. Addiſon ſtayed abroad more than a year after the date of his letter from Geneva, in expectation of diplomatic employment. After his return to England, and for the remainder of his life, he lived in an intimate and familiar friendſhip with Mr. Montagu, ſuch as was likely to be the conſequence of their having lived together abroad. It appears from another of the ſame letters, that Mr. Montagu agreed to paſs the winter, 1711-12, in Mr. Addiſon's houſe at Kenſington.

Another part of Mr. Addiſon's Life, of which the accounts may be corrected from the Addiſoniana, is that of his courtſhip to the Counteſs Dowager of Warwick. The ſtory, that he had been tutor to her ſon, is quite falſe. How he became firſt acquainted with that lady, does not appear. But here are two letters, written in the month of May, 1708, to the young Earl, then a boy of not more than eight or nine years of age; from which it appears, that the Earl had then a domeſtic tutor, and was reading ſome of the eaſier claſſics; that Addiſon had a houſe of his own in the country, nearly adjacent to the Counteſs's ſeat; and that Addiſon, in the country, and perhaps willing thus to ingratiate himſelf with the Counteſs, could amuſe himſelf by going out with the little boy in ſearch of bird's neſts. Addiſon was then under-ſecretary of ſtate, ſo that he could not have leiſure to take upon him the office of teaching the young Earl the elements of the Latin language. From about that time, however, he became probably a ſuitor to the Counteſs. A paſſage in a letter to Mr. Montagu, dated on the 21ſt of July, 1711, ſeems to explain the progreſs of the courtſhip. "I have within this twelvemonth (ſays Addiſon) loſt a place of 2000l. a-year, an eſtate in the Indies of 14,000l. and, what is more than all the reſt, my miſtreſs."—From this information it is fair to infer, that the Counteſs had very probably agreed to give him her hand before the time when, by the diſmiſſal of the Whig miniſters, and its effects on his ſituation, he became, in his own, or in the lady's opinion, too poor to marry a Counteſs. Another fact, of which we are here informed, is, that he was either abſolutely diſappointed of the fortune of his brother, who died in India, or made, at leaſt for a

time, to fear as much. The character of the Counteſs of Warwick appears, from account, to have been very nearly that of Sir Roger de Coverley's admired widow in the Spectator. The one was unqueſtionably drawn from the other. Much of what is related of Sir Roger's amour was intended to repreſent the ſtate and incidents of Addiſon's courtſhip to the Counteſs. In the Guardian, alſo, it ſeems to have been in view to pay compliments to the Counteſs, in part of what is ſaid of Lady Lizard. In both theſe ſeries of papers are many little alluſions which were intended to be underſtood by the Counteſs as hints in favour of Addiſon's love.

The papers in the Spectator, which are dated from the country, and mingle their wit, piety and morality, with deſcriptions of the ſummer appearances of the face of nature, and of rural characters, labours, manners, and amuſements, have ever been particularly admired. They are all, or almoſt all, by Addiſon. But it is from the original letters and other communications in the Addiſoniana, that we learn, for the firſt time, how Addiſon came to excel ſo much in theſe repreſentations of Engliſh life in the country, ſuch as it then actually was. He was accuſtomed to ſpend in the country every day that he could ſpare from his official duties. In the country he paſſed his time much in the ſame manner in which the Spectator is feigned to have amuſed himſelf at the ſeat of Sir Roger. He joined in every amuſement with a condeſcending philanthropy, and looked ever eagerly around him with the eye of a philoſopher and a poet. Hence in writing the Spectators, which are dated from the country, he was merely deſcribing thoſe realities with which he was the beſt acquainted, and which had made the moſt pleaſing impreſſions on his imagination and his feelings.

The breach in the friendſhip between Addiſon and Steele towards the end of their lives, has been much lamented, though not fully accounted for. It may, however, be explained by putting together ſeveral particulars which are mentioned in theſe Addiſoniana and Swiftiana, and in one or two other late publications. At the time of their greateſt intimacy, Steele, by the fortunes acquired by his firſt and his ſecond marriage (both with heireſſes), by the income of his appointments under Government, and by the emoluments which he derived from his writings, was little, or nothing at all, lower in fortune than Addiſon. His known courage, the wit and good nature of his converſation, the ſplendid ſucceſs of his efforts as a dramatiſt, and the unbounded benevolence of his heart, had made him a character of very favourable and faſhionable notoriety. Addiſon could not then, by his notice confer honour on the character of his old ſchool-fellow; but on the contrary, was himſelf rather a gainer by Steele's notice. In the progreſs of the next eight or ten years, their relative conditions altered. Steele's fortunes were impaired by his profuſion and his diſintereſtedneſs; Addiſon's were by various cauſes greatly improved. By the Spectators and by his Cato, Addiſon attained to reputation much higher than Steele's, in thoſe very ſpecies of writing in which Steele chiefly excelled. It was natural that, in conſequence even of theſe two changes alone, Addiſon ſhould feel new dignity in the preſence of Steele; Steele, on the other hand, ſomewhat of conſcious abaſement before Addiſon. Beſides, Addiſon, when he became the huſband of the Counteſs of Warwick, was neceſſarily withdrawn in part by her ladyſhip's influence from that ſociety and thoſe habits in which he had uſed to converſe the moſt with Steele. And, to complete the ſeparation, while Addiſon, to the laſt, adhered to his old patron, the Earl of Halifax, and after his death to the Earl of Sunderland; Steele, in the great diviſion between the old and the young Whig leaders, took part with Walpole, who had been his zealous defender when he was expelled the Houſe of Commons, and with Lord Townſhend.

The Swiftiana preſent many fac-ſimile ſpecimens of the hand-writing of eminent perſons who were in correſpondence with the Dean. But it is remarkable that none of thoſe is nearly ſo elegant or ſo diſtinctly legible as that of Swift himſelf. Very probably Swift, during his reſidence with Sir William Temple, might be induced, for his friend's convenience and ſatisfaction, to uſe, in writing out his Works, a care for beauty and correctneſs of manuſcript; in conſequence of which his hand-writing was ever after neat, firm, and diſtinct. There is ſomething in its appearance that ſeems to bear the impreſſion of the preciſion and correctneſs of his taſte in morals, converſation, politics, and literary compoſition.

London, ROBERT HERON.
December 4, 1803.

CANTABRIGIANA.

CANTABRIGIANA.

CXXX. MR. RAY, THE NATURALIST.

MR. Ray, the naturaliſt, was fellow of Trinity College, and ejected from his fellowſhip by the Bartholomew Act. His name was, conſequently, inſerted in our liſt of miniſters ejected from Cambridge. However, J W. is reminded, it was ſaid, that "Ray did not properly become a diſſenter, but continued to attend the Eſtabliſhed Church." The following is an accurate ſtatement of that matter, extracted from Dr. Derham's Life of him, prefixed to Mr. Ray's Itineraries.

"During all this period Mr. Ray continued fellow of Trinity College, till the beginning of the Bartholomew Act (in 1661) which requiring a ſubſcription againſt the Solemn League and Covenant, occaſioned Mr. Ray to reſign his fellowſhip, he refuſing to ſign that declaration; but the reaſon of his refuſal was not (as ſome have imagined,) his having taken the Solemn League and Covenant (for that he never did, and often declared, that he ever thought it an unlawful act,) but he ſaid he could not declare, for thoſe that had taken the oath, that no obligation lay upon them; but feared there might. And one thing, that unfortunately then happened was (as Mr. Brokeſby informed me) that he was at that time abſent from his college, where he might have met with ſatisfaction to his ſcruples, and was among ſome zealous Non-conformiſts, who too much influenced him, by the addition of new ſcruples. And we may aſcribe alſo ſomewhat to prejudice of education in unhappy times."

CXXXI.—*A* PROPER MOTTO *for* KING'S COLLEGE CHAPEL.

This chapel has already been ſpoken of, as the moſt beautiful Gothic chapel in Europe. The ſociety, therefore, may adopt this motto:

Ut Roſa flos florum,
Sic eſt domus iſta domorum.

As ſhines the Roſe, the flower of flowers,
Midſt chapels ſo this chapel of ours.

CXXXII.—CURIOUS BOOKS.

An occaſion offered itſelf ſome time ſince of noticing ſome curious books in different colleges of Cambridge. The following ſhould not be omitted:—A ſeries of manuſcript letters between Sir Iſaac Newton and Mr. Co es.—Sir Iſaac Newtons own copy of the Principia corrected by himſelf for a new edition, with Dr. Halley's Latin verſes, corrected by Dr. Bentley. This book has deſcended from Sir Iſaac to the preſent mathematical tutor, Mr. Jones. A MS. ſeries of a correſpondence between Dr. Bentley and other learned men. Dr. Bentley's copy of Homer, with the Digamma. This was conveyed to Heyne, and made uſe of in his ſplendid edition of Homer. All the above are at Trinity College. Dr. Taylor's copy of Homer; (the Glaſgow edition,) it has the Digamma in various places to nearly the end of the firſt volume. This is among the numerous writings of Dr. Taylor in the public library.—Two copies of Taverner's edition of the New Teſtament, A. D. 1539; one in the Univerſity library, the other in St. John's. The following extract is made from Maſters's Life of Baker, and is copied from Baker's Notes. "This Tranſlation of the bible is a great rarity, for which the tranſlator is ſaid to have been ſent to the Tower, but for what reaſon cannot eaſily be found, only he was then, or ſoon after looked upon as heretically inclined; and the king's famous Bible being printed the next year, from which this varies conſiderably, offence might be juſtly taken; and yet it is printed by licenſes and dedicated to the king.

This tranſlation ſeems for the moſt part according to that of Tyndall, which was poſſibly one thing that might give offence, he being burnt for an heretic."

CXXXIII.—GRAY, THE POET.

Thoſe who remember Mr. Gray, when at the univerſity, will recollect that he was a little prim faſtidious man, diſtinguiſhed by a ſhort ſhuffling ſtep. He commonly held up his gown behind with one of his hands, at the ſame time, cocking up his chin, and perking up his noſe. Chriſtopher Smart, who was contemporary with him at Pembroke, uſed to ſay, "that Gray walked as if he had fouled his ſmall clothes, and looked as if he ſmelt it."

CXXXIV.—A LATE PLUMIAN PROFESSOR.

A late Plumian profeſſor of aſtronomy was once addreſſed in company, as the Plumbian profeſſor. This, moſt probably, nettled him. A gentleman ſitting by archly obſerved, See! How that little *b* ſtings the profeſſor.

CXXXV.—DR. FARMER.

Dr. Farmer is only known as a Commentator on Shakeſpear. The following lines, written by him, when a young man, ſhew that he might have been a poet, had he cultivated his talent. They are extracted from "the Gratulationes et Luctus," publiſhed at Cambridge in 1755. As the original work is in the hands of few people, the enſuing extract cannot fail

fail of being acceptable. They are addreſſed to Thomas Hollis, Duke of Newcaſtle, when he viſited the univerſity, for the purpoſe of authorizing the repair and enlargement of the public library.

Haſte, young-ey'd May, and gently pour
From boſom green thy balmy ſtore;
Bid violets paint their azure beds,
And daffodil, with painted heads,
And tulip gilt, and primroſe fair,
Sweetly catch the laughing air.
Bring Joy along, thy eldeſt born,
And Plenty, with her flowing horn.
Whilſt birds of many a various wing
To Cam in wildeſt wood-notes ring,
Who ſees approach his ſedgy throne
The ſtate's great patron, and his own.
Hail, Pelham, by whoſe favouriţe hand
Peace yet ſtrews olives round the land.
See Europe's groans betray deſpair,
Her trembling balance aſks thy care;
And if no human art can guide,
The pendant weight on either ſide;
If ſacred George at length ſhall ceaſe
To bid the world be bleſt in peace,
Of crowns in vain ſhall Lewis dream—
His ſcale ſhall mount and kick the beam.
Whence, then, Britannia, the big tear,
Leaſt ſong detain thy patriot's ear?
His noble breaſt at once is free
To guard the much-lov'd Muſe and thee.
See learning mark his choſen way,
With many a beam of early day,
And cow'ring Ignorance give place
To Science with averted face,
While Pelham bids the column riſe,
And tell his bounty to the ſkies.
Now ſmiles old Cam, and ſcatter'd finds
His Gothic duſt the ſport of winds,
Nor envies Iſis, who ere while
Boaſted her mauſoleum pile;
On domes depends not Pelham's fame,
But be they founded on his name.
Haſte, ye Muſes, to prepare
Sweet flowrets for your guardian's care.
Beneath his banner ſafe engage
And brave the Vandals of the age.
For him your choiceſt laurels bring
Who lifts e'en one on Fancy's wing.
For him let nature's face be gay,
All be mirth and holiday.
But when the ruddy eye ſteals on
And tips the grove with mantle brown,
When ſwings the ſolemn curfeu ſlow,
Far abſent be, thou bird of woe,
Nor cloſe the day with darkneſs drear,
This faireſt daughter of the year.

CXXXVI.—INSTANCE *of* PROFUNDITY *in a* CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARY.

An account has been already given of Mr. Cole's papers in the Britiſh Muſeum, and reſpect expreſſed for what appeared to have a uſeful tendency. His littleneſs was but curſorily noticed, and miſrepreſentations, which might have been pointed out were paſſed by. We left to his friends to particularize his illiberality and meanneſs. For it was from Mr. Maſters, his brother antiquary, author of the Hiſtory of Bene't College, who knew him for 20 years, that our extract was made; and, indeed, his illiberality was almoſt proverbial in the univerſity. His bigotry occaſioned him to be called Cardinal Cole, and hence the report, probably, that he was a Roman Catholic. Before his papers were put under lock and key, his truſtees, it is ſaid, burnt ſome, containing more private ſcandal, and frivolous memoranda, relative to his univerſity-acquaintance, than it was thought neceſſary to publiſh.

Cum flueret lutulentus, erat quod tollere velles.

Muddy he flowed, and from a ſtream ſo foul
Much roll'd, that you might wiſh to bear away. HOR.

Enough ſtill remains of theſe Sibyls leaves, to beſpeak the littleneſs of Mr. Cole, *maximus in minimis*. Having occaſion to mention an honeſt country-ſquire, in Cambridgeſhire, his friend, he is careful to inform you, that he had a low-lived drunken brother. On mentioning a young man, the ſon of a friend, (the moſt profligate that ever was at a univerſity, according to Cole,) who at length was an oſtler in London, came down to Cambridge to beg, &c. &c. our memorialiſt takes care to inform you that his father was the Rev. Mr. ———, and what preferment he held. Miſs —— of Cambridge, who alſo, was, probably, his friend, it ſeems, O poſterity! married a little drunken breeches-maker, and his friend Mr. ——— tutor of ——— afterwards maſter of ——— College, was, we are given to underſtand, the ſon of a barber in Cambridge, &c. Hear this,

Γραυντης ιερα τεκνα και υιεες Οξονιειο.

But every thing has its uſe, as the night-man ſaid, when he emptied his cart.

However, being in queſt of what was good in theſe papers, we overlooked what was trifling or baſe; and all the uſe we have made of them, may be ſeen in a former number.

I have ſearch'd thro' four volumes, and find on the whole,
That truly thou art but as black as a coal;
But I'll read thee no more, leſt I find ſo much evil,
As to think thee at laſt full as black as the devil.

CXXXVII.—DR. JEBB.

Sir Richard Jebb, the couſin of Dr. Jebb, was phyſician to the King. His Majeſty

Majesty used sometimes to talk with Sir Richard concerning his cousin, and once more particularly spoke of his restless, reforming spirit, in the church, in the university, physic, &c. "An please your Majesty, (replied Sir Richard,) if my cousin was in Heaven, he would be a reformer." —"It is true, (said a friend of Dr. Jebb, to whom this was mentioned,) he would, if any reformation was wanted there."

CXXXVIII.—EMANUEL COLLEGE PICTURE GALLERY.

In Roman Catholic countries, portraits are sometimes made votive offerings, and the objects of adoration: in Protestant they are keep-sakes. In colleges more particularly they may be considered as family-pictures, mementos of members or benefactors deceased.

Oxford can boast a good picture-gallery at Christ Church, containing besides portraits of its members and benefactors, many paintings by foreign masters. Cambridge exhibits nothing equal to this. The principal thing of the kind is at Emanuel College. But this gallery possesses little, that is very excellent. We will notice the following portraits, accompanying them with two or three hints.

1. Sir Walter Mildmay, the founder in Queen Elizabeth's reign. When he had it in contemplation to found Emanuel College, being at Court, her Majesty said—"So, Sir Walter, I hear you have erected a Puritan College."—"No, Madam, (replied he,) far be it from me to countenance any thing contrary to your established laws. But I have set an acorn, which, when it becomes an oak, God alone knows what will be the fruit thereof." However, the society rather favoured of Puritanism, and hence the old song, called the Mad Puritan:

Am I mad, most noble Festus,
While zeal and godly knowledge,
Has made me to hope,
To deal with the Pope,
As well as the best in the college?
Boldly I preach, hate a cross, hate a surplice,
Mitres, copes, and rockets;
Come hear me pray, nine times a day,
And fill your heads with crotchets.
In the house of *pure* Emanuel
I had my education,
Where my friends surmize
I dazzled my eyes
With the light of Revelation.
Boldly I preach, &c.

These words are round the picture: By Vansomer, Ætatis suæ 66: Anno Domini 1558. Virtute, non vi.

2. Sir Walter's brother, Sir Anthony Mildmay.—3. Archbishop Sancroft, by P. R. Sans, full length.

Καρολος υψιος μιν Επισκοπον εμμεν' εθηκε

Him the great Charles rais'd to a Bishop's throne.

JOSHUÆ BARNES: Ευχαριστηριον.

4. Dr. Holbeach, formerly master of the College. Mr. Ash, who left some exhibitions; said to be by Dobson.

5. Hall, bishop of Norwich, born 1574. He was sent by King James as one of the commissioners to the Synod of Dort. His Theological Writings, containing, among other things, Specialties of his Life, Hard Measure, Songs in the Night, and Meditations, have been admired. It has been thought a singular instance of modesty, that in the Specialties of his Life, he takes no notice of his poems; for he was the first of our English Satirists.

In the first adventure with fool-hardy might
To tread the steps of perilous despight,
I first adventure, follow me who list,
And be the second English Satyrist.

Prologue to Bishop Hall's Satires.

6. Joshua Barnes, Greek Professor at the end of the 17th century, editor of Homer, &c. &c.

Σπευδη Αριστ[illegible]χειη Ομηριον εργον εκοσμευν

Great Homer's work with Aristarchus zeal
Did I adorn. JOSHUÆ BARNES: Epilogus to his Homer.

7. Sir Wm Temple, well known as an elegant writer. 8. Dr. Long, the astronomer. 9. The Earl of Westmoreland, full length. 10. Dr. Anthony Askew, in his doctor's robes, taken when a young man. 11. Mr. Hubbard, formerly Senior Fellow, and tutor of this College. 12. Dr. Farmer, the late master of this College. 12. Dr. Parr, editor of Bellendenus, and highly distinguished among the Greek scholars and politicians of this age; and others.

In the room of the Master's Lodge adjoining to the gallery are Jackson, bishop of Kildare, by Gainsborough; Hurd, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, author of Political Dialogues, of a Commentary, and Notes on Horace's Art of Poetry, &c. William Bennet, bishop of Cloyne, formerly tutor of this College, and highly distinguished for his taste and classical literature, &c.

What Dr. Fuller remarks is singular, that in his time more than half the masters of the Colleges in Cambridge had been of Emanuel.

CXXXIX.—INSTANCE *of* ACCURACY *in a* CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARY.

By *Diſſentients* mentioned in a former number was meant *members of the univerſity*, who diſapproved ſomething in the univerſity either of doctrine or diſcipline, and the like. As the Cantabrigiana, therefore, was confined to members of the univerſity, it does not comprehend matters that relate to the town; and, of courſe, is unconnected with thoſe, who are properly called Diſſenters in Cambridge. But Mr. Cole's inaccuracy concerning the late Mr. Robert Robinſon muſt be ſet right.

This gentleman was the predeceſſor of Mr. Robert Hall, the preſent Baptiſt miniſter in the town. Mr. Cole calls Robinſon the Anabaptiſt preacher of Cambridge. Now, as far as the beſt claſſical authorities, and the Septuagint Greek tranſlation of the Old Teſtament, the writers of the New, and the Greek Fathers of the two firſt centuries can determine the meaning of a term, the words βαπτω, βαπτιζω, βαπτισις, and βαπτισμος always relate to covering over, plunging, waſhing or Dipping. Hence John the Baptiſt, or dipper; and the ſect call themſelves, on theſe principles, dippers, or Baptiſts, not Anabaptiſts. But without entering into the diſpute about βαπτιζω and ραντιζω, in which the Cantabrigiana takes no intereſt, it ſhould be obſerved, be the meaning of the term what it may, that Robinſon's ſentiment on the ſubject was exactly that of Sir Iſaac Newton, Dr. Samuel Clarke, Biſhop Hoadly, and John Milton: and theſe are at leaſt as good company as Mr. Cole.

This ſame Mr. Cole, ſpeaking of Mr. Robinſon's humble employment in early life, deſcribes him as a journeyman. Robinſon was educated at a very excellent endowed claſſical ſchool in Norfolk, where Lord Thurlow, the late Lord Chancellor, Mr. Norris, the founder of the Norriſian Profeſſorſhip, and other gentlemen of Cambridge, received their education. It is now, we believe, under the care of Mr. Potter, the tranſlator of Æſchylus. Here Robinſon acquired a knowledge of the French tongue, and a better acquaintance with claſſical literature, than boys uſually attain at an early period. He was originally deſigned for the Univerſity, but through reaſons not to be enquired into here, was bound apprentice, at the uſual time, to a very humble profeſſion in London. He did not ſerve out his time; for his maſter, finding him more intereſted about books than work, was happy in giving up his indentures, when Robinſon returned to his ſtudies, and to be prepared for the miniſtry. Conſequently he never was a journeyman. We make this diſtinction, to ſhew the falſehood of Mr. Cole's inſidious inference: for Cole's aſſertion was preparatory to this inference, that after having been a journeyman he ſat down to his books, for the firſt time, and got juſt ſmattering enough to *make him a coxcomb*;—whereas Robinſon never was a journeyman, but had the advantage of a learned education, was fond of books from a boy, continued ſo through life, and fell a martyr, in a great meaſure, to an intemperate application to his ſtudies, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

As to Cole's contemptuous manner of introducing this ſubject, liberal Churchmen, as well as Diſſenters, might aſk, who was called the Carpenter's Son? Juſtin Martyr, by the bye, the firſt Chriſtian writer of much authority, ſays, in his Dialogue with Trypho, that he alſo worked at his trade.—Men of the firſt talents frequently burſt from obſcurity, and are indebted to their own activity for all their conſequence. "Quam matrem Euripides, ſays Valerius Maximus, aut quem patrem Euripides habuerit, ipſorum quoque ſeculo ignotum fuit: alterius autem matrem olera, alterius patrem cultellos venditaſſe, omnium pene doctorum literæ loquuntur. Sed quid aut illius tragica, aut hujus oratoria vi clarius?

Some of the men moſt diſtinguiſhed for talents, learning, and worth, in both our univerſities, have from the firſt foundation of colleges, ſprung from the loweſt ſtations. The colleges, indeed, are eleemoſynary inſtitutions; and Cole himſelf, who is far removed from the firſt rank of merit, was but the ſon of an innkeeper; a touch above ſome of his contemporaries it muſt be owned.

Ecce iterum Criſpinus, et eſt mihi ſæpe vocandus
Ad partes——
Come, Mr. Tapſter, once again I call,
Pray give fair meaſure. Juv.

When Robinſon publiſhed his Plea for the Divinity of Chriſt, it was highly complimented, as the beſt production on that ſubject, by the moſt diſtinguiſhed advocates of the doctrine in the univerſity, and ſome of influence in the church; Hinchliffe, Biſhop of Peterborough; Hallifax, Biſhop of Glouceſter; Dr. Ogden, and others, who were deſirous of being the means of Robinſon's advancement in the church, as was alſo the Miniſter of the day; and the moſt judicious writers

writers of thoſe who oppoſed the doctrine, Mr. Lindſey and Dr. Jebb complimented him, by letter, for his liberality; and, as he was well-known to and reſpected by men of the firſt character among the orthodox party, at Cambridge, ſo was he by others who, with, at leaſt, equal learning with them, did not, however, embrace their ſentiments.

As to his own party, two of the moſt eminent of them, Dr. Kippis, the editor of the Biographia Britannica, and Dr. Furneaux, author of an excellent volume of Letters to Judge Blackſtone, on peruſing his Plea, united in requeſting him to deſiſt from translating, for that, one poſſeſſed of ſuch talents for original compoſition, was not fit for a tranſlator. Such were the teſtimonies to Robinſon's attainments when living: and, after his death, three of the moſt eminent, in different parties, of the Diſſenters expreſſed their very high ſenſe of his talents and attainments, in their funeral ſermons, publiſhed on occaſion of his death. Theſe were, Dr. Prieſtley, among the Socinians; Dr. Rees, the editor of the Encyclopædia Britannica, among the Arians; and Dr. Toulmin, author of the Life of Socinus, editor of Neal's Hiſtory of the Puritans, &c. among the Baptiſts.

Robinſon, for eaſy eloquence in the pulpit, was, perhaps, unrivalled in his own time. Dr. Price, who was no haſty admirer, confeſſed, on hearing him, that for colloquial eloquence he far ſurpaſſed any preacher he had ever heard. His works are numerous, conſiſting of Tranſlations from the French, Sermons, Political dialogues, Tracts, and Hiſtories.

Robinſon's two principal works are his Hiſtory of Baptiſm, and Eccleſiaſtical Reſearches, both of which far exceed our praiſe. Theſe volumes do not wholly relate to doctrines and ceremonies, to councils and eccleſiaſtics. The writer travels over different countries, and ſurveys different governments; Judæa, Greece, Africa, Rome, Spain, Navarre, and Biſcay, the States of Italy, the Vallies of Piedmont, Bohemia, Munſter, Poland, Tranſylvania; ſometimes he had to inveſtigate diſputed facts, involved in labyrinths, which were intricate, and which had not been reckoned worth the trouble of penetrating; ſo that, though he came to the works with a mind well ſtored with various reading, yet, finding it neceſſary to conſult original guides, he ſtudied the Italian, Spaniſh, Portugueſe, German, and other languages. He appeals to authentic ancient monuments, and antiquaries of the higheſt authority: and, each chapter of the *Eccleſiaſtical Reſearches* deſcribing a particular nation, there are to be found ingenious remarks on the geography, government, laws, antiquities, commerce, and natural productions of each, as well as on the characters and manners of the inhabitants. But he never loſes ſight of the leading object of his hiſtories.

Though a few coarſe and inelegant expreſſions are found in theſe volumes, yet they diſplay great command of language, perſpicuity of narration, often ſplendor of deſcription, and almoſt always ſtrength of ſentiment. The author is certainly intitled to the praiſe of an induſtrious, learned, and original writer; and in notions of civil polity, and religious liberty he is ſurpaſſed by no one. To execute theſe works, Robinſon had the free uſe of the books in the public library at Cambridge, and of ſeveral colleges: for it was his good fortune to be acquainted with many members of the Univerſity, who were not ſuch bigots as Cole.

When Mr. Cole ſaid that Robinſon had "learning enough to make him a coxcomb," he ſhould have been reminded, that there are ſolemn, as well as facetious, coxcombs; and, that of the two, the former are the moſt inſufferable. But Cole knew nothing of Robinſon, and nothing, probably, of his writings, except that he was the diſſenting miniſter of Cambridge: and of Diſſenters Cole was a moſt inveterate hater. With the baptiſm or anabaptiſm, with the orthodoxy or heterodoxy, with the alteration of Robinſon's ſentiments, &c. the Cantabrigiana has nothing to do. All we mean, is, to reſcue him from the miſrepreſentations of this high prieſt, as a man of letters; for the preſumption is, that, if this Baptiſt* had poſſeſſed but half the intellects by which he was really diſtinguiſhed, he would have been a greater and a brighter man than the Cardinal.

In our account of Cole's papers, we were influenced by a regard to utility; what the copyer of the paſſage relating to Robinſon had in view we ſhall not determine: but if an apology ſhould be deemed neceſſary for this article, ſomething more is due for that paſſage.

No. CXL. KING JAMES.

Mr. Robinſon has certainly ſpoken in

* Beſides the ignorance, there is malignity manifeſted in Cole's uſe of the term Anabaptiſt, which has commonly been adopted in reproach: Ἀναβαπτιστης, ſays Scapula, the Lexicographer, ſectæ cuidam diabolico deditus.

too general terms of the learning of King James. As Cole ſpoke like a high-prieſt in reference to Robinſon, ſo did Robinſon ſpeak like a too zealous diſſenter of James.

Theſe are Robinſon's words alluded to by Cole: "He, (King James), pretended to LEARNING and religion, but was deſtitute of both—and was an *ignorant*, contemptible, tyrant. He was the author of all the calamities of his ſon's reign, and has been the ſcorn of every impartial writer ſince." But it ſhould be underſtood, that theſe are but leading hints in a ſyllabus of lectures, and that Robinſon comes forward as the advocate of that party, of which James was the invariable perſecutor, the Puritans. Againſt what Robinſon ſays of James, let us place what James ſays in a letter to his ſon Charles, entitled δωρον βασιλικον. "Nec patere, ſi pacate vivere decreveris, ut hi eadem tecum patria fruerentur, niſi forte patientiæ ergo, ut Socrates vixit cum Xantippe." This is from Biſhop Montacute's Latin Tranſlation of James's Works, which, not having at hand the original Engliſh work, we turn back again into plain Engliſh, thus: Nor ſuffer theſe men, that is, the whole body of Diſſenters, if you reſolve to live in peace, to enjoy the ſame country with yourſelf, unleſs for the ſake of trying your patience, as Socrates lived with Xantippe.

But after all, that as a prince, James was weak, vain, bigoted, and intolerant, cannot be denied, even by Hume, who was diſpoſed to be his apologiſt, as far as decency permitted.

From the hint dropped by Cole, relative to verſes by James, let no reader confound James I. and V. of Scotland with James I. King of Great Britain. The former were real poets, the latter was only a jangler.

I will no janglings put in verſe,
Such as ſome janglers do rehearſe.

SIR DAVID LINDSAY'S PAPINGO, &c.

While ſpeaking of King James we are reminded of a circumſtance, which whether it favours moſt of vanity or humour we ſhall not determine. It is referred to by Dr. Peckard, late maſter of Magdalen College, in his life of Mr. Farrer. When James was hearing the Latin play of Ignoramus, performed (either at *Newmarket* or *Cambridge*) he called out aloud "Treaſon! Treaſon!" The gentlemen about him, being anxious to know what diſturbed his Majeſty, he ſaid, "that the writer and performers had acted their parts ſo well, that he ſhould die of laughter." Ignoramus, we have obſerved before, was written to rally the law Latin of thoſe times; but had alſo a more inſidious deſign, which was, to bring the *common law* of the land into contempt. That James was an enemy to the *common law* may be ſeen in Biſhop Hurd's excellent Dialogues on the Engliſh Conſtitution. E. R.

P. S. In anſwer to ———, who objects to our uſe of the word Socinian, as applied to Dr. Jebb, and others, we reply that, we only adopted it to expreſs one idea, the ſimple humanity of Chriſt, the leading doctrine of Socinus. We are not ignorant that in other reſpects Dr. Jebb and others were not properly Socinians, as they held few ſentiments in common with Socinus. In reply to J. W. we obſerve, that we are by no means advocates for conceit, or contempt of diſcipline and authority in young men. But we think the affair of the Oxford expulſion was carried too far; nor are we aware of the exiſtence of a ſtatute, that authoriſed the expulſion of the young men for maintaining and propagating their methodiſtical tenets.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LIFE *of* GENERAL VON ZIETEN.

JOHN Joachim Von Zieten was born at the village of Wuſtrau, at about eight-and-twenty miles diſtant from Berlin, on the 18th day of May, in the year 1699. His father was a country gentleman of ſmall eſtate; which was, however, not unequal to his wants, till he was, by litigious and over-reaching neighbours, entangled in ſome expenſive lawſuits. His mother was E. C. Von Jurgas, daughter of a reſpectable family of equal condition. Of their children, John Joachim and four daughters lived to mature years. There was an other ſon, who died in infancy.

From his earlieſt years, as he uſed himſelf, in old age, to relate, young Von Zieten felt a ſtrong paſſion to be a ſoldier, and to raiſe the fortunes of his family. Every ſoldier that happened to paſs through Wuſtrau, was to him an object of admiration. At nine years of age, he accuſtomed himſelf to walk every Saturday to the garriſon-town of Ruppen, a diſtance of about four Engliſh miles, there to have his hair dreſſed in the military faſhion, with

with a long tail well ſtiffened and powdered, by a ſoldier of the garriſon.

When he was thirteen years of age, his father engaged a domeſtic tutor to inſtruct him. But, the pupil had no paſſion for letters; and would not endure corporal puniſhment. The tutor proved to be arbitrary in his temper, and careleſs in his morals. And the father, at the ſon's ſolicitation, very ſoon diſmiſſed him.

Next year, his father ſent him, to ſerve, with the hope of promotion in the regiment of Schwendy, then partly in garriſon at Spandau. General Schwendy, its commander, though his father's old acquaintance, received the youth when he went to pay his duty to him, with a careleſs inſolence, which provoked his immediate, undiſſembled reſentment, and which he could never after, with patience think of. But his military zeal was not to be diſcouraged; and he applied with diligence, to perfect himſelf in the diſcipline. His ſtature being low, and his figure without martial dignity, he had firſt ſome difficulty to make himſelf reſpected among his comrades. He ſoon taught them, however, with his ſword, that they were not to judge of his ſpirit from his perſonal aſpect. In a rencounter with an old ſerjeant, he gave his antagoniſt, a deſperate wound in the face, and came off himſelf unhurt. Another of his comrades who ventured to make trial of his proweſs, was crippled for life in the combat. On the 7th of July, 1720, he was advanced to the rank of enſign, in the ſame regiment.

The regiment was in a ſhort time, given to Count afterwards Field Marſhal Von Schwerin from the ſervice of the Prince Mecklenburg. Von Schwerin was followed into the Pruſſian ſervice, by many fellow-countrymen of his own, whom he was willing to patronize and advance.

In partiality to them, he accuſtomed himſelf to overlook the juſt claims of ſome of the native Pruſſian officers under his command. To the puny figure and ſhrill voice of Von Zieten, he evinced eſpecial diſlike. Von Zieten, after being four times unduly ſuperſeded, demanded permiſſion to leave the regiment; which was inſtantly given him.

Here ſeemed to be, at once, an end to the hopes of his military ambition: and the diſappointment was, no doubt, ſevere to ſuch an ardent mind. But, he afterwards owned ſome of its immediate effects to have been highly ſalutary. So much were the officers of the regiment of Schwerin, then addicted to vulgar and ſottiſh exceſs in drinking; that a caſk of beer was emptied every day in the guard-houſe; each officer was obliged by the rule of their drinking, to take off a quart-mug at a ſingle draught; this was to be ſeveral times repeated in the courſe of the day: and it was with great difficulty, that Von Zieten, on account of the weakneſs of his ſtomach, obtained leave to exchange the quart of beer for a ſmall glaſs of brandy. The ſame example of his companions in the regiment, had begun to ſeduce him into amorous exceſſes, ſcarce leſs dangerous to his health and morals. But his retreat from the regiment, both withdrew him from the contagion of evil example, and led him to ſolitary reflexion by which his mind was to a great degree, unalterably armed againſt the groſſeſt vices.

His father had died in the year 1719. And young Von Zieten's firſt care, upon retiring to Wuſtrau, was to ſettle his family affairs, ſo as to ſecure in the beſt manner he could the comfort of his mother and ſiſters. Between two and three years thus paſſed; while he meditated a return to the ſervice; but awaited the chance of an invitation from his Sovereign, and wiſhed to be placed in a different regiment, without loſs of rank, on account of the time he had been unemployed.

Having, at length, engaged the King's favourable notice, he was received, as fourth lieutenant in Wuthenow's regiment of dragoons, in 1726; he himſelf being then ſeven-and-twenty years of age. A law-ſuit was, in the end of the ſame year, terminated in his favour, by which his family had been, full forty years, vexatiouſly harraſſed. He joined his regiment, and found ſoon occaſion to diſplay ſuch activity, prudence, and ſpirit as were ſufficient to recommend him to the eſteem and friendſhip of almoſt all his brother officers. The captain, however, under whoſe immediate command he was become from envy, and by contentions which that excited between them, his mortal enemy. Von Zieten was by the malice, cowardice, and art of this man, condemned, firſt to a year's impriſonment, and afterwards, on account of the circumſtances of a perſonal combat between him and the captain, diſmiſſed the regiment, by the ſentence of a court-martial.

His diſmiſſal was not for cowardice, but chiefly becauſe he was judged to be too hot headed and impetuous. The diſhonour remained, indeed, with his antagoniſt. But Von Zieten had now reaſon to think himſelf cut off, from all chance of making his fortune in Pruſſia, as a ſoldier; the King being, upon partial information, highly exaſperated

againſt him. Marſhal Von Buddenbrock and General Von Flanz, the King's favourite officers, judging more truly of Von Zieten's talents and diſpoſitions, became his advocates with their Sovereign. Yet, it was ſometime before the Monarch could be perſuaded to give a new commiſſion to a perſon whom he thought of a temper too quarrelſome to leave peace and orderly obedience among his brother officers, in any regiment into which he ſhould be admitted.

Luckily for Von Zieten, the King had begun in the year 1722, to introduce huſſars into the Pruſſian ſervice; and had then formed two companies, his experience of which diſpoſed him, in the year 1730, to add a third company. He had named the captain and the cornet, when Von Zieten was recommended to him to be the lieutenant. He at firſt refuſed, but, at laſt with ſharp admonition, gave to the broken dragoon-officer, the appointment requeſted for him. Von Zieten now thirty-one years of age, had greatly ſubdued the firſt hotneſs of his temper. His captain failed not to try it by many little acts of teazing inſolence which, but for the hard leſſon he had received, Von Zieten could ſcarce have patiently endured. But he ſuppreſſed every warm emotion, and became exemplary in ſacrificing his private reſentments. The King having his eye much upon the new company, ſoon diſtinguiſhed, by his own obſervation the lieutenant's true merits, as an officer. When in the beginning of the next year two new companies of huſſars were raiſed; the command of the ſecond company of Brenkendorff's corps was given to Von Zieten.

In the ſpring of the year 1735, Von Zieten was ſent by his Majeſty, at the head of one hundred and twenty huſſars, to learn under General Von Baronnay, the perfection of the huſſar-diſcipline, as it was practiſed in the Auſtrian ſervice. On his march he and his ſoldiers were entertained with ſuch profuſe hoſpitality by the Duke of Saxe Weimar at Buttſtadt, that they got all drunk, and ſome very unpleaſant conſequences had almoſt enſued. Theſe, Von Zieten recovered from the effects of his debauch, in time to prevent. But, the leſſon was not loſt upon him: for, he, never after, ſuffered himſelf to be ſeduced to exceſs in drinking. He arrived on the 12th of May, at the Auſtrian camp, then in the vicinity of Mentz. The campaign was againſt the French, Von Zieten, by his zeal, activity, and prudent conduct, ſoon made himſelf highly acceptable to General Von Baronnay, and the other Auſtrian officers. After aſſiſting, in ſeveral ſkirmiſhes, in a manner exceedingly honourable to himſelf and his Pruſſians; he was entruſted by General Von Baronnay, with the command of a ſeparate enterpriſe; in which the moſt alert movements and artifices of the huſſar-warfare were to be tried; and in which he perfectly ſucceeded. A report of his ſucceſs and good conduct being tranſmitted to the King of Pruſſia, his maſter, he was, on the 29th of January, 1736, honoured with promotion to the rank of major. Peace was ſoon after concluded between Auſtria and France: and Major Von Zieten returned, with his huſſars to Berlin.

About this period, he married Leopoldine Judith Von Jurgas, a lady of the kindred of his mother, beautiful, ſenſible, and endowed with the mildeſt and with the moſt exalted virtues.

In his regiment he was now placed under the intermediate command of Lieutenant Colonel Wurm, an officer who had been, in Von Zieten's abſence, advanced from the infantry, to this rank in the huſſar-ſervice. Brenkendorff, his former captain and rival, had been diſmiſſed. Wurm was tall and ſtout: noted for his duels at the univerſity, in which he had killed four or five of his fellow ſtudents; unſkilled in the huſſar-diſcipline; and poſſeſſed with a conceit of his own knowledge and ability, which made him deſpiſe every means of improvement.

Von Zieten had not long begun to ſerve under Wurm, when a diſtribution of horſes, in which the Lieutenant Colonel ſhewed undue partiality to his own ſquadron, excited a fierce diſpute between him and the Major. They were alone. They faſtened the door of the room, drew their ſabres, and fought till Wurm was wounded in the head, Von Zieten, in the right hand, Wurm then propoſed to finiſh the combat with piſtols. But, Von Zieten, though not more averſe than Wurm, to puſh the matter to any extremity, yet more conſiderate of duty, ſuggeſted, that they might end their contention at another time, but ought now to have their wounds dreſſed, and go upon the parade. Wurm complied. He alſo receded from the injuſtice out of which the quarrel had ariſen; and diſtributed the horſes among the two ſquadrons by lot; ſo that it was not afterwards renewed.

In 1740, Von Zieten loſt, by the death of King Frederick William the Firſt, a patron whoſe confidence he had fully gained, after conquering by prudence and activity, his early diſlike; and whom he therefore ſincerely and deeply regretted.

Not

Not many months had paſſed, when fortunately for Von Zieten's deſire of promotion, Frederick the Second was induced to commence hoſtilities againſt the young Queen of Hungary, for the recovery of Sileſia. In the campaign of 1741, in which the Great Frederick ſerved his own firſt apprenticeſhip in actual warfare, no occaſion occurred for the employment of the huſſars in any eminent ſervices.

Von Zieten had, in this war, the glory of creating, in ſome manner, a new ſpecies of force in the Ruſſian ſervice, and of making Frederick ſenſible of the advantages to be gained by adopting, for a part of his army, the dreſs, the armour, and the diſcipline of Huſſars. Huſſars caps to protect the head even from the ſtroke of a ſabre: cloſe and light veſts ſimilar to the doublets anciently worn under the coats of mail; pantaloons at once ſtrong and light; half-boots riſing almoſt to the point of the knee; a ſtrong belt or girdle to confine and defend the waiſt; compoſed a dreſs for theſe Huſſars, the lighteſt and ſafeſt that can be imagined for truly effective cavalry. The ſabre and piſtols with which they were armed, were adapted to do as much injury to enemies, in an engagement, as it could be poſſible to effect with heavier but more cumberſome arms. The horſes on which they were mounted, were ſtout, but ſtill more remarkable for ſwiftneſs and patience of fatigue, than for draught-horſe ſtrength. The men choſen in preference, for this ſervice, were muſcular, well-knit forms, of middle ſize, bold, active, of good addreſs, cunning, and full of ſtratagem as the moſt alert and ſubtle beaſts of prey. The ready and neat equipment of their perſons; equal quickneſs and addreſs in regard to their horſes; ſkill to keep the ſaddle, and uſe the ſabre and piſtols, in every difficulty of riding, and at every degree of velocity; the utmoſt addreſs in making their way through marſhes, woods, and over almoſt any ground however rugged and uneven; great promptitude in joining and in diſperſing, with ſkill to act preciſely in concert, even when ſcattered; power to make a ſudden, unforeſeen onſet, with terrible rapidity and force; conſtant vigilance to ſeize advantages, and diſcretion to do nothing but ſeize advantages, and guard againſt loſing them; remarkable acuteneſs and ſagacity of all the ſenſes; admirable ſkill in deception; conſummate addreſs in the diſcovery and the conveyance of forage and proviſions; with art and vigour, in hovering round the march of a main army of heavier troops, to hinder any annoyance that may be lightly diſperſed, from approaching, to diſturb them: theſe are ſome of the principal movements and duties in the Huſſar-diſcipline. And, it is eaſy to perceive, that the officer who had the moſt eminent ſhare in giving to the great Frederick in the very beginning of his wars, the command of a well-diſciplined body of light cavalry of this character, muſt have been, ever after, regarded, as having the ſtrongeſt claim upon the gratitude and eſteem of his ſovereign and his country. The Huſſars were conſidered, even in this infancy of their ſervice, as having contributed to Frederick's victories, perhaps more eſſentially than any of his other troops. Von Zieten was eſteemed, as the hero of the Pruſſian Huſſars: and, as ſuch, his name was, from this time, famous and terrible over all Germany.

Von Zieten obtained yet other and higher honours, by his ſervice in theſe two campaigns. He endeared himſelf to the officers and men under his command, without any relaxation of diſcipline: and, he uſed the moſt anxious care to prevent any avoidable cruelty or rapine from being inflicted by his ſoldiers on the people of thoſe territories which he was ſent to lay waſte or put under contribution. The nature of the Huſſar-ſervice, being ſuch as to engage him almoſt perpetually in ſpoiling an enemy's country; he might have acquired a large fortune, even in a ſingle campaign, if he had been a hard-hearted, avaricious man, willing to uſe the advantages of command to his own private emolument, to the utmoſt degree to which he could have done ſo, without danger of reproach from his maſter. But, he was diſtinguiſhed above all the officers whether of the Pruſſian or the Auſtrian ſervice, by tenderneſs to thoſe unhappy people who, without having arms in their hands, were made, accidentally, the victims of war. He never exacted for himſelf nor ſuffered his officers and ſoldiers to exact, a ſingle dollar more from the inhabitants of an enemy's country laid under contribution, than he had the King's preciſe command for. At the cloſe of the war, he was not at all richer, except by the new emoluments of his advanced rank than at its beginning. But, he had conquered many difficulties, he had prevailed by manly arts, over various rivals, his ambition was duly gratified and encouraged, the exceſſes of his paſſions, were, in general, ſubdued,

and

and he must now have felt himself in the enjoyment of one of the happiest parts of his professional life.

In the short interval between the first and the second Silesian wars, Colonel Von Zieten was employed, in completing the numbers of his regiment, in perfecting their discipline by improvements adopted from that of the Austrian Hussars, and by frequent exercise, in presenting to the King, upon his Majesty's order, written plans for the disposition of an army in the field of battle, upon certain given positions of the enemy, and in the enjoyment of domestic happiness with an excellent wife whom he tenderly loved, and with an income which, though not large, was more than equal to his wants. He suffered a slight discouragement in his sovereign's refusal to raise him to the rank of Major-General, at the same time with some other officers whom he thought not more deserving of this promotion than himself.

Scarce two years had passed, when, to restore the integrity of the dominions of the house of Austria, and to fix the imperial crown on the head of Maria Theresa or her husband, the war was renewed.

Silesia was the theatre of the war, in the beginning of the campaign of 1745. Von Zieten was, with his regiment, in the beginning of April, in the King's main army, near Frankenstein. The first enterprize on which he was dispatched, was, to convey intelligence between the King, and his second army under the Margrave Charles, entirely divided from him by the Austrians; an atchievement not to be accomplished without stealing or forcing a passage through the midst of the Austrian encampments. Von Zieten, with incredible address and activity, conducted his Hussars, unobserved, among the posts of the enemy; and was beyond all danger of disappointment in his enterprize, before they were aware of his passage. The Margrave Charles, in obedience to the orders thus communicated to him, immediately broke up his encampment, and marched to join the King's main army. General Von Zieten with his Hussars, were interposed at the rear, between the rest of the Margrave's troops and the Austrians, to cover the retreat. The Austrians made a variety of bold and skilful efforts to throw the Prussian march into general disorder; but were constantly repulsed by the vigilance and bold activity of the Hussars.—In the battle of Gross-Hennersdorff, which was, not long after fought, General Von Zieten, whose post was at the head of the reserve, by seasonably interposing to shew the possibility of fording a river of which the bridge had been, at a critical moment broken down, and by advancing to support a division of the left wing that was, from this accident, in danger of being cut to pieces, contributed, in a most essential manner, to determine the fortune of the day, and had thus an eminent share in one of the most glorious victories which have crowned the Prussian arms. He was dispatched, next day, with his Hussars, to harrass the Austrians, in their retreat. He pursued them beyond the frontiers of Bohemia, cut off a considerable number of men from their rear-guard, and took a part of their baggage.—The two main armies remained, for the next three months, in postures of mutual defence and defiance, during which the light troops were incessantly employed in stratagems and skirmishes. Von Zieten, watching over his Hussars, with the vigilance and affection of a guardian-genius, saved parties of them from various perils into which their too daring boldness hurried them, and in particular, rescued one of his best officers from extreme danger into which he had run, by urging too far, a successful attack on a party of Austrian Uhlans, near Koniginngratz.—His next opportunity of distinguishing himself, occurred near Schlazer, as the Prussian army was, after the victory of Soor, upon its retreat out of Silesia. Von Zieten, there, with only a part of his regiment, repulsed an attack of ten thousand Austrian light troops under General Nadasty, which, otherwise, might, by the narrowness and difficulty of the ground, have thrown the whole Prussian army into confusion. When, in the winter, Frederick's march into Lusatia, and his victory at Catholic-Hemersdorff, defeated the design of the Saxons and Austrians to enter Brandenburgh, and make an attack upon Berlin;—Von Zieten led the van of that division of the army which the King himself conducted; made the first discovery, that the village of Catholic-Hennersdorff was full of the enemy's troops; sent instant information to his sovereign of the necessity there was to prepare for action; made a distribution of the force he had with him, that was adapted to cut off that part of the Austrian force which was in the village, from all power of safe retreat; then, himself, at the head of one his divisions, making a charge on the

the enemy, with many efforts, cut in pieces the regiments of Saxe-Gotha and Obyern, and continuing to diſperſe the Auſtrian and Saxon ſquadrons as they attempted to form and advance, prepared an eaſy victory for the king when he came up with the artillery and the heavy-armed troops. The kettle-drums of the regiment of Saxe-Gotha were aſſigned to the future uſe of Von Zieten's Huſſars, by whom they had been taken, as perpetual trophies of their victory. Von Zieten by an accidental wound in the leg, was diſabled from farther active ſervice, till the end of this war. It terminated in the Peace of Dreſden, ſigned on the 25th of December, that ſame year.

A new rival had begun to intercept Frederick's favour from General Von Zieten, towards the cloſe of the war; General Von Winterfeldt, who was much a private favourite with the monarch. He envied Von Zieten's merits; and was induſtrious to detract from them as much as poſſible, in his maſter's eſtimation. During the war, while Von Zieten was exhibiting, every day, new proofs of the moſt daring heroiſm, and of a genius for ſtratagem the moſt profound and fertile, it would have been difficult to perſuade Frederick to uſe him abſolutely ill. In peace, this was leſs hard for an artful enemy to accompliſh; as Von Zieten was not a man of a ſupple, inſinuating ſpirit, was not, in any degree, an admirer of French wit and philoſophiſm, was more a merely practical ſoldier than one endeavouring to render the art of war as much as poſſible a matter of literature, erudition, and philoſophy. Beſides, it was Frederick's paſſion to make his army, as it were, one grand machine, of which the component parts ſhould be formed by diſcipline, to act with the ſame mechanical correſpondence of movements, as if they had been without all power of voluntary aberration or diſobedience. It was his favourite amuſement in peace, to train his troops to this perfection of diſcipline. He was, in this, partly to the admiration, and in ſome part, alſo, to the ridicule of all Europe, eminently ſucceſsful. But, the eſſential nature of the Huſſar-ſervice required theſe troops to preſerve more than the heavy-armed cavalry or the infantry of the line, of individual, independent, voluntary motion, even in the moſt conſummate regularity of their diſcipline. This the King could not or would not underſtand. He was tempted to deſpiſe, in time of peace, as nothing better than diſorderly marauders. Hence the ſecret principle of his diſcontent with Von Zieten. It was eaſy, when he was in this mind, for an inſidious favourite to perſuade him; that the diſcipline of the Auſtrian light troops was better than that of his own; and that Von Zieten's chief merits had been in temerity and good fortune. During the whole interval till the commencement of the ſeven years war, Von Zieten was coldly and unkindly treated by his royal maſter. He endured the ſlights to which he was expoſed, with manly ſilence, but not without much ſecret indignation and diſcontent.

His domeſtic and private enjoyments were, in this period, of the moſt pleaſing and honourable nature. He built a noble houſe at Wuſtrau, for which the King preſented him with the lime and timber. He made great agricultural improvements on his paternal eſtate. He employed a portion of his leiſure in the ſtudy of military and architectural plans in his cloſet. He lived in much domeſtic endearment with his wife and children. He often entertained his friends at a hoſpitable and plentiful table, ſuitable, in its expence, to his condition and emoluments. His wife was taken from him by death, not long before the breaking out of the ſeven year's war. His own health was about the ſame time ſo much in decline, that what with this, what with his reſentment of the King's unkindneſs, he had reſolved to aſk leave of his Majeſty to reſign, and to retire from the ſervice. In his diſtreſs, his grand reſource was in the conſolations of piety. "I have loſt every thing," ſaid he, over the cold remains of his wife; "beauty, virtue, prudence, piety, all theſe ſhe poſſeſſed; but it is the Almighty who hath taken her from me."

At the commencement of the ſeven year's war, Frederick felt himſelf ſuddenly compelled, by ſentiments of involuntary confidence and eſteem, to do ample juſtice at once to Von Zieten for all the wrongs of opinions by which he had tortured the feelings of this gallant and faithful ſervant during the peace. No ſooner did he ſee war to be unavoidable, than he judged it indiſpenſibly requiſite cordially to reconcile himſelf to General Von Zieten. Von Winterfeldt undertook the taſk of conciliation: but Von Zieten was not to be talked into content by the plauſible words of the man whoſe inſidious and malicious arts he believed to have poiſoned his Sovereign's mind againſt him. Frederick then paid Von Zieten a viſit in perſon, and

and alone. He wiſhed to perſuade his general to acknowledge that he had at leaſt by the caprice of his temper deſerved the ſlights which had been put upon him; and he held out his hand in token of forgiveneſs and reconciliation. But Von Zieten would not confeſs miſconduct of which he was not conſcious. He ſhrunk back from the monarch's advances. "No then," ſaid Frederick, with an earneſtneſs that would not allow him to loſe ſo valuable a ſervant, "It cannot be poſſible, that my faithful Von Zieten ſhould, on the approach of a dangerous war, abandon his King and his Country whoſe confidence he ſo fully poſſeſſes!" This addreſs was irriſiſtible. Von Zieten threw himſelf at the monarch's feet, and vowed to ſhed the laſt drop of his blood in his ſervice. He was raiſed ſoon after to the rank of lieutenant-general, and prepared to take the field with his royal maſter.

Innumerable were the great acts of Von Zieten in the famous war which then enſued. He had the glory of covering the army in its paſſage over the Muldaw, and in the formation of the camp near Czifnitz immediately before the battle of Prague in May, 1757. Having in that battle the command of the reſerve, he turned the fortune of the day, and enſured the victory to the Pruſſians, partly by the reach of his foreſight, and the judgment of his precautions, in regard to the difficulties of the plan of attack for the left-wing—in part by the firmneſs, activity, and promptitude of thought with which he met the critical moment of danger, and executed the plan of ſupport, which he had before ſkilfully conceived. In the movements of the two armies round Prague, from the 6th of May to the 18th of June, the day of the unfortunate defeat of the Pruſſians at Collin, Von Zieten diſplayed wonderful intrepidity and genius in the vigilance with which he diſcovered and fruſtrated almoſt all the ſtratagems which the enemy attempted to execute with their light troops. Even in the action at Collin, Von Zieten was ſucceſsful it that part of the movements which it had been entruſted to him to execute, till in the attack of a battery he was ſtruck from his horſe by a grape-ſhot, and left for dead; but the ball had only grazed on his head, and he was in good time placed on horſeback, and carried out of the danger. His wound did not long reſtrain him from ſharing in the perils of this difficult campaign. He was preſent and ſecond in command under his old and inſidious rival Von Winterfeldt, when that general, in ſpite of Von Zieten's diſſuations, hazarded an unneceſſary and fool-hardy attack upon the Auſtrians, on the hill of Holzberg, and periſhed in it. Von Zieten had a glorious ſhare in the ſubſequent efforts by which the Duke of Bevern in vain ſtrove to ſuſtain the fortune of the Pruſſian arms in Sileſia againſt the ſuperior numbers of the Auſtrians. It was by the judgment and reſolution of Von Zieten that after the Duke of Bevern had been taken priſoner, the remains of his army were ſaved from entire ruin and diſſolution by the puſillanimity and incapacity of the older lieutenant generals, Leſtwitz, Katte, and Kiow. The King gave the higheſt approbation of a piece of ſervice ſo eminent and ſeaſonable, by ſending orders to Von Zieten to put thoſe generals under arreſt, and himſelf, as general in chief, to conduct the troops to join the army under his Majeſty. In the important battle of Leuthen, which again turned in favour of the Pruſſians, the fortune of the whole campaign, Von Zieten bagan the action by attacking and putting to flight the Auſtrian cavalry under General Nadaſty. He performed ſervice ſtill more important, by purſuing the enemy in their retreat, with ſuch activity and ſucceſs, as to render it impoſſible for them again to make head againſt the Pruſſians, for this campaign. When the Auſtrians had been driven entirely out of Sileſia; the King confided to Von Zieten the command on the frontiers of Bohemia, during the winter. In Moravia, in the campaign of 1758, the great Auſtrian commander ſucceeded in taking from Von Zieten a convoy of more than two thouſand loaded waggons, by the loſs of which the King was obliged to raiſe the ſeige of Ollmutz. He covered the King's retreat through the defiles of Moravia. After checking for a while the movements of Daun and Laudohn; Von Zieten by his precaution of making the cavalry to re-ſaddle their horſes much ſooner than according to the King's order on the night of the ſurprize at Hochkirchen, ſucceeded in ſparing to the Pruſſians more than half the miſchief of that diſaſter. In the campaign of 1759, Von Zieten diſtinguiſhed chiefly by the retreat of Soraw, one of the fineſt atchievements of military genius that were exhibited by the Pruſſians in the whole courſe of the war. In that of 1760, this general covered the King's march from the banks of the Elbe to the town of Lignitz againſt the joint efforts of Daun and Laudohn at the head of ninety thouſand Auſtrians. Von Zieten after paſſing the night with Frederick, beſide a watch-fire, had a principal ſhare with

with him in the glory of the victory of Liegnitz. When the King and his general met in the field of battle after the engagement, Frederick embraced him, and advanced him to the rank of general of cavalry on the ſpot. Von Zieten's fortitude and reliance on divine Providence ſuggeſted to his mind noble topics of conſolation, with which he at different times ſoothed and encouraged his maſter's deſpondency amidſt the thickening difficulties of this campaign. "All things are poſſible, Sire; and it is our buſineſs to triumph over difficulties,"—were the words with which, when the other generals were ſilent, Von Zieten encouraged the King to attempt the glorious ſtorming of the heights of Torgau. Von Zieten divided with the King the command on that day, and the glory of the victory. In 1761, Von Zieten was ſent to intercept the march of the Ruſſians out of Poland into the dominions of Pruſſia. But he came too late. They had already muſtered in ſuch force that with the troops there under his command, he could only watch their movements, and follow their progreſs. In the campaign of 1761, Von Zieten was conſtantly near the King's perſon, to whom in his ſevereſt trials, the conſolation, counſels, and vigilant aid of this chriſtian hero were extremely acceptable. In the Monarch's occaſional abſence, Von Zieten had the chief command; whenever two operations were attempted at the ſame time, he ſhared the command with his Royal Maſter. It was by adopting Von Zieten's advice to ſtation a wing of cavalry on the heights of Reichenbach, that the King gained the great victory of that place on the 16th of Auguſt. He was preſent at the ſiege of Schweidnitz. As peace followed ſoon after its ſurrender, he there ended his ſervices in actual war.

After the termination of the Seven Years' War, Von Zieten lived ſix-and-twenty years in the tranquil and healthful enjoyment of the glory, the honours, and the emoluments which he had ſo perilouſly earned. His Sovereign, the princes of the blood, and all that was great at the Court of Berlin, diſtinguiſhed him during all this fortunate old age, with every mark of eſteem, of friendſhip, even of veneration. He had outlived all his invidious rivals; and now ſaw in the Pruſſian army, none but pupils, admirers and friends. Strangers inquired after all the monuments of his fame with the ſame eager and reſpectful curioſity which was felt in regard to Frederick himſelf. By the ſoldiers and the common people he was univerſally hailed with enthuſiaſm as a father. Soon after the peace, he paſſed a ſhort time at the baths of Carlsbad, happy in the ſociety of General Laudohn and others of the heroes of the Auſtrian ſervice, againſt whom he had lately fought. At the age of ſixty-five he married a ſecond wife, with whom he lived happy for more than twenty years; and of her excellence he thus emphatically declared his eſteem in one of the laſt years of his life;—"God reſerves ſuch women as you for thoſe whom he loves."

The greateſt uneaſineſs which he experienced in his old age, was when the King, on account of his infirmities, declined to take him out in the ſeventy-ninth year of his age to the Bavarian war. He took great delight in aſſembling his old friends of the army around him at his hoſpitable table, in aſſiſting in the education of his children, and in talking cheerfully over all experience of former times. Almoſt to the laſt, he continued to do his duty at courts-martial, as a reviewing general, or at the head of his own regiment at reviews. His laſt viſit to the King was in the end of the year 1785. The King ordered a chair to be ſet for him; and remained himſelf with the circle of his courtiers ſtanding before the good old man. He bade him adieu with tenderneſs—it was his laſt adieu; and then abruptly retiring, ſhut himſelf up in his cloſet. The ſcene brought tears into the eyes of all the ſpectators. Von Zieten's death followed not long after, on the morning of the 26th of January, 1786, in the eighty-ſeventh year of his own age. He left a daughter by his firſt marriage, and a ſon and a daughter by his ſecond wife, who alſo ſurvived him.

He was ſhort in ſtature; in countenance homely, but with fine blue eyes; muſcular, and well-knit in his limbs and joints; alert in all his movements; quick in penetration; ſcornful of intrigue and of every diſingenuous art; cool in the midſt of danger; of a military intuition which could meaſure ground and its difficulties with the exactneſs of geometrical ſurvey, even by a ſingle glance of his eye; maſter by habitual efforts of virtue over ſtrong natural propenſities to anger, and to ſome ſenſual indulgencies; unaffected, unaſſuming; exemplarily pious, but ever without ſourneſs or gloom. Frederick was willing to think his ſkill in the art of war rather practical than ſcientific. But all his military diſpoſitions and achievements evinced

him to be a conſummate maſter of all the knowledge, the prudence, and the arts of generalſhip.

A literary monument has been lately raiſed to his memory, in an Account of his Life by Madame Von Blumenthal, which we think one of the fineſt biographical compoſitions of modern times, and from which the preceding facts are extracted.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

To a LADY *dreaming of the* DEATH *of her* LINNET.

THE Fairies that dance with the Moon's nightly beams,
And ſip, with the bees, of the flowers dropping dew,
(As fabuliſts ſing) are the heralds of dreams,
That break through the ſhadows of ſlumber to view.

A Fairy, on pinions that diſtanc'd the breeze,
Stole lately, Althea, with dreams to your bed;
And whiſper'd, like murmurs of leaves on the trees,
"My darling, alas! your poor linnet is dead!"

Alarm'd with the tale of the Fairy, you weep
For the ſongſter melodious, who warbled ſo well;
And fancy, while loſt in the mazes of ſleep,
You hear my ſad muſe ring his funeral knell.

Forbear, gentle mourner! his death to deplore;
Yet drop, for the ſake of your lover, a tear;
And the bird, when the ſun-beams his muſic reſtore,
Will repay you, in ſongs that ſhall raviſh the ear.

With jealouſy ſtung, by the bird's ſweeter voice,
The Elfin, enamour'd, invented the tale:
But hark! his ſoft warblings ſtill bid you rejoice,
As they flow with the brook that reſounds through the vale.

Taviſtock. W. EVANS.

FROM THE LATIN OF FONTANUS.

DAMSEL! fairer than the roſe
That buds when vernal zephyr blows,
And ſwells in crimſon to the view,
When moiſtened by the morning dew;
Come, mark with me thy emblem flower,
When glows the ſultry noon-tide hour.
Come, ſee how feeble, faint, and dead,
It gently bows its drooping head,
And falls, and withers on the plain.
Damſel! thus brief is Beauty's reign:—
Paſs ſome few years, and age ſhall trace
His wrinkles in thy fading face:
His touch ſhall dim thy gloſſy hair,
Thy ivory teeth, thy forehead fair.
No ceſtus, bright with gems and gold,
Thy ſwelling breaſts ſhall then enfold;
No crowds of ſuitors then ſhall wait
With garlands trim to deck thy gate;
But dull and dreary o'er thy bow'r
Shall paſs the lonely midnight hour.
Come, then, enjoy the vernal day,
And crop with me the flowers of May;
With ſilent wing Time ſpeeds his flight,
And wafts us ſwift to endleſs night!
Come, then, my fair, and whilſt we prove
The dear delights of mutual love,
Let glowing Venus beam from far
Our morning and our evening ſtar.

W. SHEPHERD.

MORNING IN AUTUMN.

HAIL! lovely pledges of a ſplendid day;
Ye miſts, that ſwell the valley's waving corn;
And dews, that o'er the hills your gems diſplay,
Rich in the vivid rays of riſing morn.

While your delicious odours breathe around,
Early I plunge into the ſparkling ſtream;
And, bathing, liſten to the torrent's ſound,
And autumn-birds, that chaunt the morning beam.

The cock's ſhrill clarion ſounds the ſilent hours,
And wakes my ſweet Althea from her bed;
To tend her linnet, or her opening flowers,
Fluſh'd with the charms by laviſh Nature ſhed:
Yet far leſs winning than the magic powers
Of her ſoft bluſhing ſmile of roſy red!

Taviſtock. W. EVANS.

HYMN TO HEALTH.

NOONTIDE now glows in all its power:
Sacred ſhall be this tranquil hour,
As though ſome God were near:
Be mine, while lingering heats prevail,
And ſilent ſleeps the vagrant gale,
To fix a temple here.

Yon heav'ns high-arching o'er my head,
This verdant turf by Nature ſpread,
Theſe wild ſweets flowering round,
The rites preſcrib'd, oh! Health, proclaim,
Here be thy altar, heavenly dame,
This be thy holy ground.

'Twas

'Twas thus at noon, as ſings the ſwain,*
Who tun'd the ſimple Doric ſtrain,
Shepherds retiring lay,
And, while in awe they dropp'd the reed,
And careleſs left their flocks to feed,
To Pan would reverence pay.

Thus, too, on Mona's ſecret heights,
The Druid paid his myſtic rites,
And vervain duly ſpread;
And thus, while Silence liſten'd round,
Encircling wide the ſacred ground,
In meek devotion prayed.

I, too, with wearied ſteps and ſlow
For I have reach'd this green hill's brow,
Now reſt, at eaſe reclin'd,
Feaſting, while round I turn my eyes,
And view the mingling hills ariſe,
With ſolemn thoughts my mind.

Oh! Parent bleſt of young delight,
Fair Health, now glide before my ſight
In more than mortal grace,
With roſes, bluſhing on thy cheek,
In radiant ſmile, and dimple ſleek,
And harmony of face.

Let Love ſtill move thy matron breaſt,
And let thy flowery-cinctur'd veſt
In folds majeſtic flow;—
Splendent as ſunbeams be thy hair,
In braids bright waving in the air,
And bright thy neck as ſnow.

Yet what avails? To thee in vain
I pour the pious-warbled ſtrain,
The fruitleſs incenſe burn:
I ſee thee ſmiling ſtill and ſweet,
Yet haſtening far from my retreat,
Ah! never to return.

Enſlav'd to love, conſum'd by thought,
With books, and verſe, and follies fraught,
Too long I ſlighted thee;
Oh! how my youth has paſs'd away,
And now I feel my ſtrength decay,
And now thou ſlighteſt me.

Ah! flowers, which look, in vain, ſo gay;
Ah! gales, to me which idly play;
Ah! birds, that vainly ſing:
The bloom of Spring, the Summer's flow'r,
And golden Autumn's milder ſtore,
To me no pleaſure bring.

Go, then, more kind, to Stella go;
Give her the pure vermilion glow,
And ſtreak her eye with fire;
Still the dire throbbings of her heart,
Bid Languor's liſtleſs form depart,
And all her ſoul reſpire.

And let her drink th' ambroſial gales,
Which by thy ſprings, and hills, and vales,
Their balmy influence ſhed;
There haleſt herbs luxurious grow,
And flowers with brighteſt colours glow,
And daintieſt odours ſpread.

Then ſhall the ſeas, and earth, and ſkies,
With double ſplendors feaſt her eyes,
Her breaſt with rapture fill;
Then ſhall ſhe bid her ſounding lyre,
(For Stella has the poet's fire)
With ardent numbers thrill.

Thus deign, oh Health! to hear my prayer,
And oft-times here will I repair;
For ſhouldſt thou not impart
Thy healing genuine warmth to me,
Still ſhall my incenſe riſe to thee,
And that ſhall warm my heart.

G. D.

* Theocritus.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

SANTO ZAGO.

THE paintings of this famous ſcholar of the great Titian are but little known, any more than the work of *Boſchini*, who informs us, that he followed ſo cloſely the rules of his maſter, that any one who had ſeen his Angel conducting Tobias in the church of St. Catherine, in Venice, at the firſt view would doubtleſs give it to Titian; and were it not to a certain degree inferior in point of tenderneſs, even the beſt-informed judges might be deceived.

Boſchini, p. 19 *and* 430.

Query. Are any one of this maſter's works in England? The writer has ſeen one in Italy that fully anſwered this character.

BOCCACCIO.

In the Vatican library, bequeathed by that great collector of books, *Capponi*, are the following editions of the Decamerone of our author, *all ornamented with cuts*, and ſome of which are now never met with, viz.

Decamerone 1472 Fol.
1525 Do. Venice, Bernadino de viano de Lexona vercelleſe.
1537 Ven. 8vo. Niccolo di Sabbio.
1538 Do. con ritratti d'Autore.
1546 Giſleto, 4to.
1552 Do. 8vo.
1552 Ven. Valgriſi, 4to.
1555 Lyons. Rovillius, 12mo.
1557 Ven. Valgriſi, 4to.
1590 Ven. Fabio & Augs. Teppino, 4to.
1554 Ven. Marcolini, 4to.

ANDREA MELDOSSA,

Whoſe works have been ſo often miſtaken

for those of Parmigiano, was probably the first *inventor* of the method of working on copper in dry point (that is scratching on copper without varnish); afterwards carried to such perfection by Rembrant, Worlidge, and Capt. Bailly; and lately revived, with great improvement, by Mr. Blake, by means of a process only practised by himself and a few of his friends. As few of the prints of Meldossa (all of which are usually sold at exorbitant prices) have his mark, it may be useful to point out two of the larger performances that are marked with his name, and by means of a reference to which, his style may be ascertained to a certainty. The first is a folio print on two plates, on a stone in the corner of which is engraved,

ORIENTIBUS. GALLIS. ILION. CECIDIT. MD.XLVII——EXVRCITIBVS. GALLV. RENOVABITVR.

Below the inscription is a river god, with his back to the spectator, and on the waves, *Andrea Meldossa, inventor.* The style is very much like Parmigiano, and the print has twenty human figures, and three horses in it, also a vessel overset; above are Jupiter, and Juno in her car, drawn by peacocks, a temple, and an obelisk in the right hand corner. This print was in the collection of *Mr. Cratchrode*, now I believe in the British Museum, and near it was another impression of the same print; where in the place of the name of the engraver, was a dolphin. Even that learned collector had put them at the end of his volume of Parmigianos.

He also engraved thus, a long 4to. the subject from Rafael, and put his name at length to it; on the ground a shield, with a Medusa's head.

F. QUEVEDO DE VILLEGAS

Says somewhere, "Lend and never ask for your money, make presents, treat, bear, endure, do good turns, hold your peace, and suffer yourself to be cheated cheerfully; *so shall you be beloved of all mankind.*"

His advice to those who would be successful in suits at law was, "Never pay your council nor attorney, nor discharge any fees of court; for all that money is certainly lost, and it is a daily charge to you. And if you pay them and gain your cause, still your money is gone; or, if you are cast, still worse. For, take notice, before you go to law, the controversy is, whether the money is your's or another's; but when the suit is begun, the contrivance is that it be neither your's nor the other's, but their's who pretend to defend you both." —At Rome, in the chancery court, on the stair-case, there is a bas-relievo of Apollo flaying Marsyas; on which a stinging epigram has been made at the expence of the lawyers.

RICH. HAYDOCKE.

It shews how early the English nation had collectors of works of art among them, that Haydocke, in his preface to his translation of Lematius from the Italian, advises his readers to spare no cost to procure the works of ancient masters: adding, "In which point some of our nobility, and divers private gentlemen, have very well acquitted themselves; as may appear by their galleries carefully furnished with excellent monuments of sundry famous masters, both Italian and German.

THE LATE DR. STEBBING, OF GRAY'S INN,

Speaking, in one of his sermons, of Hume and some other metaphysical writers, once said, sarcastically, "Our thoughts are naturally carried back, on this occasion, to the author of the first philosophy; who likewise engaged to *open the eyes of the public.*—He did so; but the only discovery they found themselves able to make was, *that they were naked!*"

ST. PIERRE.

It was beautifully said by him, "The weavil and the moth oblige the wealthy monopolizer to bring his goods to market, and by destroying the wardrobes of the opulent they give bread to the industrious. Were grain as incorruptible as gold, it would be soon as scarce; and we ought to bless the hand that created the insect that *obliges* them to sift, turn, and ultimately to bring the grain to public sale."

MASUCCIO SALERNITANO.

The first edition of his novels, printed in Naples, in folio in 1476, was sold, in the Paris sale for 21*l.*; the second edition, 1492, for 5*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* The language of both is Neapolitan, and very obsolete; yet it seems very probable that Lawrence Sterne had studied them, for his manner of telling a story is very like old *Masuccio's.* To go no farther than his Preface, where, by way of compliment to his readers, he relates the following event.

"In those days of illustrious and happy remembrance, in the reign of Queen Margaret, there was a wealthy merchant of great traffic, and well known throughout all Italy, named Guardo Salusgio, of an honourable family. Now this man, walking one day carelessly before his shop in

the Clothiers' ſtreet, and at one of his turns ſeeing, at the very feet of a poor taylor, a Venetian ducat, which, however dirty and trod upon, nevertheleſs, by the merchant, who was well acquainted with the coin, was inſtantly recognized; and ſo, without ceremony, ſtooping down, with a ſmile, he ſaid, 'By my faith, here is a ducat!' The wretched botcher, who was juſt then patching a doublet for a morſel of bread, overcome with envy at the ſight, and from extreme poverty acted upon by rage and grief, looked up to Heaven, and, with his clenched fiſt, blaſpheming the juſtice and power of God, added, 'Well is it ſaid, that *gold flies to gold, and that miſery and want cannot influence it!* Here have I toiled all day to earn five-pence, and find nothing but ſtones to wear out my ſhoes; while this great lord of treaſures picks up a ducat of gold at my feet, who has no more occaſion for it than a dead man for incenſe.'

"The prudent and wiſe merchant, who during this ſpeech had, by the fiery arguments of the ſilverſmith, who lived oppoſite, reduced the ducat to its priſtine beauty, turning to the poor tailor, with a ſmiling countenance, replied; 'You are wrong, my good man, to blame Heaven, who has juſtly decreed that I ſhould find the ducat; for, had it fallen to your ſhare, you would ſoon have ſpent it; or, if, by chance, it had remained a while in your hands, you would have put it in ſome dirty place, alone too; whereas I, on the contrary, ſhall ſend him to his equals, among gay and ſplendid company.' So ſaying, he turned round to his bank, and threw it on the top of many thouſand florins that lay therein."

The *ducat* was his book; the heap of *florins*, his genteel readers.

Original Letters from Mr. Edward Cave (Dr. Johnſon's firſt Literary Patron) to Dr. Birch.

"REV. SIR, *Sept.* 9, 1741.

"If you have not ſeen the incloſed, it may be worth looking on.

"I have put Mr. Johnſon's play * into Mr. Gray's hands in order to ſell it to him, if he is inclined to buy it; but I doubt whether he will or not. He would diſpoſe of copy, and whatever advantage would be made by acting it. Would your ſociety, or any gentleman, or body of men, that you know, take ſuch a bargain? Both he and I are very unfit to deal with the theatrical perſons. Fletewood was to have acted it laſt ſeaſon, but Johnſon and diffidence, or ——— prevented it.

I am, Rev. Sir,
Your moſt humble ſervant,
EDW. CAVE."

"REV. SIR,

"The Ode to Wiſdom, in the ſecond volume of Clariſſa, was written by Miſs Carter: it had been handed about in manuſcript. I had not permiſſion to print it, though I aſked for it perſonally at Deal; and though I before had it in manuſcript, it was under a promiſe not to publiſh it without leave. I am, Sir,

Your humble ſervant,
Dec. 1747. EDW. CAVE."

Sat. Morng. Dec. 12, 1747.

"REV. SIR,

"I find (by a letter, on Friday) Miſs Carter is very much vexed at the publication of her Ode in Clariſſa, whether ſhe thought it *unfiniſhed*, or what was her reaſon ſhe does not ſay, but wanted *me* to inform her how ſhe could properly expreſs her diſlike of it. This is the affair that I wanted to conſult you about before I wrote, (when I called laſt night) which I did, as I was not to miſs that poſt, and to this effect, that I could conceive no other method, but to let me publiſh it in the Magazine, as ſhe ſhould correct it; with an introduction, that it being wrong without the leave and contrary to the intention of the author, we had obtained a genuine copy.

"If I can have leave to print this Ode correct, and that to Mr. Y———, in the ſame Magazine, this will tally very well, being circumſtanced alike.

"I will wait on you on Monday or Tueſday, and am

Your very humble ſervant,
ED. CAVE."

Original Letter from the Rev. Peter Whalley, the Editor of Ben Jonſon's Works in 1756, *to Dr. Richard Rawlinſon.*

"SIR,

"Your very obliging favour came ſafe to hand; and I beg leave in this to return you my thankful acknowledgements for what you ſent me in relation to Ben Jonſon. That piece will be of ſervice to me, both in compoſing a new Life of the author, which I deſign, and in explaining one or two of his ſmaller poems. Your inclination and abilities to gratify me, will, I am afraid, make me a troubleſome correſpondent; as they embolden me

* Irene.

me to ask whether you have the ſeveral pieces mentioned underneath? My bookſeller tells me he cannot meet with 'em in the ſhops in town; and I fancy they are not to be had but in private or public libraries. I dont know of any of Jonſon's pieces which were printed in 4to. except the *Sejanus*, (which I have) 1605. If any are in your poſſeſſion, I ſhould be glad to be acquainted with them. I have ſent you what notices Mr. Hervey and Dr. Stonhouſe have been pleaſed to give me. I entruſted the paper relating to Dr. Biſhop with a gentleman, who could not meet with the Doctor at home: when I receive his anſwer, I will forward it to you, with his Sermon, which was printed here. The account you deſire of myſelf, if worthy of a place in your work *(an intended Continuation of Wood's Athenæ Oxonienſes)* I will take care to ſend you; but deſire to defer it till I have completed my maſter's degree. The church, of which I am vicar in this town, is St. Sepulchre's. It is a very curious ſtructure, and ſaid to be built after the holy ſepulchre and ſaid to be built after the holy ſepulchre in Jeruſalem; as indeed it is not unlike the pictures, which Sandy's gives us of it in his Travels. There are not above three ſuch in England; that of the Temple bears ſome reſemblance to it. The body is a round, from whence you aſcend by ſteps into the chancell, which conſiſts of three iſles. We have no inſcriptions worth notice, or I would ſend you a copy. I am with great reſpect, Sir,

Your moſt obed^t and obliged
Northampton, H^ble ſerv^t.
2d July, 1749. PETER WHALLEY."

"Annalia Dabrenſia. Upon the Yearly Celebration of Mr. Robert Dover's Olympic Games upon Cotſwold Hills, &c. Lon. 4to. 1636. There is an account of this book in Wood's Athenæ, 2 vol. col. 812 The laſt edition.

"The Black Book, written by T. M. a pamphlet printed by T. C. for Jeffery Charlton, 1603, 4to.

"Decker's Pieces; particularly his Satyromaſtix, or the Untruſſing the Humourous Poet; a Satire againſt Jonſon.

"The Magnificent Entertainment given by King James, &c. upon the Day of his Tryumphant Paſſage from the Tower, through this honourable City of London, &c. 1603, by Thomas Decker.

"Dr. Gill's Piece againſt Jonſon's Magnetic Lady, of which I forget the title.

"I have encloſed one of my Propoſals; they are not yet publiſhed."

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JOSEPH HUDDART'S (ISLINGTON) *for a new Mode of making great* CABLES, *&c. ſo as to attain greater Strength, by a more equal Diſtribution of the Strain upon the Yarns.*

THE method adopted by the patentee cannot be explained to the general reader without the uſe of ſeveral figures. But having deſcribed the various parts of the machinery and implements to be uſed, the operation is as follows.—The bobbins, which are made ſomething in the form of the barrel in a watch on which the chain runs, being all wound full of yarn, they are put upon the ſpindles, and the ends of the yarns led through ſmall holes and ends of the ſpindle. One end of the ſpindle is put into the end of the axis, and the other end dropped into a notch in the rail; then ſome of the yarn is drawn off, and the ſprings regulated, till of equal force and ſufficiently tight. The yarns are then to be drawn off, leaving that from the bobbin long enough to reach the fore-part of the machine, where it is to be knotted to the yarns of the ſtrand, having fixed as many bobbins as intended yarns in the ſtrand. The bands (if bands are uſed and not wheel-work) ſhould alſo be made tight to carry the axis, which is done by a ſcrew, adjuſting the friction-wheel. The ſtrand is then to be run and laid upon the rails or ſupporters, each yard in its proper notch; and for expedition one of the rails may be uſed for ſeparating the yarns, and laying them in the rails, dropping a whole range into the notches at once; which being done, the yarns of the ſtrand are to be ſmooth-knotted to the reſpective yarns from the bobbins, and the machine is ready for uſe. The yarns at the other end of the ſtrand are then to be put through the regiſter, taking care ſo to ſelect them, as to clear each other when ſtretched to the holes in the regiſter. The holes in the regiſter being completed with yarns, let the ends be collected together upon a ſtretch, and made faſt to the hook which turns the ſtrand in regiſtering, and ſlide the regiſter back near to the hook, and adjuſt it by ſcrews. Laſtly, put round the

the tube the thong or wire, and make it faſt to the jaws of the heaver, and heave it tight. If the handles of the heaver are too near or too far from each other, for the convenience of the man that regiſters the ſtrand, alter the bolt till it is right, and every thing is ready to begin to regiſter the ſtrand. It being determined how hard the rope is to be laid, the index is to be fixed accordingly on the arc, and taking a few turns with the hook, keeping the heaver tight to compreſs the tube, the guage is to be tried, and the regiſtering regulated.

If three ſtrands are regiſtering together, it muſt be a triple regiſter in one frame; there is, however, no neceſſity to try but one ſtrand with the guage, if the yarns are of the ſame kind. The ſtrands being regiſtered, muſt be made faſt to the hook in the common way, equally tight. For *laying*, the index of the guage being altered, the correſponding numbers muſt be uſed; then turning the hooks of the ſtrands till the outſide ſhell of yarns correſpond with the tongue of the guage, and begin to lay the rope. In regiſtering, a ſufficient weight is laid upon the hook to prevent its being drawn towards the machine.

MR. THOMAS KENTISH'S (BAKER-STREET) *for an improved* DERRICK, *for loading and unloading Ships, &c.*

The principal parts of this machinery are a purchaſe-wheel, properly faſtened; a roller to take the rope of that wheel; a break-wheel, and a lever to preſs on this to lower the weight down; a racket-wheel and paul to ſtop the roller from going back when hoiſting up the weight; a ſhip's maſt, or a poſt in the ground on ſhore with a guy, a ſhieve to keep the rope extended, and a hook on which the weight is fixed.

By the cranes, of almoſt any conſtruction, there is little difficulty in raiſing a weight; but accidents too frequently happen in lowering the lever. The common method of delivering a cargo from ſhips is by a large luff tackle, fixed to the head of the derrick, the end of the face being brought to the capſtan, by which four men can with difficulty raiſe a hogſhead of ſugar; but it requires, at leaſt, five to lower one down with ſafety; the weight frequently overpowers that number, and obliges them to drop from the bars.

To prevent ſuch accidents, Mr. K. has invented the roller with two inclined planes to his derrick; three turns or more with great weight of rope, from the purchaſe wheel at the head, are to turn round the centre of the roller, which is taken off as the weight aſcends, by a ſmall roller, with two inclined planes, placed a little above the large roller, a man holding or drawing the rope off until the weight is as high as wanted; then the lever is preſſed on the break-wheel, by a weight at the end, ſufficient to check the roller, and make it perfectly eaſy to the man or boy to eaſe the rope away as faſt or as ſlow as he pleaſes. The weight being checked by three powers—the boy holding on the rope, the handle to the roller, and the lever preſſing on the break-wheel.

The derrick may be applied to various uſes on ſhore, on board his Majeſty's ſhips in ordinary, hoſpital and priſon ſhips, or to get in the guns and ſtores of a man of war, by a few hands, before the proper officers and ſhip's company are ordered on board. The wheel and roller may be applied to hoiſt up water from a deep well, and it will bring up a large quantity, with leſs ſtrength and labour than is now required by a common wheel and pinion;—to hoiſting up boats on board men of war or merchant ſhips with more eaſe and expedition than by the common tackle; and to lowering them with ſafety, as ſhe muſt go down in a horizontal poſition into the water, and is diſengaged in a moment, which prevents accidents, particularly when the ſhip has ſternway, the boat is often in danger under the counter, before the tackle can be unhooked. Four men will be ſufficient to deliver a ſugar ſhip, which with a capſtan requires eight. With the derrick, we are alſo aſſured by the Patentee, that there is a ſaving of time, and of rope; and the machine itſelf is not liable to get out of order. It will laſt as long as the ſhip; and, if an accident occur, it is ſo ſimple, that any mechanic can repair it.

MR. ROBERT RANSOME'S (IPSWICH) *for a Method of making and tempering* CAST-IRON PLOUGH-SHARES, &c.

To make the *ſhares*, the melted pig-iron is poured into a mould, prepared for the purpoſe, formed with one ſide or part of iron, and the other ſide or part of ſand or loam. The ſide of the ſhare, when caſt, that lays next the iron mould, will be hard, and of a proper temper, while the other ſide that is formed in ſand or loam will be ſoft; and if made of the beſt pig-iron, the ſhare will be much ſtrengthened.

The *moulds* are thus made; a well-finiſhed ſhare, made either of iron or other metal, is laid upon ſand or loam, carefully

fully ſtopping it up until an accurate parting is made of that ſide of the ſhare which is deſigned to be hardened; then pour on it lead, plaſter of Paris, &c. that will take an exact impreſſion. With this caſt, another is taken in ſand or loam of the exact ſhape, in iron or other metal, which is the part uſed to form one ſide of the ſhare, and that gives the hardneſs and temper to it. The other ſide of the ſhare is formed in a flaſk of wood or metal, with ſand or loam in the common way. Theſe two parts are faſtened together by ſcrews, &c. ſo as to ſerve the purpoſe of confining the mould together, while the metal is pouring in. The ſocket of the ſhare is formed by an iron or metal plug, the ſhape of the ſocket, being inſerted into the mould, by which means the ſocket is ſure to be ſmooth, and exact in ſize and ſhape.

Scarifiers and hoes may be caſt in a ſimilar manner; but if both ſides be required to be hard, and the inner part ſoft, then both ſides of the mould muſt be made of iron or other metal.

Two actions have lately been brought on patent cauſes. The FIRST was tried in the Common Pleas before Lord Alvanley. The action was brought by Mr. Smith, a ſadler, againſt Mr. Dickenſon, of Bond-ſtreet, to recover damages for the injury he had ſuſtained by the defendant having availed himſelf of a communication which the plaintiff had made to him, of an invention for which the plaintiff was about to take out a patent.

It appeared on the trial that ſome years ſince, the plaintiff had obtained a patent for an apparatus to give elaſticity to the girths of ſaddles, and that the defendant in November, 1801,* obtained a patent for a ſimilar apparatus. The plaintiff at this period had another invention, very ſuperior to any thing before known, which he explained to Dickenſon, upon his firſt entering into an engagement to take no advantage of it. Nevertheleſs, in a ſhort time, he took a patent for this very invention. After a full inveſtigation, the jury retired, and returned a verdict for the plaintiff 300l. damages, and 40s. coſts; and likewiſe an aſſignment of the defendant's patent, at his own expence, to the plaintiff. The jury alſo left ſeveral queſtions to the determination of the court, which we ſhall probably notice hereafter.

The SECOND was brought by Huddart* *v.* Grimſhaw, for an infringement of his patent. It was proved on the trial, that the defendant had, by the conſent of Captain Huddart, ſeen his mode of rope-making, and had requeſted the liberty of adopting the ſame invention at his ropery in Sunderland; which, however, was poſitively refuſed. From this time, it was alſo proved, that the defendant carried on his buſineſs in a private manner, ſhutting up his manufactory; and permitting none to enter it, excepting perſons in whom he could confide; and, as it was alleged, practiſing part of the plaintiff's invention.

This action was tried in the Court of King's Bench; and, after a long inveſtigation, Lord Ellenborough recapitulated the evidence, ſtating the principal points of the law relative to the caſe; he obſerved that there was certainly *prima facie* evidence that the defendant had made uſe of part of plaintiff's invention; but he left it to the jury to conſider whether or not it was an infringement of the plaintiff's patent. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

* See Monthly Magazine, Vol. 13, p. 383.

* See an account of the Specification in the former page.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JANUARY.

☞ *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and conſequently the only one that can be uſeful to the Public for purpoſes of general reference; it is requeſted that Authors and Publiſhers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works, (poſt paid), and they will always be faithfully inſerted FREE of EXPENCE.*

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F. WREDE, eſq. has laid before this ſociety an account of the St. Thomé Chriſtians on the coaſt of Malabar, the particulars of which are as follow. The firſt Portugueſe adventurers were not more ſurpriſed than gratified to find Chriſtians on the Malabar coaſt: their exultation was however but temporary, for upon inveſtigation they found that theſe Chriſtians followed the doctrines of Neſtorius, and acknowledged, inſtead of the Pope, the Patriarch of that ſect, reſiding in Syria, for their eccleſiaſtical chief.

In the beginning of the 15th century theſe Chriſtians poſſeſſed 110 churches in the countries now ſubject to the Travancore and Cochin Rajahs; and even at the preſent time, after manifold perſecutions, oppreſſions, and ſucceſſive revolutions, that have almoſt depopulated the whole coaſt, they are computed to amount to no leſs than 150,000 ſouls. They are indiſcriminately called St. Thomé Chriſtians, Neſtorians, Syrians, and ſometimes the Malabar Chriſtians of the mountains, but the moſt common name given to them by the Hindoos of the country, is that of Nazaranee Mapila, and more frequently Surians, or Surianee Mapila.

The Portugueſe beſtowed upon them the name of St. Thomé Chriſtians, probably from their firſt founder and biſhop whoſe name was Mar Thomé, from whom every eccleſiaſtical chief or biſhop aſſumes the name of Mar Thomé, although his real name be Joſeph, Abraham, &c. Hence the Portugueſe miſſionaries maintain that St. Thomas the Apoſtle preached the goſpel in India, and was martyred at Malliapoor now St. Thomé: and as veſtiges of Chriſtianity were, at this period, diſcovered in China, they maintain that the ſame apoſtle preached in that remote region, and ſome of them make him to have paſſed from thence to the Brazils. The Malabar Chriſtians they ſay, had a long time continued without eccleſiaſtical chiefs, or communication with the reſt of the Chriſtian world, till they found means to procure biſhops from Moſul in Syria, who unfortunately had been the abettors of Neſtorius, and through their means this hereſy was introduced among the chriſtians of Malabar.

All traditions and Malabar records agree, that the Syrian Chriſtians were known, and had been ſettled on the Malabar coaſt, long before either the Arabs or the Jews. The arrival of Mar Thomé may be placed about the middle of the 5th century. The firſt mention of a Syrian colony of Chriſtians is made in the reign of *Cocoorangon Perumal*, who probably lived in the 6th century. A wealthy Syrian merchant of the name of Thomé Cannanco, is ſaid to have landed and ſettled at Cranganore. He married two wives, one of the Nair, and one of ſome low caſt, by whom he had a very numerous progeny, who, after his death, had great diſputes about his inheritance. Theſe led to a ſeparation, the ſons by the Nair woman ſettling in the ſouthern parts, and the others in the northern parts of Malabar.

The St. Thomé Chriſtians poſſeſſed upwards of one hundred villages ſituated moſtly in the mountainous part of the ſouthern diviſion of Malabar. Their habitations were diſtinguiſhed from thoſe of the Hindoos, by being chiefly ſolid buildings, and collected in villages not ſcattered and diſperſed as thoſe of the Bramins and Nairs. They obeyed their archbiſhop

archbiſhop both in civil and eccleſiaſtical matters, paying a very moderate tribute to the Rajahs, in whoſe territories they lived. They paid no tithes to the clergy, but at their weddings they uſed to offer the tenth of the marriage gift to their churches. At theſe feſtivals they were very profuſe and oſtentatious, and they celebrated them with great pomp; it was then principally that they had occaſion to make a ſhew of the privileges granted them by one of the *Perumals*; as of the bride and bridegroom riding upon elephants, of having the hair ornamented with flowers of gold, of different muſical inſtruments playing, as alſo of flags of different colours carried before them. They all wore ſwords and targets, and ſome of them had firelocks; they were great markſmen, and, from their eighth year, uſed to frequent their firing ſchools.

The girls were precluded from all inheritance, even if no ſons were in the family. This ſingular law, which is ſo contrary to all Malabar cuſtoms, proves that the St. Thomé Chriſtians were imported originally from Syria.

In religion, they followed the doctrine of Neſtorius: they rejected the divine nature of Chriſt, and called the Virgin Mary, only the Mother of Chriſt, not of GOD: they maintained that the Holy Ghoſt proceeded only from God: they admitted no images of ſaints in their churches, where the croſs alone was to be ſeen: they had only three ſacraments; Baptiſm, the Euchariſt, and the Orders: they did not believe in tranſubſtantiation, nor in purgatory; the ſaints they ſay are not admitted to the preſence of God, but are kept in a third place till the day of Judgment.

Their prieſts were permitted to marry, and the whole ceremony of marriage conſiſts in tying a ſtring round the girls neck. They reckoned their Sunday from Saturday evening Veſpers, till the firſt matin of Sunday, ſo that after ſun-riſe they might work again.

Such was the happy ſituation of the Chriſtians of St. Thomé till the arrival of the Portugueſe in India, who finding all mild meaſures to reclaim them to the Roman rites in vain, ſeized their archbiſhop Mar Joſeph, and ſent him priſoner to Portugal, but he had the art to ingratiate himſelf with the Queen, who permitted him to return, upon promiſing to bring about an union between his flock and the See of Rome.

In the mean time the St. Thomé Chriſtians had applied to the then Patriarch of Babylon for a new Metropolitan, whom they obtained in the perſon of Mar Abraham. But he had ſcarcely taken poſſeſſion of his See, when Mar Joſeph returned. The conſequence was, that all the Malabar Chriſtians divided themſelves into two parties, one adhering to Mar Joſeph, and the other to Mar Abraham. The former, however, prevailed and cauſed Abraham to be ſeized in order to be ſent to Europe. The veſſel in which he was, touched at Moſambique, where he found means to eſcape, and from thence to get to Babylon over land, from whence he proceeded to Rome, and, pretending to recant the Neſtorian hereſy, he was newly ordained, conſecrated and loaded with the higheſt eccleſiaſtical dignities, though it afterwards appeared that he was ſtill a zealous adherent to his old faith.

The Portugueſe clergy were much diſpleaſed with the conduct of Mar Joſeph, who, notwithſtanding all his promiſes to the Queen, continued to govern his flock according to the tenets of Neſtorius, and to prevent rather than promote a re-union with the Roman Catholics, ſo that a new order for his impriſonment was made in the year 1567. He was accordingly a ſecond time tranſported, firſt to Portugal, and afterwards to Rome, where he contrived to make his peace with the Pope; but before he could undertake a new voyage to India, he died at Rome, on the eve of being made a cardinal.

Mar Abraham had in the mean time arrived at Goa, with new authority from the Pope, but the archbiſhop De Menezes on examining his credentials, pretended that Mar Abraham had deceived his holineſs, and confined him in a convent, from which, however, he eſcaped, and was received with exultations by all the St. Thomé Chriſtians, and was left in quiet poſſeſſion of his See till his death. Meaſures were, however, taken that no Syrian prieſt might in future find his way to the Malabar Chriſtians, and as the Portugueſe were completely maſters of Ormuz, and the whole navigation on this ſide of India, they eaſily prevented all intercourſe between the Neſtorian Patriarch at Babylon, and the St. Thomé Chriſtians at Angamalee. They ſtand even accuſed of having drowned a new Syrian biſhop in the year 1644 in the road to Cochin. Mar Abraham died about the year 1597, profeſſing to the laſt moment of his life his adherence to the Neſtorian church, and his abhorrence of the tenets of the Popiſh religion.

Menezes

Menezes resolved to visit in person the Malabar Christians, who had elected a priest of their own of the name of George. The appearance of a man of his birth, rank, wealth, and power, as primate of India was decisive. He assembled most of the Syrian priests, and four elders from each village, and after some show of disputation, he proceeded to dictate the law to them, and to appearance the Nestorians of Malabar were united to the Roman church.

This re-union of the St. Thomé Christians to the See of Rome was, however, neither general, nor sincerely lasting: for, a short time after they found their way to the mountains of Travancore, where they revived the old doctrines and rites, and ever since they have kept up their communication with the Jacobites and Nestorians of Syria. At present there are thirty-two churches of this description remaining, which are called Schismatic Syrians by the Portuguese and Roman clergy. They have a bishop, one Mar Thomé, who resides at Narnatte. About 84 of the old St. Thomé churches remain united to the Roman Catholic religion, and are governed by the archbishop of Cranganore, or as he styles himself, the archbishop of the Malabar Christians of the mountains. Since the death of the last archbishop, the governor of Goa, who had formerly the nomination, appointed a Vicar General; he is a native of Malabar, of Syrian extraction, of the name of *Thomé Enamakel*. The united St. Thomé Christians retain only the peculiarity of the Chaldean language being still used in their churches, for which they are furnished with the necessary books.

The St. Thomé or Syrian Christians never claimed the particular protection of either the Portuguese or Dutch, but considered themselves as subjects of the different Rajahs in whose districts they lived; and as long as the old Hindoo system lasted, and the former division of the country, under a variety of petty Rajahs, was preserved, they appear to have enjoyed the same degree of freedom, ease, and consideration as the Nairs. But when the Rajahs of Travancore and Cochin had subjected to themselves all the petty Rajahs and chiefs, they established a most oppressive despotism, in the room of the former mild limited Oligarchy, and we cannot be surprized to behold the present wretched situation of those formerly so flourishing Syrian villages, since we see the Bramins and Nairs stript of most of their old prerogatives, and subject to almost the same oppressions and extortions.

Captain David Richardson has presented to the same society an account of the Bazeegurs, a sect commonly denominated Nuts, who are strictly speaking *players* or *actors*, from their Persian name of Bazee-gur, which may be literally rendered a *juggler*; but the appellation of Nut extends to several tribes, and properly belongs to many more; each party having branched out and formed itself into a distinct sect, agreeably to the habits of life or modes of subsistence which necessity and local circumstances may have induced them to adopt, as their own peculiar calling or art.

The Bazeegurs are sub-divided into seven casts, but the difference seems only in name, for they live together and intermarry as one people. They profess to be *Moosulmans*, but have little knowledge of the prophet. They acknowledge a God, and in all their hopes and fears address him, except when such address might be supposed to interfere in *Tanjyn's* department, a famous musician whom they consider as a sort of tutelary deity; consequently they look up to him for success and safety in all their professional exploits. These consist of playing on various instruments, singing, dancing, tumbling, &c. The two latter accomplishments are peculiar to the women of this sect. The notions of religion and a future state among this vagrant race, are principally derived from their songs which are simple and beautiful. They are commonly the production of *Kubeer*, a poet of great fame. On every occasion of doubt, they have a quotation ready from their favourite bard; and in answer to any queries respecting the state of the soul after death, the following stanza is repeated:

Nor soul nor love divine can die,
Although our frame must perish here,
Still longing hope points to the sky;
Thus sings the poet *Das Kubeer*.

They conceive one spirit pervades all nature, and that their soul being a particle of that universal spirit, will of course rejoin it, when released from its corporeal shackels.

At all their feasts, men, women, and children drink to excess. Liquor with them is the *summum bonum* of life; every crime may be expiated by plentiful libations of strong drink, and, in some cases, to the ordinary fine, is added this peculiar

liar punishment of having their noses rubbed on the ground.

Though professing Islamism, they employ a *Bruhman*, who is an adept in astrology, to fix on a name for their children, whom they permit to remain at the breast till five or six years of age. Their marriages are deferred to a later period of life, in consequence of a daughter being considered as productive property to the parents, by her professional abilities. The girls, who are merely taught to dance and sing, have no restriction on their moral conduct; but the chastity of the *tumblers* is strictly enjoined, until their stations can be supplied by younger ones, trained up in the same line. After the matrimonial ceremony is over they no longer exhibit as public dancers. A total change of conduct is expected and generally ensues.

There are in and near Calcutta, five sets of these people, and to each is appointed a *Surdar* or manager, one of whom is considered as the *chief* or Nardar Boutah. The people of each set are hired by the Surdar for a certain period, after which they are at liberty to join any other party. No person can establish a set without the sanction of the Nardar Boutah, who receives a fourth of the profits, besides a tax of two rupees which is levied on the girls of each set, as often as they may have attracted the notice of persons not of their own cast. When the parties return from their excursions, this money is paid to the Nardar Boutah, who convenes his people, and they continue eating and drinking till the whole is expended. When any of the *Surdars* are suspected of giving in an unfair statement of their profits, they are brought to trial, and subjected to a fine for liquor, and if it be not immediately paid, the delinquent is banished from their society; his wife and children even avoid him.

The Budeea Nuts differ from the Buzeegurs in some particulars. The men are remarkably athletic, and adroit in every kind of slight of hand, practising juggling in all its branches. As tumblers, they exhibit not only feats of agility, but great instances of strength. They inter their dead, and the only ceremony seems to be, to forget their sorrows by getting completely drunk immediately afterwards. The women are not allowed to witness their juggling exploits; they have a department allotted to themselves, which consists of the practice of physic, &c. they usually sally out in the morning with a quantity of herbs and dried birds, and begging from door to door, offer their services generally to the females only, in the cure of whose ailments they pretend to have a peculiar knowledge. Should it so happen that they do not return home before the jackals cry is heard in the evening, their fidelity is suspected, and they subject themselves to the displeasure of their husbands, and are punished accordingly.

The marriage ceremonies are truly farcical; but when the bride is delivered into the hands of the bridegroom, he is expected to behave kindly to her, and she is reminded of the necessity of conducting herself as a good and obedient wife. The man then makes a mark with red powder on her forehead, saying, "this is my wedded wife." She repeats the same ceremony upon her husbands face. The merriment then begins, and each endeavours to accomplish the soonest the business of intoxication, except the wife, who on that day is expected to refrain. A little after day-light the whole party prepare to set off for the bridegroom's house, and the dowry is delivered. Before the house stands an earthen pot filled with water; and in it is placed a small fresh branch of a Mangoe tree; an emblem of plenty. The mother comes forth with a sieve, containing rice, &c. which she waves round each of their heads three times, and touches their foreheads with it. The bridegroom then leads the bride into the house where she is received by the mother with many welcomes. The men and women again assemble, and in the evening scenes of intoxication succeed, their greatest enjoyment consists in the grossest indulgence of the sensual appetites.

Captain Richardson, after many other particulars, shews that the jugglers who arrived in Europe about the 13th century, and who introduced the viol with three strings, were of a race very similar to what the Bazeegurs are at this day, in confirmation of which he introduces an extract from Doctor Burney's History of Music. He then draws a parallel between the Gipsies of Europe and these Bazeegurs. They are both a wandering race, and have a language peculiar to themselves. The Gipsies have their king, the Nuts their Nardar Boutah: they go in companies, and their employments are similar. They are both considered as thieves; and to both religion seems of no concern.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

WE are happy to inform the Public, that ſome valuable Manuſcripts, compriſing various Letters from the pen of Mr. RICHARDSON, the author of Clariſſa, Grandiſon, &c. are in the poſſeſſion of his family, and will ſpeedily be publiſhed.

An extenſive and valuable library of Chineſe books has lately been received from Italy by Dr. MONTUCCI, and may be ſeen by the literati on applying to that gentleman at Pancras. It is for ſale, and conſiſts of nearly twelve hundred volumes, which the learned poſſeſſor has labelled and arranged under the eight following claſſes.*

I. KUON-HOA, or the Claſſical Chineſe Language, as written and ſpoken at Court by the Mandarines, &c. This claſs is divided into the three following branches.

1. *Chuen-çu*, or Ancient Characters, containing four Dictionaries, each upon a different plan, and often quoted in the *Memoires des Miſſionaries de Pekin*: ſee alſo the Philoſophical Tranſactions, vol. lix. Volumes - - - - - - - - - - - 33

2, *Chim-çu*, or Modern Characters, as commonly printed and written. Containing twelve Dictionaries, each differerent. Two of them are MSS. - - - 92

3. *Ju-ven*, or Works of Literature; containing a Treatiſe on the Art of Poetry. Three Works upon Antiquities. Two Collections of Fables, and a Gloſſary. Volumes - - - - - - - - - 63

II. KIM,† or Sacred Books. Theſe are divided into the three following claſſes.

This claſs is peculiarly intereſting, as many of the volumes are interleaved with MSS. interpretations by the Miſſionaries.

1. *Xam*, or Upper Claſs; containing the celebrated five *Kim*, with various commentaries; called the 1. Ye-Kim. 2. Xu-Kim. 3. Xi Kim. 4. Li ki, and 5, Chun-çicu. To this claſs belongs alſo the *Hi-çu*, or Commentary, by Confucius, upon the *Ye-kim*, or Exagramms ſuppoſed to have been written by Fo-hi about 2900 years before Chriſt. This collection has no leſs than eighteen various editions and commentaries. - - - - - - - - 222

2. *Chum*, or the claſs between the upper and lower; containing the other books of Confucius and his diſciples. The ancient Gloſſary *Ulh hia*. The *Li-y*; the *Cheu-li*; the *Kia-li*; and the works of the celebrated philoſopher *Chu çu*. - 105

3. *Hia*, or the Lower Claſs; containing the works of Lao çu, and other philoſophers of the ſect *Tao-ſu* - - - - - 108

III. Y, or Mythology; containing the rites and ſuperſtitions of the Bonzes. Volumes - - - - - - - - - - - - 71

IV. SU, or Hiſtory, which is divided into three main branches.

1. *Su-ki*, or Hiſtorical Periods; embracing the Univerſal and particular Hiſtory of the ſeveral Dynaſties, and Chronology. Volumes - - - - - - - - 134

2. *Yu-tu*, or Geography, including Itineraries and Travels - - - - - - - 32

3. *Pe-kia*, or Biography; which contains ſeveral intereſting works, particularly the Lives of the Seventy-two Diſciples of Confucius. - - - - - - - - - 89

V. LIU, or Law, containing the Code of Laws; the proceedings of the Six *Pu*, or Tribunals. Among theſe volumes is a manuſcript in 12 volumes containing the Statutes of the Preſent Tartaric Dynaſty *Ta-çin*. - - - - - - - - - - - - - 53

VI. SIM-*li*, or Natural Philoſophy, including the celebrated work publiſhed under *Yum-lo*, about 1400 years after Chriſt; alſo Mathematics; ſingular Plates on all the Branches of Experimental Philoſophy. The celebrated *Cheu-pi-kim*, or a Treatiſe on Geometry, ſuppoſed of the age of *Yu* the Great, about 2300 years before Chriſt. Volumes - - 53

VII. ÇA-XU, a Collection of Miſcellaneous Authors. Volumes - - - - - 89

VIII. SI-JU-VEN,

* Dr. Montucci follows the Portugueſe orthography in writing the Chineſe words, as the moſt approved by Dr. HAGER and others. The hyphens between the Chineſe words are only put to avoid confuſion in pronouncing and reading.

† It is to be obſerved, that the title of *Kim* is given to all thoſe works which have been collected ſince the general conflagration of books, which was ordered by *Xi-hoam-ti*, of the Dynaſty of *Çin*, 212 years before Chriſt. So that the contents of them muſt have been written at leaſt before the end of the preceding Dynaſty *Cheu*, which was extinct in the year 250. Before Chriſt. Some of the third claſs are ſtrongly ſuſpected to be ſpurious.

VIII. Si-ju-ven, or Works of the Missionaries, called by the Chinese, Occidental Literature. This class contains some works of Father *Ricci*, *Aloisius*, &c. and a learned Treatise on Astronomy in 10 vols. with MSS. Plates. Volumes - - - - - - - - - - - - 38

Total 1182

Dr. Montucci obligingly shews in this collection a number of interesting volumes, of the remotest antiquity, and the only copies in Europe;—at least they are not to be found in the printed Catalogues of the Chinese Collections, in the library of the National Institute, nor in the library of the Imperial Academy at St. Petersburg.—The following works are particularly curious:

1. *Lo*-xu-chim-go*, or the Ancient Classical Characters rendered into their perfect *Chim* form (see above, class I. n. 2.) This work is in five large quarto volumes, twelve inches by seven, on superfine paper; every ancient character is exhibited upon a large scale, and then reduced into its modern shape.

2. *Poei-ven iun-fu*, or Combinations of Composition and harmonic Similarities of Sound, being a Dictionary of Rhymes, wherein every Character is shewn in all its possible Combinations with Others, for which Authorities are always quoted.

3. *Po-ku-tu*, or Plates on Learned Antiquities; a work in 20 vols. Containing a numerous Series of Vases, Musical Instruments, Metallic Mirrors, &c. &c. with ancient Inscriptions exhibited afterwards in modern Characters. The whole is arranged in the order of time, commencing with the most ancient Dynasty down to the *Han*, about 200 years before Christ.

4. *Cheu ye-çiuen-xu*, or The most perfect Writings on the *Ye-kim*, by *Cheu Kum*, a celebrated law-giver who flourished about 1122 before Christ.

5. *Lo-kim tu*, or Plates on the Six *Kim* of the First Class, (see above, class II. n. 1.) consisting of six immense folios, sixteen inches by ten, wherein all subjects mentioned in those *Kim* are exhibited in a splendid series of Engravings on Wood.

6. *Tao te-kim*, or the Rule of Virtue, a celebrated *Kim* by *Lao çu*, contemporary to Confucius. A manuscript Latin Version of this very curious work may be seen in the library of the Royal Society.

7. *Yi-yo-lo*, or Description of a Foreign Region. An elegant volume, containing an account of the Chinese Embassy, in the latter years of the reign of Kamhi, to Peter the Great, at Moscow.

8. *Sin-chi-y-fiam-tu*, or New Engravings, containing Plates of the most important Figures, being a Series of Prints on all Branches of Natural Philosophy.

Dr. Fothergill, of the Western Dispensary, has in the Press a Treatise upon a very singular and painful affection of the nerves of the face, called by certain French writers and some others, *Tic Douloureux*.

Mr. Dawson Turner has now in the Press, and will publish in about a month, a small work on Botany, written in Latin, and accompanied with coloured engravings: it will be entitled *Species Muscorum Frondosorum Hiberniæ*, and is intended as an Enchyridion of the Mosses.

The publication of the works of the late Archdeacon Blackburne, the author of the *Confessional*, in seven volumes, may be expected to appear in the course of a month or two, with the Archdeacon's Memoirs of his own Life and Writings; and several original letters and papers, by way of notes or appendix to the Memoirs; in which much curious and interesting matter will be brought to light. The editor, (*F. B. Richmond, Yorkshire,*) will be much obliged to any person, who can speedily communicate to him the Archdeacon's answer to the Proposal made to him from the Congregation at the Old Jewry, in November 1766, on the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Chandler.

A work of singular importance to the practical Agriculturist will make its appearance in a few days. Mr. Arthur Young proposes to favour the world with a fifth edition, corrected to the present time, of his well-known *Farmer's Calendar*. This work has been out of print for several years; and copies have been bought at a very enormous price whenever they could be met with: Mr. Young, has, however, been induced to prepare a new and enlarged edition, which includes every modern improvement and discovery in the practice of agriculture.

The Trustees of the British Museum have just purchased Dr. Combe's invaluable Collection of early English Bibles, the only complete one in the kingdom.

A friend of the late Rev. Hugh Farmer is preparing for the press, Memoirs of that learned Author; to which will be added a curious piece of his, never before printed, being the only one of his manuscripts which was preserved from the flames.

* The collections of classical characters are stiled *Lo-xu* or *Six writings*, with an allusion to the *six rules* of constructing characters, according to the method of the first inventors. See the *Mem. des Missionaires*.

An Eſſay, Medical, Philoſophical, and Chemical, on *Drunkenneſs*, and its effects on the Human body, by Dr. TROTTER, of Newcaſtle, is in the Preſs, and will be publiſhed in a few weeks: being a comment on the Inaugural Diſſertation *De Ebrietate*, &c. Edin. 1788. This is the firſt attempt to treat the ſubject in a ſcientific form.

An enlarged edition of The Elements of Science and Arts, a work formerly publiſhed by IMISON, under the title of The School of Arts, will be ready for publication in a few days. It is a familiar introduction to natural philoſophy and chemiſtry, ſhewing their connection with the arts and manufactures; and the lateſt diſcoveries and improvements are pointed out. Thirty engravings by Mr. LOWRY, illuſtrate the work.

Dr. MARTIN, miniſter of Monimail, (the pariſh of the Earl of Leven and Melville) has ſent to the Cupar Preſs a volume of Sermons, preached after the interment of the late venerable the Earl and Counteſs of Leven, &c. and on other occaſions. The volume, dedicated to Lady Napier, will be elegantly printed on good paper; and is expected to be ready in March. It may not be improper to add, that a large appendix of delineation of characters, anecdotes, and illuſtrations, will be added; and that the impreſſion is a limited one.

The poſthumous Works and Life of the late Dr. HENRY HUNTER will certainly be publiſhed in the month of February.

The poetical Works of the Rev. Mr. BIDLAKE, collected in one volume, are in the preſs.

Three more numbers, completing the firſt part of Mr. DAGLEY's taſteful work upon Gems are nearly ready for Publication.

Mr. BYERLEY has in the preſs an enlarged edition of the Eſſay on Novel-writing; to which he intends to prefix an Eſſay on Romances, wherein he propoſes to examine the merits of Mr. D'Iſraeli's Eſſay on that ſubject.

The ſecond edition of Mr. DAVID WAKEFIELD's Eſſay upon Political Œconomy is in the Preſs, and will make its appearance early in March.

Mr. THOMAS GILL has found out a very excellent ſubſtitute for Indian ink, poſſeſſing all its valuable properties. Boil parchments ſlips or cuttings of glove leather, in water, till it forms a ſize, which when cool becomes of the conſiſtence of jelly; then, having blackened an earthen plate by holding it over the flame of a candle, mix up, with a camel hair pencil, the fine lamp black thus obtained, with ſome of the above ſize, while the plate is ſtill warm. This black requires no grinding, and produces an ink of the very colour, which works as freely with the pencil, and is as perfectly tranſparent, as the beſt Indian ink: it poſſeſſes the advantage of furniſhing artiſts with a ſubſtitute for that article, which may be prepared in ſituations where it might be difficult to obtain the ink itſelf.

A Philoſophical Society has been eſtabliſhed at Glaſgow, for the enſuing year. Dr. MICKLEHAM is preſident; John Robertſon, eſq, vice preſident; Wm. Durham, eſq. ſecretary, and James Lindſay, eſq. treaſurer.

In the Appendix to Sir JOHN SINCLAIR's Eſſay regarding Cattle, we find the following receipt for making hay-tea. Take about one pound of red clover hay, well got in, and ſix quarts of clear ſpring watir, boil them together till the water is reduced to four quarts, then take out the hay, and mix a pound of barley, oat, or bean meal, amongſt a little water: put it into the pot, or cauldron, while it is boiling, and keep it conſtantly ſtirring until it is thickened. Let it cool, then give it the calf, adding as much whey as will make a ſufficient meal. This is a cheap way of rearing calves, and the valuable article of milk may be ſaved for other purpoſes. When cattle are kept out in winter, it is recommended as an uſeful practice to rub ſome tar at the root of the horn, which prevents the wet from getting between the root and the ſkin, and it is ſaid contributes to preſerve the health of the animal, and to keep it free from various diſeaſes to which it may otherwiſe be liable.

The following is an improved method of preparing Mineral Kermes. Reduce ſeparately into powder, and mix together 16 parts of crude antimony, 24 parts of purified potaſh, and three parts of flowers of ſulphur, put the mixture into a crucible, and reduce it to a ſtate of complete fuſion. When cold, pulverize the maſs, boil it half an hour with 128 parts of water, filtre the liquid while boiling through a fine cloth, let it run into a pan containing 156 parts of water, and leave it expoſed to the action of the air in a ſhallow veſſel, where it preſents a conſiderable ſurface, from 48 to 72 hours, or till parts of a bright orange colour appear upon its ſurface.

ſurface. The liquor is then to be decanted, the depoſited matter waſhed in a large quantity of water, and removed to a filter; and then dried by a gentle heat. This proceſs furniſhes 12 or 14 parts of mineral kermes. Nearly the whole of the antimony diſſolves, and is transformed into kermes.

The Bedfordean gold medal will be preſented to the author, who ſhall, before November 1804, produce to the Bath and Weſt of England Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, &c. the beſt eſſay, founded on practical experience, on the nature and properties of manures, and the mode of preparing, and applying them to various ſoils; in which eſſay ſhall be pointed out the beſt and cheapeſt manner of collecting and preparing the different kinds of manures, and of the ſtate, ſeaſon, and quantity, in which they ſhould be applied.

Mr. Joseph Huddart has invented an inſtrument, which he denominates the *Station Pointer*, for readily aſcertaining the ſituation of the obſerver, after having determined the angular poſition of three known objects.

A new edition, being the *fifth*, of the animated and popular *Sermons* of President Davies, A. M. of America, is in the Preſs, and will be ſhortly publiſhed, by the proprietors of the former edition, in 3 vols. 8vo. a copy of which can now hardly be procured at any price.

The Lectures of the celebrated anatomiſt Boeger upon the diſeaſes of the Bones, have been reduced to a ſyſtematic treatiſe by Richeraud; and will ſhortly appear in an Engliſh dreſs.

Berthollet has lately publiſhed at Paris an intereſting work upon the Laws of Chemical Affinity; a tranſlation of which will be publiſhed early in the preſent month, from a copy tranſmitted from the author.

M. Guer has juſt publiſhed at Paris a work entitled *Conſiderations ſur les Finances*, the object of which is to ſhew the fallacy of the theories advanced and defended by the French economiſts.

Profeſſor Berard, teacher of the French, Italian, and Spaniſh languages, in St. John's college, at Hamburg, has finiſhed his Practical Teacher of the Latin, French, Italian, Spaniſh, Portugueſe, German, Engliſh, Dutch, Daniſh, Swediſh, Ruſſian, and Poliſh; by means of which any perſon may acquire thoſe languages without a teacher, and merely by the examples on their rules of conſtruction.

Mr. John Hamilton has announced at Hamburgh, an Engliſh Pocket Library, ſelected from the works of the moſt celebrated Britiſh authors of recent date, each number to be embelliſhed with two engravings.

M. de la Lande has preſented to the National Inſtitute a new thermometer. He places zero at the temperature of 9½, and 31 inſtead of 26. He remarks that the numbers 30 and 40 are thoſe of the degrees of heat in ſummer and cold in winter, 30 for moderate ſummers and mild winters: 40 for hot ſummers and intenſe winters.

M. Thenard has diſcovered a blue, equally beautiful, and as fine as that of *lapis lazuli*, or ultramarine.

M. Descotils has diſcovered a new metal in the ore of platina: it is thought that palladium may be an alloy of this new metal with mercury.

Profeſſor Proust has diſcovered a new but very dangerous fulminating powder, which is a mixture of oxigenated muriate with arſenic: it takes fire with the rapidity of lightning, and he thinks it would be very dangerous to attempt to make any uſe of it. "If, (ſays he,) two long trains be made on a table, one of gun-powder, and the other of this mixture, and they be in contact with each other at one end, ſo as to be fired at the ſame inſtant, you will ſee with ſurprize that one appears like a flaſh of lightning, while the other ſeems to burn with extreme ſlowneſs."

Another ſhower of ſtones is ſaid to have fallen with a tremendous noiſe, in France, on the 8th of laſt September. One of the ſtones, which reſembles thoſe uſed in paving, and is about a foot in circumference, has been preſented to the National Inſtitute, and by that body depoſited in the Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory. The ſtone has a fetid ſmell, reſembling ſour milk, and when ſtruck with ſteel it yields a few ſparks.

M. Chancey, in a Memoir upon the different ſpecies of Wheat, contends, that there is no degeneracy of any of the ſorts but what reſults from negligence, and that attentive culture will greatly improve any ſpecies.

NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

Being an Analyſis of all Acts of General Importance, paſſed during the laſt Seſſion of Parliament.

"An Act for conſolidating the Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment, and Paper, in Great Britain." (Paſſed 11th of Auguſt 1803, Cap. 127.)

IT is enacted that the commiſſioners for ſtamps may provide one new ſtamp to denote the ſeveral duties; that the ſeveral rates ſhall be conſolidated, and only one diſtinct account of the monies ariſing thereby be kept. § 1. C. 2.

"And, whereas, by an Act, 37 Geo. III. 136, it is enacted that it ſhall be lawful for the commiſſioners or their officers, upon payment of the duty and a penalty of 5l. to ſtamp any paper whereupon any inſtrument (except bills of exchange or notes) ſhall be written, liable to be ſtamped with a ſtamp of a particular denomination, and whereon there is a ſtamp of a different denomination, but of an equal or greater value: And whereas, it is expedient to permit the ſame to be done without payment of the ſaid penalty:" It is, therefore enacted, that it ſhall be lawful for the commiſſioners, or their officer, to ſtamp any ſuch paper (except as aforeſaid) without payment of the ſaid penalty of 5l. required by the ſaid Act. § 5.

And every inſtrument, although ſtamped with any ſtamp of greater value than required by law, ſhall be valid, provided ſuch ſtamp ſhall be of the denomination required by law for ſuch inſtrument. § 6.

"An Act to amend an Act paſſed in the Forty-ſecond Year of the Reign of His preſent Majeſty, intituled, An Act to repeal an Act paſſed in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Reign of His preſent Majeſty, for granting Stamp Duties on certain Medicines, and for charging other Duties in lieu thereof; and for making effectual Proviſion for the better Collection of the ſaid Duties. (Paſſed July 4, 1803. Cap. 73.)

If any perſon who ſhall receive from any proprietor, or his agent, any article whatever, ſubject to duty, for the purpoſe of ſelling the ſame again without the label, and ſhall not within ten days return the ſame, or within that time give information thereof to the commiſſioners at the head-office in Somerſet place, and depoſit ſuch article with the neareſt diſtributor of ſtamps, he ſhall forfeit twenty-pounds. § 2.

And, upon the outſide of all parcels, in which ſhall be contained one dozen or more of packets, boxes, bottles, pots, phials, or other incloſures, containing any article ſubject to duty, ſent by any original vender, or any agent, to any retail-vender, by any public conveyance, or which ſhall be about to be exported, the word "Medicines" ſhall be written; and alſo the name of ſuch original vender, and of the perſon ſending or exporting the ſame, if not ſuch original vender thereof; and any officers of the cuſtoms or exciſe, or any perſon appointed by the commiſſioners for ſtamps, by authority under the hand of any magiſtrate or juſtice of the peace, on information given to, and oath, that there is reaſon to ſuſpect that ſuch parcel contains ſuch articles not properly labelled, to open ſuch parcels, and examine if the proper labels are affixed; and if ſuch labels are not affixed thereto, to ſeize the ſame, and ſend the ſame to the commiſſioners at the head-office, who are to reward the officer. § 3.

It ſhall not be lawful for any perſon whatever to proſecute any action, bill, plaint, or information, againſt any perſon, or to proceed before any juſtice or magiſtrate in a ſummary way, for the recovery of any fine incurred by the former Act, unleſs the ſame be commenced in the name of the Attorney General, and by his authority, or by and in the name of ſome officer appointed by the commiſſioners. § 4.

"An Act for granting to his Majeſty until the Sixth Day of May next, after the Ratification of a Definitive Treaty of Peace, a Contribution on the Profits ariſing from Property, Profeſſions, Trades, and Offices. (Paſſed Auguſt 11, 1803 Cap. 122.)

Of this very voluminous Act it is impoſſible for the Editors, conſiſtent with the general plan of the Monthly Magazine, to give more than an abſtract detail of the duties, the deductions, the exemptions, the abatements on the ground of income, and the abatements in reſpect of children.

I. *Duty on Landlords*—For all lands, tenements, hereditaments, or heritages, there ſhall be charged throughout Great Britain, in reſpect of the property thereof, for every 20s. of the annual value thereof, the ſum of 1s. and the ſaid duty ſhall extend to all manors and meſſuages, to all quarries of ſtone, ſlate, limeſtone, or chalk,

chalk, mines of coal, tin, lead, copper, mundic, iron, and other mines; to all iron-mills, furnaces, and other iron works, and other mills and engines of the like nature; to all ſalt-ſprings and ſalt-works; to all alum-mines and alum-works; to all parks, chaces, warrens, foreſts, underwoods, and coppices; to all water-works, ſtreams of water, canals, inland navigations, docks, and fiſhings; to all tythes, rents, and compoſitions for tythes, cornrents, and other payments in lieu of tythes; to all rights of markets and fairs; to all ways, bridges, and ferries; and all profits ariſing out of lands or other tenements, and all hereditaments or heritages throughout Great Britain.

Deductions.—1. For every dwelling-houſe not chargeable to the duty contained in ſchedule II. in reſpect of the occupation thereof, there ſhall be deducted out of the annual value, on account of repairs, a ſum not exceeding 5l. per cent. on the annual value, to be made by the aſſeſſor before aſſeſſment, or upon appeal before the commiſſioners: and for every dwelling-houſe and other buildings on a farm chargeable to the duties in ſchedule II. in reſpect of the occupation thereof, except where a tenant ſhall be bound to the repairs thereof, there ſhall be deducted on account of repairs, out of the annual value, not exceeding 2l. per cent. on the annual value of the farm, to be made by the aſſeſſor, on the production of the leaſe, tack, or agreement in writing, or upon an account in writing delivered by the owner or occupier, or upon appeal before the commiſſioners.

2. The amount of the tenths, and firſt fruits, duties and fees on preſentations paid by any eccleſiaſtical perſon within the year preceding.

3. Procurations and ſynodals paid by eccleſiaſtical perſons, on an average of ſeven years preceding.

4. Repairs of chancels of churches by any rector, vicar, or other perſon bound to repair the ſame, on an average of twenty-one years preceding.

In all which caſes the aſſeſſment ſhall be amended as the caſe may require.

Exemptions.—1. The ſite of any college or hall in any of the univerſities of Great Britain, and all offices, gardens, walks, and grounds for recreation, repaired and maintained by the funds of ſuch college or hall.

2. The ſite of every hoſpital or public ſchool, or alms-houſe, and all offices, gardens, walks, and grounds for recreation of the hoſpitallers, ſcholars, and almſmen, repaired and maintained by the funds of ſuch hoſpital, ſchool, or alms-houſe.

III. The amount of the rents and profits of meſſuages, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, belonging to any hoſpital or alms-houſe, on proof before the commiſſioners of the due application of the ſaid rents to charitable purpoſes only; ſuch exemption to be claimed and proved by any ſteward, agent, or factor acting for ſuch hoſpital or alms-houſe, or by any truſtee, and to be carried into effect either by vacating the aſſeſſment, or by obtaining a certificate of exemption as herein after-mentioned.

II. *Duty on Tenants.*—For all dwelling-houſes, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, in England, Wales, and Berwick-upon-Tweed, there ſhall be charged, in reſpect of the occupation thereof, for every 20s. of the annual value thereof, the ſum of ninepence.

For all dwelling-houſes, lands, tenements, or heritages, in Scotland, there ſhall be charged, in reſpect of the occupation thereof, for every twenty-ſhillings of the annual value thereof, the ſum of ſix pence.

Alſo any leſſee and occupier of tythes or Tiends other than the occupier of the lands from whence they ariſe ſhall be charged threepence for every twenty-ſhillings, of the annual rent thereof.

III. *Duty on Dividends.*—Upon all profits ariſing from annuities, dividends and ſhares of annuities, payable out of any public revenue, there ſhall be charged for every twenty-ſhillings of the annual amount thereof, one ſhilling, without deduction. But the ſtock of friendly ſocieties, and corporations for charitable purpoſes, and ſtock purchaſed for the liquidation of the national debt, are exempted. (67, 68, 69, 70.)

Alſo annuities bonâ fide belonging to foreigners are exempted. § 71.

IV. *Duty on other Property, Profeſſions, Trades, and Vocations.*—Upon the annual profits ariſing to any perſon reſiding in Great Britain, from any kind of property whatever, whether ſituate in Great Britain or elſewhere, or from any profeſſion, trade, or vocation, whether carried on in Great Britain or elſewhere, there ſhall be charged for every twenty-ſhillings of the amount of ſuch profits, the yearly ſum of one ſhilling.

And upon the annual profits ariſing to any perſon, whether ſubject or not, although not reſident within Great Britain, from

from any property whatever in Great Britain, or any profession, trade, employment, or vocation, exercised in Great Britain, there shall be charged, for every twenty-shillings of the amount of such profits or gains, the yearly sum of one-shilling, except the interest of debts due to foreigners not resident in Great Britain.

V. *Duties upon Public Offices, and upon Annuities and Pensions payable out of the Public Revenue.*—Upon every public office or employment of profit, and upon every annuity, pension, or stipend, payable by his Majesty, or out of the public revenue of Great Britain, except annuities before charged to the duties contained in Schedule III. for every twenty-shillings of the annual value thereof respectively there shall be charged one-shilling.

VI. *General Exemptions from the Duties.*—Every person charged to the duties hereby granted in respect of any profits or gains hereby charged to the payment thereof, in respect of any sum arising from the profits hereby charged, shall, upon proving that the aggregate annual amount of his profits, arising from all or any of the several description of profits charged by this Act, whether such charge shall be made on such claimant personally or not, is less than the sum of sixty-pounds, be exempted from the said duties, and from all deductions or payments on account thereof, or by reason of this Act.

VII. *Abatement out of the Duties on the Ground of Income.*—In all cases where such aggregate annual amount shall be sixty-pounds or more, and shall be less than one hundred and fifty pounds, such person shall be entitled to such abatement as may be necessary to reduce the same in each case respectively, in the proportions stated in the following table; (that is to say)

Table of the abated rates of Duty.

	For every 20s. of such amount. £.	s.	d.
Where the said aggregate annual amount shall be sixty pounds, and less than seventy pounds	0	0	3
Seventy pounds, and less than eighty pounds	0	0	4
Eighty pounds, and less than ninety pounds	0	0	5
Ninety pounds, and less than one hundred pounds	0	0	6
One hundred, and less than one hundred and ten	0	0	7
One hundred and ten, and less than one hundred and twenty	0	0	8
One hundred and twenty, and less than one hundred and thirty	0	0	9
One hundred and thirty, and less than one hundred and forty	0	0	10
One hundred and forty, and less than one hundred and fifty	0	0	11

VIII. *Abatements for Children.*—Every person having more than two children born in lawful wedlock, and maintained at his expence, shall, for every child above two, be intitled to the abatements following, to be deducted from the amount of the assessment. Where the aggregate annual amount of the profits of such person, arising from all or any of the descriptions of profits charged by this Act, whether made on such claimant personally or not, is sixty pounds or upwards, and under four hundred pounds a year, there shall be allowed for each child above two an abatement after the rate of four pounds per cent. on such aggregate annual amount; and where such annual aggregate amount shall be four hundred pounds and under one thousand pounds per annum, an abatement after the rate of three pounds per cent. for each such child above two; and where such aggregate annual amount shall be one thousand pounds and under five thousand pounds, an abatement after the rate of two pounds per cent. for each such child above two; and where such aggregate annual amount shall be five thousand pounds or upwards, an abatement after the rate of one pound per cent. for each such child above two.

IX. *Duty on all Annual Interest not otherwise Chargeable.*—Upon all annuities, yearly interest of money, or other annual payments, whether such payments shall be payable within or out of Great Britain, either as a charge on any property of the person paying the same, or as a reservation thereout, or as a personal debt or obligation by virtue of any contract, or whether the same shall be received half-yearly, or at any shorter or more distant periods, there shall be charged for every twenty-shillings of the annual amount thereof, the sum of one shilling, without deduction, according to the provisions by which the duty in schedule IV may be charged.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requested.)

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE queſtions upon queſtions, reſolutions upon reſolutions, contentions upon contentions, and above all, the *debates upon debates*, which for ſo many months occupied the Royal Academicians, when conſidered both individually and collectively, reminded us of an old Pariſian anecdote and Epigram.

When the famous *M. de la Condamine* grew old, and became incurably deaf, and inſupportably ga rulous, he was elected a Member of the French *Académie Royale*. A Pariſian wit, who had long ſolicited the ſame honour, without ſucceſs, wrote a little *Jeu d' eſprit* on the occaſion, which may be thus tranſlated;

"So Condamine, that child of endleſs whim,
Royal Academician is become:
But Condamine is *deaf*,—'tis well for *him*,—
It would be well for *them*, if he were *dumb!*"

The diſputes at Somerſet House had their origin in a propoſal made by the Preſident and many of the Council to vote five hundred pounds *from their fund* to the Patriotic Subſcription at Lloyd's Coffee-houſe. This the Treaſurer and four other Members of the Council oppoſed, on the ground of there being no right veſted in the Society thus to appropriate money collected for other purpoſes; though they at the ſame time declared, they were each of them willing to ſubſcribe out of their own private property. This gave riſe to many warm debates, in which ſeveral other Royal Academicians uſed the ſame arguments; and it was concluded by the Preſident and Council ſtriking out of their books the names of the Treaſurer and four other Members of the Council, and laying before his Majeſty a narrative of the whole tranſaction. The King laid the caſe before the Attorney General, who gave it as his opinion, that appropriating the fund to ſuch purpoſes was illegal: in conſequence of which, when a ſubſequent General Aſſembly was held at Somerſet Houſe for the purpoſe of chuſing officers for the enſuing year, and receiving his Majeſty's commands on the ſubject of the late contentions in the Society; the King, after diſapproving of the conduct of the General Aſſembly, directed the Secretary to re-enter the reſolution of the Council of May laſt, which had been expunged by the order of the General Aſſembly. His Majeſty then expreſſed his full approbation of the ſuſpended Members of Council, and commanded the Secretary to expunge from the Books of the Royal Academy all the reſolutions of the General Aſſembly on the 1ſt of November, 1803. In conſequence of this, as we are told in the Sunday Review for November 26, 1803, the ROYAL ACADEMICIANS voted their moſt grateful thanks to his Majeſty, *for bringing them to a ſenſe of their duty, by this marked, but well-merited, admonition.*"

This is modeſt, and muſt remind every reader of Hudibras, of the nobles in the court of a mighty Sovereign of Ethiopa,—or, as he is ſtyled, *Negus Æthiopiæ Rex*; (ſee *Le Blanc's Travels, part 2d. p.* 203.) whoſe practice is thus verſified by Butler.

"The *Negus*, when ſome mighty lord
Or potentate's to be reſtor'd,
And pardon'd for ſome great offence,
With which he's willing to diſpence;
Firſt has him laid upon his belly,
Then beaten back and ſide t' a jelly;
That done,—he riſes, humbly bows,
And gives thanks for the princely blows;
Departs not meanly, proud and boaſting
Of his magnificent rib-roaſting."

Artaxerxes's method was much better; for when any of his nobility miſbehaved, he cauſed them to be ſtripped, and their clothes to be whipped by the common hangman, without ſo much as touching their bodies,—*out of reſpect to the dignity of the order.*

Crazy Kate. Barker pinxit, T. Burke ſculpt.

This deſign has an air of ſimple nature. It repreſents a poor unprotected female, *biding the pelting of the pitileſs ſtorm*,—but though ſhe looks extremely wretched, ſhe does not appear *crazy*. It is engraved in chalk in Mr. Burke's uſual manner, and a better manner in that branch of the art there cannot be.

Vortigern and Rowena, Angelica Kauffmann pinx. T. Ryder ſculpt.

The late Mr. Mortimer, whoſe talents were an honour to his country and the age in which he lived, painted this ſubject as a companion to his picture of the Battle of Agincourt. That Mrs. Angelica Kauffmann ſhould take a ſtory which had been treated in ſo ſuperior a ſtyle by ſo ſuperior an artiſt, excited ſome ſurprize at the time,—for however diſtinguiſhed her *taſte*, ſhe was in the ſtricteſt ſenſe of the word

word a *manneriſt*. Almoſt all her men and women, her loves and graces—her cupids,—genii, &c. were repetitions upon repetitions of the ſame figures in different attitudes,—and the conſequence is that the prints from her early deſigns, which were once ſo popular, are now conſidered as generally deriving their principal value from the burin of the late W. W. Ryland, or Mr. Burke, who copied theſe flimſy delineations in a manner that would have given value to fan-mounts. Mr. Ryder has however engraved this ſtory, and his print laſt year obtained the firſt prize from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce in the Adelphi. So far is very well: but with all this it is tame and inſipid, and does not diſplay either taſte or feeling; and the leſs is ſaid of the drawing or *claro ſcuro* the better. It is laboriouſly and carefully engraven in the line manner.

Croſſing the Brook. H. W. Thomſon delt. A. W. Say ſculpt. Dedicated to Sir John Flemming, Leiceſter, Bart.

Of the original picture, which was exhibited at the Royal Academy. (No. 166.) laſt year, we ſpoke in a former Retroſpect, in ſuch terms as we thought it deſerved; and it was not eaſy to ſpeak of it in terms that would give too high an idea of its merit. It was a ſimple and unaffected appeal to the mind without either adventitious ornament, or trick to deceive the eye, and did great honour to the artiſt. Mr. Say has given from it a very correct and pleaſing mezzotinto.

The Weary Sportſman,—and Shepherds repoſing; a pair of prints; G. Morland delt. W. Bond ſculpt.

Theſe prints derive their principal merit from the dos, which are uncommonly fine. The other parts of the deſigns are in Morlands uſual manner: they are very well engraved in chalks.

Many diſtinguiſhed characters, Members of the Houſe of Commons during Sir Robert Walpoole's adminiſtration. Engraved from an original picture painted by Hogarth and Sir James Thornhill; by J. Fogg, and Dedicated to the Right Hon. Earl Onſlow, by E. Harding.

Among the portraits are Sir Robert Walpole, Right Hon. Arthur Onſlow, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons; Sir Joſeph Jekyll; Sidney Godolphin, father of the Houſe of Commons; Colonel Onſlow; Edward Stables, Eſq. Clerk of the Houſe of Commons; Mr. Ayſkew, Aſſiſtant Clerk of the Houſe of Commons, &c. &c. &c.

Conſidering this picture as containing the portraits of ſo many diſtinguiſhed characters, it muſt be curious and intereſting to thoſe who collect the heads of illuſtrious perſons; in every other point of view it is unworthy of Hogarth. We do not by this mean to ſay, that it is a bad picture; but when a man ſo eminently qualified to delineate *the mind*, employs his magic pencil in giving *mere maps of the faces of perſons of honour*,—we cannot help thinking his time might have been better employed.

Hogarth's own opinion of this branch of the art, *extracted from his own manuſcripts*, is given in ſeveral parts of the third volume of *Hogarth, illuſtrated by John Ireland*, In p. 76 of that work, this great artiſt remarks that "In Holland ſelfiſhneſs is the ruling paſſion; in England vanity is united with it. Portrait-painting therefore ever has, and ever will better ſucceed in this country than in any other; the demand will be as conſtant as new faces ariſe, and with this we muſt be contented, for it will be vain to attempt to force what can never be accompliſhed, or at leaſt can never be accompliſhed by ſuch inſtitutions as *Royal Academies* on the ſyſtem now in agitation. Upon the whole, it muſt be acknowledged that the artiſts and the age are fitted for each other. If hereafter the times alter, the arts, like water, will find their level.

Sir Godfrey Kneller was wont to ſay in defence of portrait-painting, when oppoſed to hiſtorical painting, that the latter only revived the memory of the dead, who could give no teſtimony of their gratitude; but that when he painted the living, he gained what enabled him to live in a ſplendid ſtyle, from the rewards they paid him for his labours."

The miraculous Converſion of Saul. Edward Dayes delt. Thomas Hollyer ſculpt. Dedicated to the Right Reverend and Reverend the Biſhops and Clergy of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.

This is the largeſt chalk print that has ever been publiſhed, and is extremely well engraved; and we hope, when the Right Reverends and Reverends to whom it is inſcribed, conſider the ſubject, they will purchaſe it, and patronize the ſale. With reſpect to the conception and execution of the picture,—Saul's glaring eye-balls, diſtended noſtrils, and mouth ſtretched open, are decided proofs, that he is as much terrified as a man can be; and the fury and fire with which one of the ſoldier's horſes has faſtened his teeth in the noſe of the beaſt next him, leads us to think that this houynhym is of the ſame race.

——"as thoſe,
Who fed on men's fleſh! as fame goes;
Strange food for horſes! yet alas,
It may be true, for fleſh is graſs."

Little

Little minds may object to the heavens being so dark, as to give the idea of a thunder storm rather than of the great light which is described in the text—but little things must be sacrificed to the great end.

Mr. Samuel Daniel has published proposals for a series of prints, representing Views near the Cape of Good Hope, and the interior of the country; the appearance and costume of several tribes of the natives, and also various examples of the animals found in that part of the world engraved by himself, from drawings taken from nature, coloured to imitate the originals.

This publication promises to be peculiarly interesting, as Mr. Daniel, during a residence of three years at the Cape, had occasion to explore the interior of Southern Africa, and penetrated further into that country than any other traveller of whom any account has been hitherto published.

The last convoy from Italy reached Paris on the 10th of the preceding month, January. It contains a great number of curiosities, among which are to be particularly cited the valuable objects sent by the Pope as a present to the First Consul. It will suffice to state that there are in this collection a very considerable number of engraved stones, both cameos and intaglios, together with bronzes, mozaics, antique paintings in *fresco*, chimney pieces with incrusted mosaic work, vases, urns, medals, &c. &c.

The Venus of Medicis still continues to excite the admiration of the amateurs and connoisseurs of the French capital. Their attention is likewise drawn to two very fine statues, the Great Melpomene, fourteen English feet in height, and the Ceres, in height thirteen feet. In addition to these recent acquisitions, is to be seen one of the most admirable productions of antiquity, namely; the Pallas of Velletri, discovered in that place about four or five years ago. There is not any known statue covered with drapery, so beautiful as the one in question. It is thirteen English feet in height, possesses a character of sublimity and grandeur, and is particularly admired on account of its drapery, which appears to be not of marble, but of cloth. It was open for the first time to public inspection, on Christmas day last.

The Spanish Ambassador having presented to the First Consul a bust of Alexander, found at Tivoli, in the Palace of Piso, the latter has bestowed it on the Museum. It is of very fine workmanship, of a grand character, and represents the hero in repose. On the breast is the following Greek inscription:

ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ
ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟ
ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝ

It may not be uninteresting to our readers to be furnished with some particulars relatively to the piece of tapestry which has excited so much of public attention in Paris. It has already been announced that it was wrought by Matilda, the wife of William the Conqueror, the history of whose landing it represents. It contains no less than two hundred and forty square feet English. The explanations are embroidered in the Latin language. At least a thousand figures are introduced into this singular and very extraordinary production, which required an application of ten years to complete. Although executed in wool, it is in a good state of preservation. The colours are fine: it displays a great spirit in its composition, with a force of expression, and a correctness of drawing, which were scarcely to be expected from the imperfect state of the arts when it was undertaken. The costumes and weapons are particularly interesting to the lover of antiquity. This historical piece of tapestry was formerly at Bayeux, where it was exhibited on holidays, in the choir of the cathedral. *See our Supplement.*

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Wife with Two Husbands, a Musical Drama, as performed at the Theatre Royal Drury-Lane. Composed and selected by Joseph Mazzinghi, Esq. 10s. 6d.

MR. MAZZINGHI, whose compositions in general have excited so much of our admiration, has furnished, in this, his last work, an additional claim to our praise. The new music in the "Wife with Two Husbands," is not only excellent in itself, but possesses the merit of so far assimilating its style to that of the selected matter, that the whole seems the production of the same hand. The air "To Sleep's Embrace with Joy I Fly," sung by Mrs. Mountain. The Duett, "How can you thus Cruel," sung by Mrs. Mountain, and Miss De

Camp; and the air, "What Pleasure past expressing," sung by Mr. Kelly, are elegant and florid, while several other attractive objects present themselves to the tasteful and cultivated ear. We are glad to see such talents as Mr. Mazzinghi's re-assume their dramatic occupation, and hope those men of science and original genius, who really merit the name of composers, will not withdraw their powerful aid from the mimic scene.

A Favourite March and Quick Step, for a Military Band and the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Thomas Burne, Esq. Major, and the Officers and Members of the Division of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey, by Julian Busby, Son of Doctor Busby. 1s. 6d. *Op.* 1.

This March, the *score* of which includes parts for two flutes, two trumpets, a drum, two horns, two clarinets, two bassoons and a serpent, forms a production so much above the years of the composer, who we understand is not quite thirteen, that we could not peruse it without the highest admiration of such juvenile talent and science. The combinations is every where correct; and the subject matter is so easy and attractive in its style, that the young piano-forte student, will, we are confident, be as much delighted as improved by its practice.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the German Flute, ad Libitum, in which are introduced an Original Pastoral and Fandango. Composed and dedicated to his Friend Mr. L. Von Esch, by J. Maguie. 10s. 6d.

These Sonatas are composed with considerable taste: some of the movements are marked with originality, especially the Pastorale and Fandango, and the general effect bespeaks a degree of native genius which further experience will soon render ornamental to the profession in which it is displayed. We cannot dismiss this article without noticing the elegant style in which it is presented to the public. The Frontispiece is charmingly conceived and delicately executed; and every page of the music exhibits specimens of the neatest and most beautiful engravings we have ever seen.

Three Canzonetts with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Wm. Shield, Esq. by W. Ling. 5s.

Mr. Ling has evidently bestowed much labour on these Canzonetts; they are throughout scientifically correct, and the expression is just and forcible. Had somewhat more of *Air* pervaded the compositions, we should, perhaps, have been still better pleased with them; but the merit we *find* well compensates the little we *miss*, and enables us to recommend this publication to the notice of all lovers of good vocal music.

"We Hail Thee, Mirth," A Chearful Glee for Three Voices, as sung at the Glee Club, by Messrs. Knyvetts and Sale. Written and composed by M. P. King. 1s. 6d.

This Glee, which is published with an accompaniment for the Piano-forte, is conceived with spirit; and the parts are constructed with ingenuity and science. The holding-note in the *bass* on the fifth of the key produces an excellent effect, and its *response* in the *alto part* does credit to the contrivance of the composer.

Eighteen Waltzes, one Quadrille, and one Allemande, for the Piano-forte. Composed for Her Imperial Majesty, the Empress of Russia, by Henry Baron de Bode, and dedicated to T. L. Parker, Esq. by L. Lavenu. 3s.

The Baron de Bode has evinced considerable taste in these little compositions. We do not know that they have to boast any striking marks of originality; they are, however, easy and natural in their style, and, generally considered, too far above mediocrity, not to please that class of Piano-forte practitioners for whose use they are chiefly designed.

A Grand Sonata for the Piano-forte, with or without the additional Keys. Composed and dedicated to Miss Head, by William Fish. 3s. *Op.* 1.

Mr. Fish has produced in this Sonata a composition of much sprightliness and spirit. As a first publication is does credit both to the talents and judgment of its author, and promises great future excellence. Some little awkwardnesses of construction occur in the first movement, and we were sorry to find in the last movement so palpable a resemblance of the opening of Nicolai's popular sonata.

Number 1, *of Familiar Airs for the Piano-forte. Composed by John and Wm. Crotch.* 2s. 6d.

These airs are professedly composed in *various* styles, but their prevailing cast is, nevertheless, that of ease and smoothness. Most of them are distinguished by their novelty, and some by a prettiness and aptitude of fancy, which speak the fitness of the Author's genius for compositions of the lighter kind.

Six

Six Canzonetts with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Compoſed and dedicated to Miſs Warner, by F. H. Jones. 7s. 6d.

The words of theſe canzonets are ſelected from the poetry of Mr. Moore. Mrs. Opie and Mrs. Robinſon, to the elegance of whoſe compoſitions Mr. Jones's melodies bear a reſpectable affinity. Thoſe airs in the preſent collection of which we may ſpeak in the handſomeſt terms, are the "Dream of Love," "Love Wandering," and "Go Youth beloved."

Number 3. *A Favorite Overture for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin, ad Libitum. Compoſed by F. Kotzwara, Author of the Battle of Prague.* 2s.

This overture conſiſts of four movements which are contraſted with judgment, and calculated to produce much of that various and buſy effect common to the beſt modern pieces of this kind. The opening of the firſt movement is remarkably bold and ſtriking, and the cloſing movement is gay and animating.

The Battle of the Nile, or Britannia Rules the Waves, a Patriotic Song. The Words by J. W. Fielding. 1s.

The "Battle of the Nile" is ſet with much judgment and ability. The ideas, though ſomewhat common-place, are ſo arranged and connected as to form a regular and characteriſtic melody, which, if well ſung, cannot fail to inſpire loyal ardour and enthuſiaſm.

Lady Maria North's Reel, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano forte, and inſcribed to her Ladyſhip by George Saffery. 1s. 6d.

This Reel is pleaſingly fancied, and forms one of thoſe light and eaſy exerciſes for the piano-forte which are qualified to pleaſe as well as improve the juvenile practitioner.

The ſixth number of Sale and Page's "Feſtive Harmony" has juſt appeared. Of the particular merits of this work we ſhall ſpeak in our next, as alſo of the popular Opera of the "Engliſh Fleet."

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,
In January, 1804.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

NO very important changes have occurred, in the public affairs of the Britiſh Government, during laſt month.

The attention of the Executive Government has been fixed, as before, on the beſt means for ſtrengthening our general defence, and for annoying the enemy wherever they could be attacked, with the probability of ſucceſs.

Endeavours begin to be uſed, to render the volunteer force more perfectly military in its diſcipline, and more certainly ſubſervient to the wiſhes of Government; by reſerving to the commanders of the corps, the power, excluſively, to preſent to the Commander-in Chief, perſons who may fill the vacant appointments among the officers. But, this attempt is viewed by ſome of the volunteers, as an infraction of the firſt conditions on which their ſervices were offered. They inſiſt, that the committees of the different corps ought ſtill to fill up all vacancies. An eminent lawyer has given his opinion formally, that the law is in favour of their claim.

The queſtion is of high importance, and moſt extenſively intereſting: but, we ſhould not ſuppoſe it likely to lead to any diſcuſſions by which the vigorous combination of the volunteer ſyſtem may be looſened, or their patriot ardour extinguiſhed in indifference and diſcontent.

It is underſtood, that Government leaves no ſuitable means untried, to excite the independent Powers in the North of Europe, to that firm oppoſition to the inſidious policy, and the lawleſs encroachments of France, which the intereſts of this country, and of ſurrounding nations, ſo plainly and imperiouſly demand.

Ireland continues tranquil. Sir Evan Nepean has ſucceeded Mr. Wickham, in the office of Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant.

In India, the Peiſhwa of the Mahrattas, has ceded to the Britiſh, a territory, of which the yearly revenue is not leſs than 775,000*l.* ſterling.

FRANCE

Still remains in internal tranquillity. Its vaſt military force is ſtill kept up; partly diſtributed in the Departments, in part, quartered in thoſe frontier dependencies, ſuch as Holland, which form the out-poſts of the French Republic; and in part, aſſembled along the coaſt

opposite, in more or less readiness for a descent upon this country. Bonaparte, after another visit to the coast, and to Holland, has, again, without sending out the great expedition, returned to Paris. Those bodies are, now, assembled which, at least nominally, compose the Legislature of the French Republic. But, no discussions of interest have lately arisen among them. It is understood, that the Consular Government now experiences the greatest financial difficulties. The expence of making and of keeping up its preparations naval and military, is very great. The importation of the precious metals into Europe from America, is much checked by the war. Public, and commercial credit has, at present, no sure existence in France. Spain and Portugal, however, harrassed by exactions, cannot adequately supply the immense expenditure of the First Consul.

TURKEY

In Europe, is a prey to new insurrections. A body of rebels had advanced, in great force, almost to the gates of Constantinople. They have been bribed, it is said, by a sum of money, to retire. If their retreat have, indeed, been obtained on terms so ignominious; it must be uncertain, how soon they may return, to levy another contribution.

EGYPT

By a treaty between the Turkish Commanders and the Beys of the Mamelukes, has been abandoned to the latter entirely. It seems to be their expectation, to remain, in future, independent lords of that country, perhaps under the protection of Russia and Great Britain.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

Are, from time to time, threatened with hostilities from France, or called to take part in the war against Great Britain. They purchase a new term of neutrality by new payments. Portugal has lately stipulated with General Lasnes, the French ambassador at Lisbon, to pay 17 millions of livres for permission to remain, some time longer, neutral, without danger of invasion from France.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN STATES

Have terminated another dispute with the Emperor of Morocco, partly by the vigorous operations of a small armed squadron, in part by presents, and a renewal of the wonted tribute or subsidy. They have, already, taken possession of the principal places of Louisiana. Beside the political advantages of their purchase of that territory, it is even in a commercial view, a good one; for, the American Government will be easily able to dispose of the unoccupied lands to new colonists, for a much larger sum of money, than they have stipulated to pay for the whole, to France.

ACCOUNT OF THE DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of December to the 20th of January.

Admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.

	No. of Cases.
FEBRIS	4
Catarrhus et Tussis	25
Rheumatismus	11
Hypochondria et Dyspep.	13
Asthenia	21
Trismus	1
Paralysis	1
Hysteria	4
Anasarca	10
Scrophula	8
Amenorrhœa	14
Menorrhagia	3
Leucorrhœa	1
Morbi Infantiles	25
Morbi Cutanei	17

The case of trismus mentioned in the above List has been of seventeen years standing. It immediately succeeded the small pox; an additional argument in favour of the benevolent efforts which are now making towards the extirpation of that disorder. The patient had recourse to the Reporter, in consequence of an instance of his practice in this disease, an account of which has been recently inserted in more than one of the periodical publications. This practice he has repeated, and not without hope of similar advantage and success.

One of the cases of amenorrhœa was characterized by a peculiar dimness of sight; another, by an irresistible propensity to sleep at the instant when the patient placed herself in a sedentary posture. The most important part of the treatment of this complaint has been already repeatedly explained. The writer, from accumulated experience, is convinced that no complaint is more decidedly and completely under the power of medicine, when judiciously and energetically employed.

Southampton-row, J. REID.
Jan. 26, 1804.

ALPHA-

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of December, and the 20th of January, extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

AXSON, J. Manchester, calico manufacturer. (Ellis, Curfitor street
Burton, P. Ratcliff, builder. (Waller and Unifon, Shadwell
Bornecker, C. Birmingham, merchant. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry
Benstead, W. and J. Clark, Halesworth, maltsters and corn merchants. (Robins, Gray's inn place
Brown, Wm. High street, St. Giles's, hatter and hosier. (Hudson, Buckingham street
Brookbank, J. Kelwick, dealer. (Clayton and Scott, Lincoln's Inn
Badcock, R. Marsham, maltster. (Blagrave, Salisbury street
Barker, T. Brickwall, victualler. (Cookney, Staples Inn
Beaufoy, W. and J. St. Mary at Hill, merchants and brokers. (Palmer and Tomlinson, Warnford court
Corder, J. K. Rotherhithe, maltster. (Druce, Billeter square
Clayton, T. Kingston, Hull, printer and bookseller. (Watkins and Cooper, Lincoln's Inn
Curling, B. S. Portland place, Clapham road, stone mason. (Gale and Son, Bedford street, Bedford row
Day, J. Oxford street, linen draper. (Walker, Coleman street
Davies, E. Ivy lane, furrier. (Wild, Warwick square
Dunn, T. Trowbridge, clothier. (French and Williams, Castle street, Holborn
Edgar, J. Blackburn, dealer. (Dewhurst, Blackburn
Everett, T. and J. Bishop, Wells, ship builders. (Isaacs, George street, Minories
Emmett, H. Manchester, colourman. (Milne and Parry, Temple
Ford, J. E. Coleman street buildings, factor. (Dann, Threadneedle street
Gould, J. Havington, paper manufacturer. (Bousfield, Bouverie street
Green, J. and J. Landsborough, Manchester, haberdashers and shopkeepers. (Ellis, Curfitor street
Haynes, B. Pepper street, St. Saviour's, hat maker, furviving partner of John Haynes. (Collingwood, St. Saviour's Church yard, Southwark
Hunt, Wm. Chipping Wycombe, inn holder and butcher, (Edmunds and Son, Exchequer Officer, Lincoln's Inn
Hart, W. Tothbury, Blackwell hall, factor. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry
Hitchen, F. Newcastle street, Strand, walebone cutter, furviving partner of J. Hitchen. (Jennings and Collier, Great Shire lane
Hammerton, T. Lyng, Norfolk, paper maker. (Hammerton, Lyng
Hudson, L. Huntingdon, merchant. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings
Hall, T. Berwick, merchant. (Carruthers, Clement's Inn
Hazell, W. Ramsbury, mealman. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's Inn
Hamilton, J. and W. Turkington, Finch lane, merchants. (Hindman, Dyer's court
King, W. Shaftesbury, draper. (Bowles, Shaftesbury
Lewis, J. Lamb's buildings, Bunhill row, carver and gilder. (Willifkin, Gray's Inn
Lang, J. Wakefield, merchant. (Sykes and Knowles, Bofwell court
Laurie, J. Brentwood, draper. (Willis, Warnford court
Mills, J. Wood within Saddleworth, dyer and clothier. (Milne and Parry, Temple
Mofman, J. Lawrence Poultney lane, merchant, in partnership with John Baptift Davallen, Firm J. B. Davallen and Co. (Dann, Threadneedle street
Marston, S. St. Alban's, corn dealer. (Harvey and Robinfon, Lincoln's Inn
Maitland, D. Wigan, Walter Campbell, London, and W. Wright, Liverpool, cotton manufacturers. (Blackstock, Temple
Mafon, J. Snowhill, shoemaker. (Heard, Hooper's square, Goodman's fields
Norris, T. Petersfield, victualler. (Willshen, Gray's Inn square
Norris, T. Manchester, cotton merchant. (Edge, Temple
Nash, J. Dean street, Shadwell, mariner. (Atcheson, Ely place
Nettleship, J. Moorgate, Clarbrough, baker. (Young, New Inn
Obey, T. Upper Cleveland street, Fitzroy square, bricklayer. (Van, Hethuyson and Carr, John street, Bedford row
Oates, J. Birmingham, jobber. (Tooker, Bread street
Perkins, J. Huntingdon, banker. (Cooper and Low, Southampton buildings
Parkes, W. Alton, carrier. (Nichols, Tavistock place, Tavistock square
Pillay, M. Thorne, grocer. (Roffer, Kirby street
Pyall, J. Sittingbourn, shopkeeper. (Bodfield, Lawrence lane
Phillips, G. Brook street, Ratcliffe, timber merchant. (Burt, Golden square, Crutched friars
Papillon, P. J. St. Swithin's lane, merchant. (Pearce and Dixon, Paternoster row
Ratford, T. Bermondsey street, cheesemonger. (Rippon, Bermondsey street
Rylah, G. York, Tea and chinaman. (Lambert, Hatton Garden
Richold, M. Brighthelmstone, wine merchant. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry
Roberts, L. Blanavan, Travathan, timber merchant. (Sherwin, James street, Bedford row
Schofield, J. Copy-nook, Oldham, cotton manufacturer. (Ellis, Curfitor street
Shepherd, P. Lynn, draper. (Langley, Plumb tree street
Scott, J. and C. Stewart Biffert, Liverpool, merchants. (Kearsley, Temple
Saunders, J. Charlotte street, Old street road, builder and plasterer. (Crawford, Craven buildings, City Road
Swan, J. Wapping wall, malt and block maker and grocer; furviving partner of Richard Swan. (Shepherd, Bartlet's buildings
Saunders, J. Brunfwick, ferivener. (Blandford and Swee, Temple
Stopes, A. Britwell Prior, dealer. (Mayhew, Cook's court Serle street
Taylor, G. Leek, shopkeeper. (Townsend, Staple Inn
Tennifwood, S. Pentonville, currier. (Pering, Lawrence Poultny hill
Wright, D. Saxlingham, miller. (Foster, Son, and Unthank, Norwich
White, J. Newnham, patten ring maker. (Bigg, Hatton Garden
Webster, W. Fore street, linen draper. (Fisher, Bread street
Widdows, J. Manchester, Calenderer. (Ellis, Curfitor street
Whiteley, A. Hampton Mills, woollen dyer, (Duckworth and Chippendall, Manchester

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

BARLOW, J. Manchester, grocer, Jan. 16
Babb, J. S. Cooper, and R. Brewin, Leadenhall street, hosiers, Feb. 17, final
Blakeway, E. J. Rose, and R. Winter, Coalport, porcelain manufacturers, Jan. 18
Burket, M. Gray's Thurrock, Essex, and Three Cranes Wharff, London, soap manufacturers, Jan. 24
Buxton, T. and T. Bentley Buxton, Leicester, bankers, feparate Eftate of T. Buxton, Jan. 30—of T. Bentley Buxton, Jan. 31—and joint Eftate Feb. 1
Baty, J. Grocer's hall court, warehouseman, Jan. 28
Bifhop, S. Great Newport street, ftationer, Jan. 31
Brown, Z. and S. Fixon, Coleman street, merchants, Jan. 28, final
Britt, W. Lodcon, fhopkeeper and grocer. Feb. 2
Beaumont, R. and S. Vickerman, Healey Butts, clothiers, Feb. 2
Beaumont, W. Healey Butts, clothier, Feb. 2
Burnett, E. and R. Oliver, Manchester, drapers, Jan. 31
Battier, J. Ralph, and J. Jacob, Gould fquare, Crutched Friars, merchants, Feb. 11
Bale, J. and R. Packharris, Manchester, cotton fpinners; joint eftate, and feparate eftate of Bale, Feb. 13, both final
Blany, T. of the Walthamftow Eaft Indiaman, and of Bouverie ftreet, mariner, Feb. 4
Bunoy, W. Old Gravel lane, currier, &c. Feb. 4
Brittan, G. Briftol, grocer, Feb. 18
Beedzler, J. Market Deeping, brazier and corn merchant, Feb. 18, final
Cotterel, J. Walfall, linen and woollen draper, Jan. 21
Carr, T. King's Lynn Norfolk, merchant, Jan. 21, final
Clewett, J. Cecil ftreet, Strand, taylor, Jan. 14
Chubb, J. Briftol, Umbrella maker, Jan. 25, final
Cooper, H. Sandwich, linen draper, Jan. 31, final
Chamberlain, P. Norwich linen draper, Feb. 8
Copland, R. Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 10
Coombs, E. St. James's ftreet, ftationer, Feb. 7
Deacon, T. Queen's Elm, Chelfea, Feb. 10, final
Douse, E. Coade's row, Lambeth, milliner, &c. Jan. 24, final
Donald, J. Aldermanbury, warehouseman, Jan. 27
Dixon, C. Fenchurch ftreet, brufh maker, &c. Feb. 25, final
Dawfon, Rachael, Edward ftreet, Portman fquare, milliner, Feb. 7
Entwifle, Wm. Entwifle, cotton manufacturer, Jan. 20, final
Elfton, J. Liverpool, merchant, Jan. 24
Early, R. Chelmsford, coal merchant, Jan. 30
Edwards, S. Manchester, cotton fpinner, Feb. 1, final
Every, W. New Sarum, fhopkeeper, Feb. 11
Fryer, G. Red Lion ftreet, Clerkenwell, merchant, Feb. 14, final
Fellows, E. Camberwell, haberdasher, Jan. 27
Gardner, H. Thames ftreet feedfman, Jan. 28
Guthrie, R. and C. Cook, Liverpool, merchants, Jan. 19
Greatwood, R. Glouceſter, grocer, Jan. 16, final
Hodgfon, L. Cow lane, apothecary, Jan. 27
Hardy, J. Nightingale lane, East Smithfield, grocer, Feb. 17, final
Hall, C. Brick lane, Whitechapel, ribbon weaver, Jan. 17
Holmes, J. and J. Palmer, Craven ftreet, Strand, army commiffion brokers, &c. joint eftate, and feparate eftate of Holmes
Ireland, W. M. Calvert, J. Overend, and C. Tomlinfon, Lancaster, merchants, feparate eftate of Calvert, as partner with F. Simpfon, of St. Chriftopher, Jan. 18, final

Jones, J. Whitechapel road, backmaker, Jan. 24, final
Jackſon, J. Oxford ſtreet, linen draper, Feb. 11
Jackſon, F. Baſinghall ſtreet, factor, Feb 14
Farquhar, J. late of Cavendiſh court, now of Wincheſter ſtreet, merchant, Jan. 28
Lewis, T. Bedford ſtreet, Covent Garden, druggiſt, Jan. 28, final
Lane, B. Baker ſtreet, agent, Feb. 14
Lloyd, R. Thaves Inn, ſcrivener, Jan. 24
Lea, T. C. Oxford court, Cannon ſtreet, iron manufacturer, Feb. 4, final
Ludby, W. Petworth, ſhopkeeper, Jan. 28, final
Lightley, J. and J. Thompſon, Upper Thames ſtreet, paper dealers, Jan. 28
Lund, W. Virginia ſtreet, builder, Feb. 25
Landell, W. Berwick, ſadler, Feb. 9, final
Maydwell, S. Wheeler ſtreet, Spitalfields, dyer and dry-ſalter Jan. 27
Mallard, J. J. Lime ſtreet, merchant, Jan. 27
Muffatt D. Fleet market, grocer, Feb. 4
Mawbey, J. Long Backby, cordwainer and ſellmonger, Feb. 3, final
Milne, R. Rochdale, ſcrivener, Jan. 30
Partridge, T. Dover, ſail maker and ſhip owner, Jan. 27
Peirpoint, J. Bunhill row, carpenter, Jan. 27
Page, C. Croydon, taylor, Jan. 27
Perkins, Timothy, Blue Anchor road, Bermondſey, tanner, Jan. 21
Parker, G. Strand, victualler, Feb. 7
Peacock, J. A. Broad ſtreet, Ratcliff, cheeſe monger, Jan. 28
Propert, J. Leadenhall ſtreet, victualler, Feb. 25
Fourtales, Andrew Paul, and Andrew George, Broad ſtreet buildings, merchants, Jan. 28
Roſs, H. Liverpool merchant, and W. Roſs, Waſhington, North Carolina, merchant, Jan. 20
Richmond, T. G. Bridge yard, Tooley ſtreet, corn factor, Jan. 21, final
Rippon, R. Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 20
Rowland, Northy, and Peter, Great Coggleſhall, blanket makers, Feb. 28
Simpſon, W. Clement's lane, merchant, Jan. 20
Smith, R. Streatham, and C. Smith, Croydon, Brewers, joint and ſeparate eſtate, Jan. 24, final
Suart, H. Knuzden Brook, Whitſter, Jan. 23 final
Sherriff, J. Hatten Garden, merchant, Jan. 24
Schiotel, B. Manſion houſe ſtreet, merchant, Feb 25
Seward, P. and T. Pipon, Southampton, merchants, joint and ſeparate eſtates, Feb. 9
Sweetland, D. Topſham, merchant, Feb. 11
Tippins, W. Leeds, merchant, Feb. 7, final
Turnbull, J. Aldgate, grocer, Feb. 17, final
Taylor, T. Birmingham, draper, Feb. 7
Taylor, J. Worceſter, draper, Jan. 31
Tiemiett, W. Totnes, ſhopkeeper, Feb. 7
Van Dyck, Peter Dubbidemuts, Arnold John Gevers Leuven, and Wyuand Adriaen de Gruiter Vink, Circus, Minories, merchants, joint eſtate, and ſeparate eſtates of Leuven, and de Gruiter Vink, March 10
Wilſon, F. Great Glacton, linen draper, Jan 24
White, T. jun. Stroud, Kent, coal merchant, Jan. 31
Wilkinſon, W. and T. Chapman, Jewry ſtreet, and Coal Exchange, coal factors, joint eſtate, and ſeparate eſtate of Chapman, Feb. 17, both final
Waller, E. Grantham, coach maſter, Jan. 28
Wood, T. and R. and W. Troughton, Smitham Bottom, brewers, Jan. 28
Wigfield, J. jun. Northallerton, mercer and grocer, Feb. 11, final
Young, Gaven, and Gaven Glennie, Budge row, merchants, ſeparate eſtate of Young, Feb. 7

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

The repairs which have been making, for ſome time paſt, at the Market-houſe in Newport-market, have been lately completed; and the Market-houſe was accordingly opened on Monday, January the 16th. The centrical ſituation, the noble height and magnitude of the building, and the taſteful ingenuity with which the improvements have been made, cannot fail to render the market a very valuable acquiſition not only to the neighbourhood, but to the whole weſt end of the town.

An immenſe aſſemblage of reptiles, inſects, and ſtuffed animals, all in a high ſtate of preſervation, the produce of Cayenne, and its vicinity, the Weſt Indies, were lately ſold by auction, at a broker's warehouſe, near the Steel-yard. Several of the ſnakes were 20 feet and upwards in length; and there were ſome ourang-outangs, nearly 6 feet in height. Many of the ſpecimens of the quadrupeds were abſolutely unknown to the naturaliſts of this country. This curious cargo, which was captured by one of our privateers, was addreſſed to the Firſt Conſul; and when ſold fetched the price of 3000 guineas. Nearly ſix years had been employed in making the above collection.

A beautiful teſſelated Roman pavement was lately diſcovered by ſome workmen, who were employed to dig in Leadenhall-ſtreet, oppoſite the India-houſe, in this metropolis. The entire pavement is judged to have been a ſquare of nine feet, in the centre of which is a circle of four feet, which circle contains a Bacchus, holding in his hand a thyrſus, or wand, and riding on a tyger. The figure is adorned with a purple robe, and the attitude of the animal is peculiarly grand and ſtriking, his head looking at the figure on his back, one of his fore feet raiſed, ſtepping well forward, and the tail extended. One piece of the pavement, of about four feet by two, has been raiſed uninjured, through the attention of ſome antiquarian gentlemen that were preſent. An urn, in good preſervation, has been likewiſe brought out, containing a quantity of bones, among which a finger and jaw-bone were plainly diſcernible.

General Bill of all the Chriſtenings and Burials in the Metropolis, from December 14, 1802, to December 13, 1803, according to the annual report made by the company of Pariſh Clerks of London, &c.

Chriſtened in the 97 pariſhes within the walls	1179
Buried	1317
Chriſtened in the 17 pariſhes without the walls	4777
Buried	4063
Chriſtened in Middleſex and Surry	10002
Buried	9025
Chriſtened in the City and Liberties of Weſtminſter	5025
Buried	5177
Chriſtened Males	11054
Females	9929
Total Chriſtened	20983
Buried Males	9799
Females	9783
Total Buried	19582

MARRIED,

MARRIED.

On the 29th of December, 1803, Mr. Nathaniel Allen, of Old Fish-ſtreet, Doctors Commons, to Miſs Mary Ann Searles, of the Kent Road, Southwark.

At Hammerſmith, T. Prince, jun. eſq. of the iſland of Jamaica, to Miſs M. Sanderſon, niece of the late Sir John Hales, bart. of Blaſhford, Hants.

At St. Anne's, Blackfriars, Mr. W. Freeman, of Aldermanbury Poſtern, to Miſs F. Philpot.

The Rev. J. Norman Ord, rector of Wheathemſtead, Herts, to Miſs Cockſedge, daughter of T. Cockſedge, eſq. of Bury, in Suffolk.

Lately, Major Plunket, to Miſs Gunning.

Lieut. C. D. Williams, of the royal navy, to Miſs M. Stable, niece of Lieutenant-col. Sir Daniel Williams, of the 1ſt Tower Hamlets militia.

At Paddington, T. Norris, eſq. ſon of Jer. Norris, eſq. of Norwich, to Miſs Baker, eldeſt daughter of J. Baker, eſq. of St. George's Row, Hyde Park.

At Marybone, C. Turner, eſq. ſon of S. Turner, eſq. of Upper Wimpole-ſtreet, to Miſs Athill, daughter of S. Athill, eſq. of the iſland of Antigua.

Mr. W. Deane, of Jermyn-ſtreet, St. James's, to Miſs Sims, of Tooley-ſtreet.

J. Wood, eſq. of New Bridge-ſtreet, to Miſs Flint, of Grafton-ſtreet.

Mr. W. Meader, of the Land Tax Office, to Miſs Gilly, of Cavendiſh-ſquare.

R. Drinkwater, eſq. of Farnham, Surrey, to Mrs. Baldwyn, of Bertley-cottage.

At Bridewell Chapel, J. Le Meſurier, eſq. major in the 89th regiment, to Miſs Perchard, daughter of Alderman Perchard, of Chatham-place.

Lieut.-col. Darley Griffiths, of the 1ſt regiment of foot-guards, to Miſs Hankey, of Fetcham-park, Surrey.

Sir Thomas Manners Sutton, ſolicitor-general to the king, to Miſs Copley, ſiſter of Sir Lionel Copley, bart.

At Enfield, Mr. Griffiſon, brewer, at Shadwell, to Miſs Philips of the Chace-ſide.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Capt. Sydenham, ſon of the late Gen. Sydenham, military auditor general at Madras, to Mrs. Bunbury.

Mr. Serjeant Vaughan, to Auguſta, ſecond daughter of Lord St. John of Bletſoe.

Archibald Bruce, M.D. to Miſs White, of Somerſet-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare.

J. Smith, eſq. of Aſhlyns-hall, Great Berkhamſtead, Herts, to Miſs Pechell, eldeſt daughter of Auguſtus Pechell, eſq. of the ſame place.

DIED.

At Kentiſh Town, aged 72, *Fletcher Main, eſq.* He was nearly forty years one of his Majeſty's band of gentlemen penſioners, and had reſigned that ſituation about two years previous to his deceaſe. He reſided almoſt half a century at Chelſea, where his ſocial and convivial qualities obtained for him a large circle of friends, and where his memory will long be reſpected.

Lately, at her houſe, in Hartford-ſtreet, May Fair, *Mrs. Evans*, relict of the late H. M. Evans, eſq. of Cowley Grove, in Middleſex; a woman whoſe excellent and amiable qualities of head and heart, much and deſervedly endeared her to a very numerous circle of friends. The affability of her manners, the equanimity of her temper, and the ſociability of her diſpoſition, will render her loſs long and ſincerely lamented. Like her manners, her religion was without hypocriſy; her piety without cant; and her friendſhip without flattery. This teſtimony to worth ſo eſtimable, is equally the tribute of gratitude, eſteem, and truth.

At Croydon Grove, Surrey, *Lady Bridges*, wife of Sir John Brydges.

At her houſe in Wigmore-ſtreet, *Mrs. Corbyn.*

At the Rookery, Woodford, *Mrs. Godfrey.*

In Sloane-ſtreet, Chelſea, *J. André, eſq.* late of Bond-ſtreet.

Mrs. Walker, wife of Lieutenant-general Walker, of the royal artillery.

Mrs. Toulmin, wife of Mr. W. Toulmin, ſolicitor, Union-ſtreet, Southwark.

Mrs. Freeling, wife of Francis Freeling, eſq. of the General Poſt-office.

Aged 74, *Mrs. A. Pierce*, a maiden lady, of Portman-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare.

J. P. Smith, eſq. of Cheapſide.

Mr. G. Bethell, of Hanway-ſtreet, Oxford-ſtreet.

At her houſe, in Charles ſtreet, Berkley-ſquare, *Lady Anne Capel.*

Suddenly, *Mr. J. Crouch*, of St. Giles's, Cripplegate.

At Great Ealing, aged 84, *P. Labois, eſq.*

At Kenſington, *Mrs. M. Leech*, of Kenſington-ſquare.

Mrs. Pen. Newman, ſecond wife of Johnſon Newman, eſq. formerly counſellor of legation to the Ruſſian ambaſſador at Liſbon, and late Ruſſian conſul at Hull.

In Saville-row, *the Ducheſs of Ancaſter.*

Mrs. M. A. Watts, of Gower-ſtreet.

Aged 101, *Mr. J. Page*, fifty years gardener to the Aſylum.

Mrs. Powell, wife of Mr. Powell, comedian of Drury-lane Theatre.

At Hampſtead, in his 75th year, *Adam Beyer, eſq.*

At Kennington, *Mrs. Peppercorne*, of Prince's-place.

At her houſe, at Whitehall, *Mrs. F. Pelham*, the laſt ſurviving daughter of the late Right Hon. Henry Pelham.

At his houſe, in Baker-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, *Skip Dyott Bucknall, eſq.* late M.P. for the borough of St. Alban's.

At Richmond, *Mrs. Price*, coal-merchant, a very old inhabitant of the place.

At Low Layton, in her 93d year, *Mrs. Moyer*, widow of the late B. Moyer, eſq.

At

At his ſon's houſe, in the Strand, aged 80, *Mr. Dra. Drury, F. L. S.*

At Hadley, in childbed, *Mrs. Monroe,* wife of Capt. Monroe.

At Hyde-park-corner, *Lady Andrews,* widow of the late Sir Joſeph Andrews, and wife of Col. Dalrymple.

J. May, eſq. of New Ormond-ſtreet, late of Twickenham.

At his houſe, in Cleveland-row, *R. Drummond, eſq.* banker, of Charing-croſs.

At his father's houſe, in Newman-ſtreet, *Mr. G. Richter.*

At his lodgings in Craven-ſtreet, Strand, *Sir Thomas Eſmond,* of Ballinaſtra, county of Wexford, *bart.* His remains were carried in ſtate to the chapel in Warwick-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare, where high maſs and a ſolemn funeral dirge were performed in a grand ſtyle. The body was removed from thence on its way to the family burial-place in Ireland. Sir Thomas was of an ancient and reſpectable family, and poſſeſſed of amiable and ſocial manners. During the late inſurrection in the ſiſter kingdom, he ſerved as a lieutenant in Capt. Knox's corps, who was killed at the battle of Arklow, and conducted himſelf with diſtinguiſhed honour and propriety.

In Spital-ſquare, *Mr. J. Browne,* grocer, many years one of the common council of Bridge ward.

In Lower Groſvenor-place, Pimlico, *Gordon Haliburton, eſq.*

In Upper Baker-ſtreet, *Mrs. Lawrence,* only ſiſter of the late R. Williams, eſq. of Bracknell, Berks, and wife of the Rev. B. Lawrence, curate of Mary-le-bonne.

At Buſh-hill, Edmonton, aged 63, *Mr. Iſaac,* a reſpectable farmer.

At Limehouſe, in his 74th year, *J. Croſs, eſq.* many years purveyor of the dock-yard at Woolwich.

At Twickenham, in her 79th year, *Anne Lady Mendip.*

At Fulham, *J. Duncan, eſq.* of the Old Square, Lincoln's-inn, one of the oldeſt ſolicitors in the Court of Chancery.

In Poland-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, in her 58th year, *Mrs. Newby,* wife of Mr. C. Newby, apothecary.

In Brunſwick-ſquare, in conſequence of a cold caught in Smithfield, which produced a fatal ulceration on the lungs, *Peter Melliſh, eſq.* an eminent contractor for cattle, and ſheriff of London and Middleſex in the year 1798. He was treaſurer and a zealous promoter of the Literary Fund Society. He is computed to have died worth 200,000l.

Aged 76, *Heaton Wilkes, eſq.* brother to the late John Wilkes, eſq. alderman and chamberlain of London, and formerly an opulent coal-merchant in Thames-ſtreet.

In Colebrook-row, Iſlington, aged 75, *J. Smith, eſq.*

Mr. Spencer, proprietor of the Garrick's Head tavern, Bow-ſtreet, Covent-garden. He roſe, at an early hour, in apparent good health, with a view of going to Bracknell, in Berkſhire, to fetch home his wife, Mrs. Spencer, who had been there on a viſit for ſome time. After eating a hearty breakfaſt, he ordered a hackney-coach to be called, and, at about a quarter before eight, got into it, and deſired to be driven to the White Horſe cellar, Piccadilly, whence he was to proceed, in the ſtage, to Bracknell. On the coachman opening the door at the White Horſe cellar, he perceived Mr. Spencer motionleſs, and apparently dead. His perſon not being immediately recogniſed, he was taken to the workhouſe in Mount-ſtreet, Groſvenor ſquare, where medical aſſiſtance was tried, but without effect. It is ſuppoſed that his death was occaſioned by an apoplectic fit. Mr. Spencer was one of the Duke of Cumberland's ſharpſhooters, and very lately gave a gold medal, value fifty guineas, to the beſt ſhot in that corps. He was formerly celebrated as the Harlequin of Drury-lane theatre; and his houſe was frequented by all the profeſſors and amateurs of the drama.

On the 21ſt of October at Twickenham, Lord Frederick Cavendiſh, Field Marſhal of his Majeſty's forces, uncle to the preſent Duke of Devonſhire, and to Lord George Henry Cavendiſh. His Lordſhip was born in Auguſt 1729. His Royal Highneſs Frederick, late Prince of Wales, was his godfather; chuſing a military life, he was, in March 1752, appointed Lieutenant, with the rank of Captain, in the ſecond regiment of foot-guards. In May 1758, he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the King. In November 1760, he was appointed Colonel of the thirty-fourth regiment of foot. In March 1761, he was promoted to the rank of Major General, and, in April 1770, was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant-general; then General, and, laſtly, Field Marſhal. He held his regiment until the year 1797, when it was given to Lord Southampton. When the late Duke of Devonſhire was called up to the Houſe of Lords in the year 1751, Lord Frederick was elected repreſentative in parliament for the county of Derby, in the room of his Grace; and at the general election in 1754, he was elected member for the town of Derby; and continued to repreſent that town in parliament until the general election in the year 1784, when he retired from parliament; and was ſucceeded by his nephew, Lord George Henry Cavendiſh. Lord Frederick Cavendiſh was in the action with the French, at St. Cas, on the coaſt of France, in the month of September 1758; and was made priſoner there, with ſeveral other Britiſh officers, Sir Charles Gilmore, &c. The Duke D'Aiguillon, who commanded the French army, very politely offered the Britiſh officers his permiſſion to return to England upon their paroles of honour. Moſt, if not all, the gentlemen accepted the offer, except Lord Frederick; which ſurpriſed the Duke a good deal; and he ſent for Lord Frederick, and aſked

aſked his Lordſhip the reaſon why he did not accept of his offer. Lord Frederick anſwered, "That being a member of the Britiſh parliament, he ſhould, if in England, attend his duty in parliament, and vote for the ſupplies for carrying on the war; which might poſſibly be conſtrued a breach of his parole." Poh, poh, ſaid the Duke, we ſhould as ſoon think of reſtraining you from getting a child, leſt when it came to maturity, it ſhould conquer France. Thus, we ſee his patriotic heart would not ſuffer him, when even a priſoner, to relinquiſh his duty to his country. He was a gentleman of the moſt amiable manners; mild, humane, and benevolent; punctual in the diſcharge of every engagement and duty; of ſtrict virtue, and pure honour. He was one of the ſix Engliſh officers, who, at the beginning of the ſeven years war, mutually pledged themſelves to each other "not to marry," until the war was over; that no domeſtic affections might influence their conduct. General Wolfe was one of the number, ſo was General Monkton, General Keppel, &c.

Aged 22, —— *Milwood*, bricklayer. It appears that ſome perſon has wantonly, for ſome time paſt, attempted to frighten the inhabitants of Hammerſmith, by aſſuming the appearance of a ghoſt, accoſting ſeveral individuals in a manner highly reprehenſible, &c. Several inhabitants, with the peace-officers, &c. determined to go out in ſearch of him. In this number was a man of the name of Smith. He armed himſelf with a muſket, and took his ſtation in Black Lion Lane, one of the places by which the ghoſt uſed to make his eſcape, when hard preſſed by his purſuers. Smith had not been long waiting, when he fancied he ſaw the approach of the ſupernatural agent, and, on his firing, the ſuppoſed ghoſt inſtantly fell. On examination, however, the body was diſcovered to be that of a young man, a bricklayer, employed in the new buildings in the neighbourhood, whoſe working dreſs, a white jacket, ſpotted with mortar and lime, repreſented him, to the diſordered fancy of Smith, as the object he was in queſt of, &c. At the coroner's inqueſt, the ſiſter of the deceaſed ſaid, that her brother left the houſe between ten and eleven o'clock, and that ſhe, the witneſs, was almoſt immediately ſtruck with a preſentiment that ſome accident would befal him. She accordingly went to the door, and ſtood on ſome bricks, in order to look out for him. Her brother had not gone above fifty yards, before ſhe heard a voice exclaim—"D—n you, who are you? and what are you? Speak, or I'll ſhoot!"—The words had ſcarcely paſſed the lips of the perſon who uttered them, when ſhe heard the report of a gun, and ſaw the flaſh. She then called to her brother, who returned no anſwer. Dreadfully agitated, ſhe ran to awake her father and mother, telling them ſhe was afraid her brother was ſhot. They would not attend to her, but ſaid it was impoſſible. She then repaired to the room of a young man who ſlept in the houſe, who alſo refuſed to riſe. The witneſs then reſolved to go alone, and learn what had become of her brother. When ſhe arrived at Croſs-lane, ſhe found him lying on his back, his arms and legs ſtretched quite ſtraight. She called out, "Brother!" but no anſwer was made. She then ſtooped down to look at him, and perceived his face was bloody, and entirely black. She ſhrieked, and her cries brought her father and mother, who, when they ſaw their ſon dead, were frantic with grief. The witneſs ſaid her brother induſtriouſly maintained himſelf and his wife. He was in his uſual dreſs, white jacket and trowſers, when he went out. She was poſitive, ſpeaking on her oath, that her brother had never perſonated the ghoſt. — Mr. Lock, wine-merchant, in Black Lion Lane, Hammerſmith, ſaid, that as he was returning home from the Plough and Harrow, about half paſt ten o'clock in the evening, he was accoſted by Francis Smith, officer of exciſe, who aſked to ſpeak with him. Upon going aſide, Smith informed him that he had ſhot a man, who he believed was the ghoſt, &c. The witneſs accompanied Smith to the place. The wound was under the left jaw, and the ball had paſſed through at the oppoſite ſide, and the ſkin of his face was exceedingly black. Smith did not appear ſenſible that he had done any thing wrong, till the witneſs warned him of the fatal conſequences that would attend ſuch a ſtep.—W. Girdler, a watchman, ſaid, that he had a ſlight acquaintance with the deceaſed, who was a ſerious, ſober, young man. That the neighbourhood had been much alarmed, for two months paſt, with the rumour of a ghoſt walking through Black Lion Lane. That he, the witneſs, went his rounds as uſual, on the evening when this fatal cataſtrophe occurred. That he had appointed to meet with Francis Smith, in order to go in ſearch of the ghoſt. When the witneſs came near Mr. Stow's houſe, he heard the report of a gun, and a few minutes afterwards, when going to the White Hart public-houſe, he met Smith, and aſked him what intelligence. Smith anſwered, very bad. They then met Mr. Stow, and went to the place where the deceaſed lay. Smith ſaid that he would deliver himſelf; and that he had ſpoken to the deceaſed twice before he fired, but he would give no anſwer. On the Thurſday preceding, the witneſs, while going his rounds, ſaw a tall figure, dreſſed in a ſheet or table cloth.—When the witneſs ſpoke, the pretended ghoſt lifted up his hands, and the witneſs ſaw under the ſheet the appearance of a dark coat and metal buttons. The coroner having ſummed up the evidence, the jury, after ſome deliberation, returned a verdict of Wilful Murder.

[*The late Mr. Aſtle, whoſe death we announced in our laſt Number*, was employed, when a young man, to make an index to the Harleian Catalogue of MSS.; F. R. S. Edinb. Reg. Scient. Soc. Iſland. Soc. Antiq. Caſſel. & Soc. Volſcorum Velitris ſod. honorar. He was ſon of Mr. D. Aſtle, keeper of Needwood foreſt, Staffordſhire, who appears to have been deſcended from a family of that name reſident at, and lords of, the manner of Faſeld, in Hanbury pariſh, adjoining the ſeat of Burton the Leiceſterſhire antiquary. Of his ſon Thomas, a particular account has been given. Mr. Shaw, author of the Hiſtory of Staffordſhire, had acceſs to Mr. Aſtle's library, and the uſe of ſeveral manuſcripts, &c. for both volumes of that work; his manuſcript library being reckoned to exceed that of any private gentleman in England; and his liberal utility to men of ſcience has been abundantly teſtified. Mr. A. about the year 1763, obtained the patronage of Mr. Grenville, then firſt lord of the treaſury and chancellor of the exchequer, who employed him as well in his public as private affairs; and joined him in a commiſſion with the late Sir Joſeph Ayloffe, bart. and Dr. Ducarel, for ſuperintending the regulation of the public records at Weſtminſter. On the death of his colleague, Mr. Topham was ſubſtituted; and both theſe gentlemen were removed by Mr. Pitt during his adminiſtration. In 176-, Mr. A. was appointed receiver-general of ſixpence in the pound on the civil liſt. In 1766, he was conſulted by the Committee of the Houſe of Lords concerning the printing of the ancient records of Parliament. To the ſuperintendance of this work, Mr. A. introduced his father in-law Mr. Morant; and, on his death, in 1770, was himſelf appointed by the Houſe of Lords to carry on the work; a ſervice in which he was employed till its completion, about five years afterwards. He was then appointed, on the death of H. Rooke, eſq. chief clerk in the Record Office in the Tower; and, on the deceaſe of Sir John Shelley, he ſucceeded to the office of keeper of the records. Mr. A. was ſeveral times on the continent, chiefly engaged on literary purſuits. His publications were as follows: In the Archæologia, vol. iv. p. 195, On the Events produced in England by the Grant of the Kingdom of Ireland to Prince Edmond, with Remarks on the Seal of that Prince, of Gold, Weight eight Pennyweights, formerly in the Earl of Oxford's Collection, then of James Weſt, eſq. whence it paſſed into that of Guſtavus Brander, eſq. and was bought in at 18l. 2s. at the ſale of his collection, by Mr. Gerrard, February, 1790,—Vol. vii. 348, On the Radical Letters of the Pelaſgians, and their Derivatives.—Vol. x. 226, Obſervations on a Charter in his Library, indorſed, in a hand coeval with it, "Hæc eſt carta regis Eadgari de inſtitutione abbatis Elienſis et duplicarus;" which he ſhews not to be ſo old as King Edgar.—Vol. xii. On the Tenures, Cuſtoms, &c. of his Manor of Great Tey, Eſſex, by *onzield*, i. e. *ungeld*, an *arbitrary* tallage,—Vol. xiii. 208, Obſervations on Stone Pillars, Croſſes, and Crucifixes, from Mr. Anſtis's MS. in id his library.—Ibid. 313, Copy of a curious Record of Pardon in the Tower of London, 1357, of a Woman indicted for murdering her Huſband, and remaining, without pleading, in Priſon forty Days without Suſtenance. The Will of King Henry VII. 1775, 4to. A Catalogue of the MSS. in the Cottonian Library; to which are added, many Emendations and Additions: with an Appendix, containing an Account of the Damage ſuſtained by the Fire in 1731; and alſo a Catalogue of the Charters preſerved in the ſame Library, was communicated by him to S. Hooper, who publiſhed them in 1777, 8vo. The Origin and Progreſs of Writing, as well hieroglyphic as elementary; illuſtrated by Engravings taken from Marbles, MSS. and Charers, ancient and modern: alſo, ſome Account of the Origin and Progreſs of Printing, 1784, 4to. See our vol. liv. p. 440. A new edition was publiſhed this year, with one additional plate from a manuſcript in the Britiſh Muſeum, marked Nero, D. IV.; and a portrait of Mr. A. painted by Howard, and engraved by Shelton, in which the accidental loſs of an eye when at ſchool is concealed. The will of King Alfred, found in a regiſter of Newminſter, Winchester, in the poſſeſſion of the Rev. George North, and given by Dr. Lort, his executor, to Mr. Aſtle, 1769, was printed at Oxford, with the illuſtrations of Mr. Manning, under the ſuperintendance of Sir H. Croft, 1788, 4to. (vol. lviii. 1089.) An Account of the Seals of the King's Royal Burghs and Magnates of Scotland, with five plates, 1793, fol. (vol. lxiii. 148.) The Calendar to the Patent Rolls in the Tower of London, reaching from 3 John to 23 Edward IV. containing grants of offices and lands, reſtitutions of temporalities to biſhops, abbots, and other eccleſiaſtical perſons; confirmations of grants made to bodies corporate, as well eccleſiaſtical as civil; grants in fee farm; ſpecial licences; grants of offices; ſpecial and general patents of creations of peers; and licences of all kinds which paſs the great ſeal: and on the backs of theſe rolls are commiſſions to juſtices of the peace, of ſewers, and all commiſſions which paſs the great ſeal. The Calendar of theſe Rolls, publiſhed by his Majeſty's command, in purſuance of an addreſs to the Houſe of Commons, on the Report of the Commiſſioners for enquiring into the State of the Public Records, is printed from four manuſcript volumes procured, in 1775, by Mr. Aſtle, for public uſe, from the executors of Henry Rooke, eſq. his predeceſſor in the office of keeper of the Tower records, collated with two manuſcripts in the Cottonian Library, marked Titus C. II. and III. which ſeem to have been compiled in the reign of James I. by ſome experienced clerk, who ſeems to have ſelected from the records themſelves what appeared to him moſt uſeful and intereſting. They ſupply many omiſſions and deficiencies in the Tower copy; and, after all, this Calendar, though entitled to great merit, is only a ſelection, various entries appearing on the Patent Rolls not entered here; and therefore, though this work will be found to yield abundant information, no one is to be deterred from an examination of any record mentioned elſewhere as being on the Patent Roll,

Roll, because it is not mentioned here. Mr. A.'s Report on the state of the records under his care will be found in the Report of the Committee above-mentioned. The author of the New Catalogue of English living Authors thus delineates the literary character of Mr. A. In order to treat this subject (the character and reign of Henry VII.) with advantage, he has exerted himself to view it on every side; and it must be allowed that he exhibits it in a very comprehensive survey. His learning, which is various, cannot escape observation; and his authorities in general are the best which could be found. His judgment, precision, and minuteness, are all to be highly commended. There is even a considerable spirit of philanthropy in his work; and in so far he advances himself beyond the character of a mere antiquary. He displays not, however, any splendour or brightness of genius. He is simple and judicious, but not original. He avails himself of the labours of others with an assiduity that could not be wearied; and his collection of facts, being numerous as well as exact, exhibits instructive openings into the important topics which he treats. His work is chiefly for consultation, and serves to encourage rather than to supersede the enquiries of those who have a relish for the diplomatic science, and the study of antiquity. We prize his labour more than his invention; and are more forcibly struck with his patience than his ingenuity. In his language he is clear; and it is difficult to misunderstand the sentiments he conveys; but he has no where the expression of a master. The dryness of his manner suffers no interruption; it is cold, nerveless, and insipid; and he advances through his performance without rising into any strain of animation, and without any approach towards elegance]

[*Mr. Palmer, whose death was announced in a former Number*, was descended from an ancient and respectable family, in Bedfordshire, in which county, and in Berkshire, there are now remaining several branches of the same family, possessing very considerable property. The subject of this memoir, was born at Sekwell, in the parish of Northill, Bedfordshire, it is presumed, in July 1747, as the certificate of his baptism, taken from the parish register of Northill, is dated August 16, 1747. After receiving the usual elementary instruction, under the Rev. Mr. Gunning, at Ely, he was sent to Eton, where he spent four or five years; and in 17 5, he was entered at Queen's College, Cambridge. In 1769, he took the degree of B. A. In 1772, that of M. A. and in 1781, that of B. D. The exact time of his ordination does not appear, but he performed the duties of Curate about twelve months, at Leatherhead, in Surrey. In a short time after he had taken this last degree, he became dissatisfied with the doctrines of the Church of England, and farther enquiry convinced him of the proper Unity of God; and that worship was alone due to him as the unrivalled Creator. In the year 1783, he took leave of the College, and with that of his connection with the Church in which he had been educated. From Cambridge he went to Montrose, in Scotland. His motive for making choice of this particular place in preference to others, was, that there he might have an opportunity of worshipping God with a Society of Unitarians, who had lately opened a Chapel under the auspices of Mr. W. Christie, author of some admirable discourses on the Divine Unity, which were delivered to the society, at its first establishment.* To this society Mr. Palmer attached himself, and resided at Montrose about twenty months, when he removed to Dundee, where there was also a respectable society of Unitarian Christians. At Dundee he remained several years, preaching very frequently in the neighbouring towns, and villages: and at Forfar, Edinburgh, and some other places, he delivered a series of discourses in vindication of Unitarian principles. His distinguished zeal in this cause made him enemies, who, though unwilling to raise a persecution against him on account of religion, were not displeased when his politics afforded an opportunity of injuring his character, and destroying his peace. Full ten years he exhibited an ardent and noble zeal in defence of the doctrines which he had embraced, in opposition to those which he had imbibed from early education. As a writer, on these subjects, Mr. Palmer discovered considerable talents, and no small share of biblical learning, in the few pieces which he gave to the world. Of these, one was entitled, "An attempt to refute a Sermon, by H. D. Inglis, on the Godhead of Jesus Christ, and to restore the long lost Truth of the First Commandment." This pamphlet is dedicated to the Unitarian Congregations of Edinburgh, Dundee, Forfar, Arbroath, Montrose, and Newburgh; it displays much critical acumen, and a train of strong reasoning Mr. Palmer's other Theological tracts are, 1. An Attempt to prove the Fallen Angels to have been only the Sons of Seth. 2. An Attempt to Explain Isaiah ix. 6. 3. An Attempt to show that the Cock crowing which Peter heard, was the sound of a Trumpet 4. An Attempt to Ascertain the meaning of μη βαττολογησητε 5, & 6. Attempts to Illustrate the xxivth Chapter of Matthew's Gospel, and the first ten verses of the 3d Chapter of St. John. These, together with Observations on some other Writers in the same Work, are to be found in the vth and vith volumes of the Theological Repository, under the signature of Anglo Scotus, Such were the labours of Mr. Palmer as a Theologian and Divine. We are now to view him in another character, as a friend to the liberties of his country, in which his zeal was equally distinguished, for the sake of which, his sufferings were unmerited and severe, and at length terminated his life in a foreign land. The exertions made by the friends of Liberty, to obtain a Reform of Parliament, in all parts of this Island, in the years 1792, 3 & 4, are in the recollection of every person; and the various prosecutions and persecutions which the Administration of that period instituted against

* For an Account of the rise and progress of this Society, see an Historical View of the state of the Unitarian Doctrine and Worship, &c. by Theophilus Lindley, A. M. 1783.

thoſe who took an active part in the cauſe of Reform will not eaſily be forgotten. Among thoſe in North Britain, were the ſubject of this Memoir, Mr. Muir, Mr. Skirving, Mr. Gerald, and Mr. Margarot, the laſt mentioned gentlemen, were active in aſſembling a Convention of Delegates from the ſeveral Societies aſſociated for obtaining a Reform in the Commons' Houſe of Parliament: the caſe of Mr. Palmer was diſtinct and peculiar. He was indicted and brought to trial in the month of September, 1793, for writing and publiſhing an Addreſs to the People, on the Subject of Reform. The fact of publication was diſtinctly proved, but with the drawing up of the Addreſs he had nothing to do; it was indeed, avowed by one of the witneſſes for the Crown, to have been written by himſelf. Mr. Palmer was, however, found guilty, and ſentenced to tranſportation beyond ſeas for the term of ſeven years. From the court Mr. Palmer was conveyed to the Tolbooth of Perth. In this priſon he lay ſome weeks, after which he was conveyed by ſea, to the Thames, and put on board the Stanilaus hulk lying off Woolwich: while in this ſituation, he was part of the time in irons, but having permiſſion to ſee his friends, ſeldom a day paſſed in which one or more, among whom was the writer of this article, did not viſit him with a view of offering him any aſſiſtance of which he might ſtand in need, to alleviate the calamities incident to his ſituation. On the 11th of February 1794, he was taken from the hulk and put on board the Surprize Tranſport, Patrick Campbell, maſter. It was not however, till the end of April, that the fleet ſet ſail, of which the Surprize was one. The account of his ſufferings and thoſe of Mr. Skirving, has been laid before the public*, to that, the truth of which was authenticated by a great number of witneſſes, we refer the reader, who will be ſhocked and aſtoniſhed at the indignities and cruelties inflicted on theſe worthy characters, without even a pretence for the exerciſe of this wanton abuſe of authority. On the 25th of October, they arrived at Port Jackſon, New Holland, from which place he and his fellow-ſufferers diſpatched their firſt letters to thoſe friends who had intereſted themſelves in their welfare. Mr. Muir, who, in compariſon of his aſſociates, had been kindly treated, bore an honourable teſtimony to the conduct of Meſſrs. Palmer and Skirving, and gave explicit evidence to the injuſtice of the charges brought againſt them, and to the inhumanity which they experienced through the whole of their voyage. Soon after their arrival, Mr. Muir, Skirving, and Palmer delivered letters of recommendation to the governor of the Colony, from perſons in England of the firſt reſpectability; houſes were appointed to them contiguous to each other, and Mr. Palmer wrote to his friends ſaying, "we have no cauſe to complain of any want of civility or attention." From this time they employed themſelves in cultivating the land allotted to them, and the accounts given by Mr. Palmer and Skirving, were of the moſt favourable kind, both with reſpect to the climate of the country, and the fertility of the land. We have already ſeen that Palmer, Muir, and Skirving arrived at Port Jackſon, in October 1794. Early in the following year, Mr. Joſeph Gerald, who had engaged in the ſame cauſe, was doomed to experience the ſame harſh treatment. He had been long confined in a cloſe room in Newgate, before he embarked for New Holland; his health was completely broken, and in a very ſhort time after he landed at Port Jackſon he fell a victim to the diſeaſe of the climate. By the ſentence paſſed on Mr. Palmer, he could not ſet foot in Great Britain, till the middle of September 1800, without incurring the penalty of death. The voyage, however, would take ſeveral months had it been made by the ſhorteſt and quickeſt route; he, therefore, with his friends began to make preparations for returning at the end of the year 1799. A ſhip was purchaſed for the purpoſe, the principal part of which was the property of Mr. Palmer, though Captain Reed, Mr. Boſton, and Mr Ellis had a ſmall ſhare in her. On the 20th of January 1800, they ſet ſail from Port Jackſon, with an intention of going directly to New Zealand, to take in timber for the market at the Cape of Good Hope. The Ship was in a wretched condition, and proviſions were taken on board for a voyage of only ſix months, a period which they had fixed for their arrival at the Cape Twenty ſix weeks, however, they ſpent at New Zealand, during which the whole of their ſtores were expended. Diſtreſs of the moſt alarming nature now compelled them to go in ſearch of proviſions; they ſteered for Tanga Taaboo, but there they could obtain no relief, in conſequence of an exiſting war between the natives of this, and the neighbouring iſlands. From thence they reſolved to call at the Feegee iſlands; at one of which they procured a ſmall ſupply, and the favourable reception which they met with in the firſt inſtance, determined them to viſit the others. By endeavouring to get to the iſland of Goraa they ran their crazy veſſel on a reef, which carried away a large part of her keel, and in leſs than half an hour, ſhe made ſeven feet of water; but the ſurf riſing, they were driven off the reef into deep water. Immediately they caſt anchor, and with the aſſiſtance of the natives, repaired their veſſel. To them alſo they were indebted, not only for a ſupply of every neceſſary while in that ſtate, but for a liberal ſtock to go to ſea with. They now determined to proceed to Macao, in China; but meeting with contrary winds, they failed till their proviſions were exhauſted, and the repairs of the ſhip were all opening again. In this dreadful ſituation, they were compelled to put into the iſland of Guam, though they well knew it was an enemy's port. Upon coming to anchor, January 10th 1801, the Spaniſh governor, in reply to their ſolicitations for proviſions, aſſured them, that unleſs they departed in two hours, he would detain them as priſoners of war, for to the enemies of his country he could

* See a Narrative of the ſufferings of T. F. Palmer, and W. Skirving, during a voyage to New South Wales 1794, on board the Surprize Tranſport, by T. F. Palmer, 2d Edit, 1797.

could give no support whatever. Necessity obliged them to submit to the hard terms offered them. They were immediately taken prisoners, and a guard put into their ship. Messrs. Palmer, Ellis, Boston, Reed, and Harris, sen. and jun. lived with the governor, and were treated with hospitality. During their stay here, which appears to have been a year and a half, Mr. Palmer was seized with a Dysentery, a disease with which he had been perpetually afflicted, since he left England, but for which he conceived he had discovered an infallible remedy in cerated glass of antimony and ipecacuanha. In a letter to a friend, in London, dated Sept. 10, 1799, he says, "I would not change my residence a week, without these medicines. I know that I should long have been dead but for them. I give from 7 to 10 grains of the antimony, and alternately small doses of ipecacuanha. Oh, had I known of this remedy at Spithead, what lengthened misery, and wear and tear of constitution I should have escaped. Possibly Gerald and Skirving might now have been alive!" Whether Mr. Palmer was now without his medicines, or what is more propable, whether the frequent attacks of the same disorder had weakened his constitution to a degree beyond the power of medicine to recruit, we have no information. He lingered under the disorder till the beginning of June 1802, when a mortification took place, which terminated his valuable life, on the second day of that month. His effects and papers he bequeathed to Mr. James Ellis, who now resides at Manilla, and with Mr. Boston, is carrying on a large distillery, under the protection of the Spanish governor. Such have been the life, the labours, and the sufferings of Mr. Palmer. In his youth he was diligent and assiduous in cultivating his mind, and in laying up stores of useful learning; in his advancing years he industriously investigated the scriptures, and fearlessly abandoned the road to preferment, for the sake of inculcating the more simple and unadulterated doctrines which he conceived were taught in the Old and New Testament. As a preacher, he was zealous in season, and out of season, he felt the importance of right principles, and was desirous that others should feel the same. When torn from his country, and doomed to exile, his congregation grieved for him as for a father; they felt for his sufferings, and wept that they could render him no effectual service. "We mourn," say they, in an address sent to him, while in the Stanilaus hulk, at Woolwich, "your absence, but while we have no doubt of being remembered by you in your prayers, you shall not be forgotten in ours. In the mean time, we most fervently pray that the God and Father of all, whose mercies are not confined to prosperous situations, may impart to you divine consolations, that if your heart and flesh should at any time be apt to fail, he may be your never failing support, and that you may be enabled ever to exercise such a lively faith in him, and in the gospel of his Son, as with truly pious ardour, to anticipate that future inconceivable joy, which assuredly shall be the portion of those who have come out of great tribulation." The consciousness of rectitude, and the animating hope of futurity, gave to the mind of Mr. Palmer patience and dignity in the midst of all his sufferings. Christianity was his support, and the persuasion that there is an Almighty Providence, who directs all for good, and who out of apparent evil can educe important advantages to his rational offspring, never seems to have left him; in a letter to one whom he honoured with the title of friend, and who at this period, glories in the sacred title, he writes from New Holland; "I am much obliged to you and my friends, for the anxiety you took in my welfare, when you learned the danger I was in. I do assure you, we paid you in coin, when we heard of your imprisonment.* I bow in homage to the Great Being of the Universe (for I am still a Christian) for your preservation, and trust that a life so replete with benevolence, and marked by principle, will be preserved for still greater usefulness." The ways of heaven are inscrutable: in all past ages, to effect important changes in the world, some of the wisest and most virtuous of our race have frequently been sacrificed in the wantonness of power, by persons the most profligate and abandoned. Such was the fate of a Cornish, a Lisle, a Sidney, and a Russel, who perished on a scaffold. But a future, and indeed no very distant period, reversed their sentences, and those who had died as criminals, have, in every succeeding age been regarded as martyrs, in the sacred cause of liberty. If the world has been deprived of the brilliant and commanding eloquence of a Gerald; of the profound talents of a Muir; of the honest enthusiasm of a Skirving, and of the unimpeached honour and integrity of Thomas Fyshe Palmer, yet the time may possibly come†, when the judgment of their Judges shall be rejudged, and when history and the records of this kingdom, shall give them an honourable place among those who have sacrificed at the shrine of their country's happiness, their worldly interests, their personal freedom, and their lives.]

* Alluding to the state trials, in 1794.

† For the ground of this conjecture, see a Protest entered on the journals of the House of Lords, Die Veneris, 31 January, 1794.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A Landsale Colliery was lately opened with much ceremony, rejoicing, &c. at Gosforth; the coals of which are generally reported to be of an excellent quality. From this circumstance, and the contiguity of the newly opened pits to Newcastle, the Colliery promises to be of considerable utility to that town and the neighbouring district. It is the property of C. J. Brandling, esq. M. P. for the borough of Newcastle.

A life boat, of the largest dimensions, has been lately established at Holy Island, in a situation peculiarly favourable to its uninterrupted use, in case of storms, &c. It was presented to the inhabitants by the trustees acting under the will of the late lord Crewe, for managing the very liberal and extensive charity at Bamborough Castle. Mr. Selby, a gentleman of the neighbourhood, has readily assisted in forwarding this work of humanity, by generously granting a piece of ground, and the winning of stones, &c. for the erection of a boat house, &c.

Married.] Mr. W. Rippon, spirit merchant, &c. of Durham, to Miss Robinson, of Houghton-le-Spring.

At Newcastle, Mr. Robson, steward to W. Ord, esq. of Fenham, to Miss Maugham, daughter of Mr. W. Maugham, farmer.—Mr. Ronaldson, of Leith, to Miss J. Weatherley, of Willington Quay.—Mr. T. Potts, grocer, to Miss A. Mowbray, daughter of Mr. D. Mowbray, flax merchant.—Mr. T. Dawson, damask weaver, to Miss E. Hobbs, of Sandgate.—Mr. Esdaile, watchmaker, to Mrs. Burne.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. J. Murton, grocer, to Mrs. Rochester, widow of the late Mr. Rochester, farrier, of Sunderland.

At Morpeth, Mr. J. Hunter, spirit merchant, of Stanton Hall, to Miss M. Farrington.

Died.] At Newcastle, aged 74, S. Lawton, esq. formerly a merchant of this town; a gentleman of great humanity and benevolence, and ever actively employed, since his retirement from business, in promoting, by his solicitations and purse, useful and charitable undertakings and establishments of every description. In the late war he was a captain in the Armed Association of this town; but in the present he has contented himself with discharging the office of treasurer to the corps.

Mr W. Halbert, sen. woollen draper.—Mr. R. Burrell, formerly a publican of this town.—Aged 87, Mrs. Salt, widow of the late Mr. Salt, of the Excise, formerly of Gateshead.—In her 49th year, Mrs. S. Thompson, widow of the late Mr. W. Thompson, agent to Mr. Warburton, whose death was announced in our last number.—In her 63d year, Mrs. M. Oldfield.—Mrs. Walker, of the Grey Horse inn.—Mr. R. Keenyside, one of the surgeons of the Infirmary.—Aged 50, Mrs. Robson, widow of the late Mr. T. Robson, printer of the newspaper, called the Newcastle Journal, formerly published here.

Mr. Joseph Ward, clock and watch maker; generally considered, by his brother workmen, as the first artist of that line in the town. He had a high and well-merited character for integrity; and no motives of self-interest could induce him to sully his good name, by one mean act.

In his 48th year, Mr. Kirsopp, attorney.—Aged 77, Mr. F. Eden, joiner.—Mrs. J. Gilhespie, wife of Mr. J. Gilhespie, auctioneer.—Mrs. Ware, formerly of the Half Moon inn.—The Rev. Mr. Berry, minister of the Baptist Chapel in this town.—Miss Bell, late of Felton.

Aged 59, Mr. J. Thompson, schoolmaster; a man of excellent talents in his profession, and particularly useful to pupils that were destined for the sea-faring line.

In Gateshead, Mrs. S. More.—Aged 49, Mrs. Humble.

At Durham, aged 95, R. Bradley Fuller, one of the beadsmen of the cathedral, and generally supposed to be the oldest freeman of the corporation of this city.—Aged 53, Mr. J. Mann, innkeeper, and one of the sheriff's bailiffs of this city.—Mrs. Mitcheson, sister of Mr. Shotton, inn-keeper.—Aged 74, Mrs. Wharton, mother of R. Wharton, esq. M. P. for this city.—In her 34th year, Miss Hoult, sister of Mr. T. Hoult, of the Red Lion inn.—Aged 48, Mr. S. Bone, clerk of St. Nicholas church.

At his Prebendal house in the College, aged 78, the Rev. Newton Ogle, D. D. Dean of Winchester, and Prebendary of the cathedral in this city. He was father of the College, having been installed October 27, 1768. He was promoted to the Deanery of Winchester, October 21, 1769.

At Sunderland, aged 60, Mrs. M. Wilson; and five days after, aged 56, Mrs. M. Wilson, wife of Mr. T. Wilson, ship-owner, and brother to Mr. J. Wilson.—Mr. G. Stead, linen draper, son of Mr. J. Stead, of Clayton, near Pennystone, Yorkshire.—Aged 74, Mr. W. Unwin, mariner.—Aged 74, Mrs. E. Cheesemond,

Cheeſemond, of the ſociety of Quakers.—Aged 70, Mr. S. Dykes, ſail-cloth manufacturer.—Miſs Brewſter, daughter of Mr. Brewſter, ſhip-maſter.—Mrs. Hayton, wife of Mr. W. Hayton, fitter and ſhip-owner.—Mr. R. Newton, ſhip-owner.—Mr. J. Coxon, attorney.

At Biſhop Wearmouth, aged 63, Mrs. A. Haſwell, wife of Mr. G. Haſwell, gardener.

At Berwick, aged 21, Miſs M. Smith.

At North Shields, in the bloom of youth, Mr. J. Manchester, ſhip-owner, of London.

At South Shields, in child-bed, Mrs. Stewart, wife of Mr. R. Stewart, cooper.—Aged 35, Mrs. Harland, wife of Mr. G. Harland, ironmonger.

At Morpeth, aged 71, Mrs. Hodgſon.—Aged 65, Mrs. E. Hunter, widow.

At Monk Wearmouth, Mrs. White, wife of Mr. White, cooper.

At Hexham, Mrs. Charlton, widow of the late Mr. C. Charlton, clothier.—In the prime of life, Mr. W. Whitfield, of the Burnlaw, in Allendale.

At Stockton, Mrs. M. Robinſon, daughter of the late Leon. Robinſon, eſq. ſen.

At Houghton-le-Spring, Miſs Bullman, tallow-chandler, late of Gateſhead.

In the Weſt Indies, about ſix months ago, Mr. T. Jowſey, ſon of Mr. Jowſey, innkeeper, of Sunderland.

On the 11th of November laſt, Mr. R. Bell, ſurgeon of the Hecate gun-brig, and ſon of Mr. R. Bell, of Hexham. He was unfortunately drowned, with ſeven other individuals, on the coaſt of Kent, in conſequence of the upſetting of a boat in which they were coming on ſhore.

At Dentonburn, in his 63d year, Mr. J. Ramſhaw, colliery viewer.

At Ilderton, near Wooller, Mr. Johnſon.—Miſs A. Fordyce, daughter of J. Fordyce, eſq, of Ayton, Berwickſhire.—Aged 75, Mr. T. Whitfield, of Redworth, in the county of Durham.

At Newbottle, in her 62d year, Mrs Row.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Hodgſon, of Buller's Green, near Morpeth.

At Wells, the Rev. J. Mansfield, many years an inhabitant of Newcaſtle.

At Clapton, near London, in her 20th year, Miſs J. L. Symons, daughter of the Rev. J. Symons, vicar of Whitburn, in the county of Durham.

Aged 71, Mr. R. Heaton, an opulent farmer of South Acton, near Felton.—Aged 68, Mr. H. Wardhaugh, farmer, of Rennington, Northumberland.

At Boldon, Mrs. Ainſley, widow of the late Mr. Ainſley, taylor, of Newcaſtle.

Aged 62, Mr And. Daviſon, of Akeld. He was generally reſpected as a good, generous, and juſt man; a friend of the rich, and patron of the poor.

At Haydon Bridge, Mr. T. Fairlamb.

At Ryton, aged 77, Mr. Walker Lawſon.

At Tanfield, Mr J. Upthank.

At Greatham, county of Durham, much regretted as a pious and truly honeſt man, Mr. R. Hett.

At Tritlington, near Morpeth, Mr. Stubbs, farmer.—Aged 35, Mr. W. Charlton, of Bearle.

At Rowcroft, near Kirkoſwald, aged 60, Mr. J. Dodd.—Aged 65, Crozier Surtees, eſq. of Redforth Grove.

At Moralee, Miſs C. Ridley.—Mrs. Bromwell, widow of the late Mr. J. Bromwell, ſurgeon, of Alſtone.

At Stranton, near Hartlepool, the Rev. G. Hicks.

At Loughirſt, near Morpeth, Mrs. Lawſon.

At Seaton, Mr. J. Forſter, father of Mr. R. Forſter, grocer.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

It is a ſubject of regret and lamentation among the orderly and reſpectable inhabitants of Carliſle, (who, as ſuch, cannot but feel the neceſſity of a regular and devout attendance on the duties of public worſhip,) that in the very populous and extenſive pariſh of St. Mary, in that city, (a pariſh which, at a moderate computation, may be well calculated to contain at leaſt 7000 ſouls,) there is not a pariſh church capable of containing ſo many hundreds. The only church (if it deſerves to be called ſo) belonging to the pariſh, is the antiquated nave of the cathedral; this, however, is dark, gloomy, and deſtitute of thoſe accommodations which a place of worſhip in ſuch a city as Carliſle ſeems to require. It is true, that with proper repairs it might be rendered capable of containing a large congregation, and a great improvement might be made by incloſing the arches which communicate with the cathedral, in which caſe the ſound of the choir organ would, of courſe, be confined within the eaſtern part of the building. The ſervice might then commence at the ſame time as in the other churches in the city. At preſent it is neceſſarily performed at an inconvenient and unſeaſonable hour, to avoid interfering with the chaunting of the cathedral ſervice. The above ſuggeſtions may be well recommended to the conſideration of the pariſhioners at large; nor can the ſlighteſt doubt be entertained that the preſent biſhop of this dioceſe, with the dean and chapter, would, by every means within their power, endeavour to promote an undertaking which would ſo conſiderably tend to ſpread a knowledge of religion among the citizens of Carliſle.

Number of marriages, chriſtenings, and burials, from Jan. 1, 1803, to Dec. 31, incluſive.—St. Mary's Marriages 87. Chriſtenings 202. Burials 138.—St. Cuthbert's, Marriages 46. Chriſtenings 153. Burials 97.

Married.] Mr. J. Miller, to Miſs B. Temple, both of Yourengill, in Weſt Newton.

At Deane, near Cockermouth, Mr. J. Fiſher, yeoman, of Braithwayte, to Miſs A. Rudd.

At Carliſle, Mr. T. Waiſtell, partner in

the print-field of Forster, James Donald and Co. to Miss A. Stodart.—Mr. J. Strong, attorney, to Mrs. Smith, of the Ship public-house, widow of the late Mr. J. S. comptroller of the customs in this city.

At St. Mary's, in this city, the Rev W. Carey, A. M head master of Westminster school, and chaplain to the lord bishop of this diocese, to Miss Sheepshanks, only daughter of the Rev. W. S. prebendary of this cathedral, and minister of St. John's church in Leeds.

At Lowther, Mr. C. Bell, of Penrith, to Miss J. Wheatley.

At Kirkandrews-upon-Esk, Mr. J. Little, of Mallcas, carrier between Carlisle and Edinburgh, to Miss A. Marshall of Beck.—Mr. Simpson, of Crookholm, near Brampton, to Miss Warwick, of Scarr, in the parish of Irthington. The bridegroom being a minor, had not yet assumed the *Toga Virilis*, and consequently found it impossible to obtain a licence without his father's consent. This, however, not being procurable by the most importunate solicitation, filial obedience, after some struggles, yielded to the violence of love, and the enamoured youth resolved, in spite of every obstacle opposed by parental authority, to accomplish his purpose of being united to the object of his affections. The old gentleman, to prevent the execution of such intention, which, it seems, had come to his knowledge, determined to circumscribe the liberty of his son within the limits of his own apartment. But bolts and locks have ever been found unavailing barriers against the force of love. Accordingly the imprisoned lover, as his dernier resort, ascends the chimney, and, having reached the top, flies on the wings of love to the habitation of his fair damsel, who, through a thick incrustation of dirt and soot, could not recognize the features of her admirer, till his native complexion was restored by an application of soap and water. After mutual endearments, and a soft interchange of sighs, the two lovers repaired, without loss of time, to Cretna Green, where they, as soon, purchased the services of one of those useful members of society, who are never backward to remove the anxiety of love-sick couples, occasioned by inexorable parents and unfeeling guardians.

At Brigham, near Cockermouth, Mr. J. Mark, of Eaglesfield, to Miss Law.—Mr. Jon. Harriman, to Miss J. Grave, of Newland.—Mr. Holmes, liquor-merchant, of Warrington, to Miss Griffith of Liverpool.

Died.] At Carlisle, aged 68, Mr. J. March, formerly of London.—Aged 65, Mr. J. Sparks, a preacher among the Wesleyan Methodists.

At Whitehaven, in an advanced age, Mr. R. Allison, formerly master of a vessel, but who had retired for some years past.—Mr. Jos. Dodson, house-carpenter, &c.—Aged 59, Captain W. Woodburn, of the ship Happy.

At Workington, aged 72, Mrs. M. Barton, widow of the late Mr. J. B. mason.—Mr. J. Head, comptroller of the customs for this port.

At Cockermouth, aged 48, Mr. H. Beeby, skinner.

At Harrington, in his 35th year, Captain Saunderson, of the ship Windsor.

At Keswick, aged 25, Mr. J. Banks, second son of Mr. T. B. tanner.

At Penrith, Mr. Jacob Thompson, auctioneer, one of the society of quakers.—Mr. J. Bird, shoemaker.—Mrs. Vipond, innkeeper.

At Bassenthwayte, aged 86, Mr. J. Fell.

At Egremont, aged 73, Mrs E. Cooke, formerly of Middle Coulderton.—Mr. T. Walker, yeoman, of Little Broughton, near Cockermouth.

At Crosby, near Carlisle, in the prime of life, Mr. T. Noble.

At the Hards in Abbey Holme, in his 22d year, Mr. J. Harrison.

At Flimby, near Maryport, aged 88, J. Crake, esq.

At Strawberry House, near Cockermouth, Mrs. M. Slack, wife of Mr. J. Slack, farmer.

At the Windmill House, near Whitehaven, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Ramsay.

At Holme Hill, aged 48, Mrs. Tate, mistress of the boarding-school there.

At Sebergham, aged 76, Mrs. Scott, widow. She was a lady highly respected for the purity of her intentions, her strictly honest principles, sincerity, and integrity. She passed through life with honour, the high character of being a friend to truth, and an enemy to dissimulation.

At Wigton, aged 86, Mrs. S. Irwin.

At Stockdalewath, Mr. T. Rumney.

YORKSHIRE.

It is intended (if the consent of Earl Fitzwilliam can be obtained) to continue and extend the navigation of the river Derwent as far as to Yedingham bridge; a plan which, if it can be carried into execution, will prove highly beneficial for conveying the produce of the country, which the drainage of the low parts has so much increased of late years.

In the principal or parish church at Sheffield, last year, there were 573 marriages, 1846 christenings, and 928 burials.

At Hunsley, in the parish of Rowley, a few miles from Beverley, there is a field of turnips this season, which for product, both in size and quantity, it is supposed, has never before been equalled in this or any other county. Great numbers of the plants have been matured to the weight of two stone and upwards each turnip; and one in particular (not inferior in girth to the dimensions of a bushel skep) actually weighed three stone ten ounces. This plot of ground is now in the holding of Mr. Francis Brough, as tenant to Thomas Dalsberry, esq. of Beverley, and was recently, and for a great number of years, used as a rabbit warren.

At

At a late meeting of the proprietors and landholders of the East-Riding of this county, at Driffield, on the motion of Captain Topham, it was unanimously resolved, that no grain should be sold by any other measure than the standard Winchester bushel, after the 10th of January of the present year; and that no grain should be sold by weight. It was likewise agreed to inform against any farmer acting contrary to this resolution.

Married.] At Sheffield, Mr. J. Rose, cutler, to Miss A. Parkin.—Mr. J. H. Abraham, schoolmaster, to Miss M. Smith.

At Beverley, Captain Bertles, of the 82d regiment, to Miss E. Foord, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. F.—Mr. Ad. Nordblade, merchant of Hull, to Miss E. Layburne.—W. Beverley, esq. to Miss Coultman.

At Brotherton, near Ferrybridge, the Rev. J. H. Mallory, rector of Mabberley in Cheshire, to Miss Crowder, eldest daughter of J. Crowder, esq.

At Leeds, Mr. Neulove, of the King's Arms-inn, to Miss Isaac.

At Pomfret, Mr. T. H. Grainger, attorney, of Wetherby, to Miss H. Virginia Glasse.—T. Laycock, esq. of Appleton, to Miss Robinson, eldest daughter of Mr. Alderman R. of York.

At Hull, Mr. J. Neale, schoolmaster, to Miss Courser, daughter of the late Captain C.—Mr. W. Green, surgeon and apothecary, of Sculcoates, to Miss F. Williamson.

At Knaresborough, Mr. Hargrove, bookseller, to Miss C. A. Dick, late of Dublin.

At Wakefield, W. Frizle, esq. lieutenant in the royal navy, to Miss Crane, sister of Mrs. Lee.

At Boroughbridge, Mr. G. Harker, to Miss E. Malim.

Died] At Hull, aged 21, M. T. Wilson, of Barton.—Aged 71, Miss A. Goforth.—Aged 79, Mrs. Saville, widow of the late Captain T. Saville, many years master in the London trade.—Aged 39, Mrs. Fewson, wife of Mr. D. Fewson, ship-owner.—Aged 27, Mrs. Thistleton, wife of Mr. Thistleton, hair-dresser.—In her 28th year, Mrs. Fox, wife of Mr. Fox, clock and watch-maker.—Aged 22, Miss A. Sugden, daughter of Captain Sugden.—Aged 13, Master Codd, eldest son of E. Codd, esq. town-clerk.—Aged 50, Mr. R. Hall, publican.—Mrs. Thornton.—Aged 69, Mr. W. Rhodes, brazier.—Aged 52, Mr. G. W. Browne, stationer and bookbinder.—R. Etherington, esq. merchant, son of the late Rev. G. Etherington, of Driffield.

At Leeds, Mrs. Fletcher, wife of Mr. Fletcher, wharfinger.—Mr. R. Fisher, son of Mr. W. Fisher, merchant.—Mrs. Cowell, wife of Mr. R. Cowell, grocer.—Mrs. Cockell, of the Bank, near this town.

At Whitby, aged 33, Mrs. Smales, wife of Mr. Gid. S. ship-builder.—Mr. Terry, hatter.

At Beverley, Miss Londibrough.

At Sheffield, Mr. J. Slack.—Mrs. Martin, widow.—Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. Walker, steel-refiner.—Mr. E. Saunderson, taylor.—Mr. J. Robinson.

At Doncaster, in his 60th year, T. Swan, esq.—Aged 93, Mr. Collinson, common-councilman.—Aged 89, Mrs. Coulter. This lady, at the age of 50, discontinued the use of spectacles; and from that time to the day of her death, could see to execute the finest needle-work.

At Halifax, in her 66th year, Mrs. Crossley.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Rogers, wife of the Rev. T. Rogers, master of the free grammar-school.—At an advanced age, Mr. J. Clarkson, sen.—Mr. C. Wetherhead, of New Miller Dam.—Mrs. Scott.—Mrs. Gallimore, of Heath.

At Northallerton, in his 34th year, lieutenant J. Frankland Wade, of the 17th regiment of foot.

At Snaith, Miss E. Atkinson.

At Bawtry, P. Harrison, esq.

At Melton, aged 53, Mrs. Stephenson.—In the prime of life, Miss S. Hindmarsh, daughter of the late Rev. Tho. Hindmarsh, of Hayton, near Pocklington.

At Sprotboro', aged 24, Mr. T. Darley, son of Mr. Darley, lately deceased.—Mr. Stansfield, surgeon, of Broad lane, and late of Sheffield.

At Fairburn, near Pomfret, Mrs. Potts, widow of the late Mr. Potts, one of the proprietors of the London stage-waggons.—In her 77th year, Mrs. Wood, of Billingley, near Barnsley.

At Robert Town, Mr. R. Rawcliffe, common-carrier between Leeds and Huddersfield.—In his 51st year, the Rev. L. Yarke, M.A. rector of Fingall, near Bedale.—Mr. W. Holdsworth, son of the late Mr. Holdsworth, of Westgate Moor, near Wakefield

At Hessle, near Hull, aged 54, T. Green, esq.

At Highfield, near Sheffield, aged 82, Mrs. Wainwright, widow.

Lately in the East Indies, Mr. Rimington, late an officer in the 2d regiment of West York militia, and eldest son of Mr. J. Rimington, of Leeds.—Aged 71, Mr. B. Wood, of Brockhole, near Doncaster, a well-known fox-hunter.—Mrs. Storrs, of Cusworth.

At Elmsall, Mr. Rooley, farmer.

In London, Mrs. Tamerton, widow, formerly of Ackworth, near Pomfret.

At Greystones, near Sheffield, aged 72, Mrs. Blackton, wife of Mr. W. Blackton, wheelwright.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Standish, R. Browne, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the 19th regiment of light dragoons, to Miss Clayton, only daughter of Sir Richard Clayton, bart. of Adlington Hall.

At Lindale, in Cartmel, Mr. R. Newby, joiner

joiner, to Miss S. Carter, niece to Messrs. Carters, surgeons, of Lancaster.

At Liverpool, Capt. W. Royle, to Mrs. Mason, widow.—W. Wainwright, esq. to Miss Lyons, daughter of Dr. Lyons.—Mr. Holmes, liquor-merchant, of Warrington, to Miss Griffiths.—Mr. Hamilton, merchant, to Miss Gregory, of Sealand.

At Manchester, Mr. T. Sefton, skinner, to Mrs. Rigby, at the King's Arms, public-house.—Mr. R. Kirk, oil-merchant, to Miss Cooke, of Duckenfield.—Mr. G. Alsop, cotton-manufacturer, to Miss S. Boardman.

At Bolton, Mr. Creswell, surgeon, of Eccles, to Miss Balshaw.

Mr. B. Cowper, of Moorside, to Miss Garside, only daughter of the late Rev. E. Garside, of Delph, in Saddleworth.—Mr. Lord, pawnbroker, of Liverpool, to Miss Cannon, of Penrith.

At Burnley, J. Holgate, esq. to Miss Howarth, of Shuttleworth Hall.

Mr. R. Clark, attorney, of Lancaster, to Miss. A. Thornton, of Catterall Hall.—Mr. T. Williams, founder, of Preston, to Miss M. Garlick, of Bulk, near Lancaster.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mr. J. Gore, printer. "By a numerous circle of acquaintance, his death will be long and deservedly regretted. The writer of this article knew him many years, but never, in word or deed, deserving reprehension. It is an old adage, that 'No person has every body's good word,' but he was an exception." (From the Lancashire Papers).

T. Staniforth, esq. alderman of this borough, and mayor in the year 1797.—Aged 40, Mrs. Bushell:—Mr. J. Tomlinson, sen. merchant.—Mr. T. Lewcas, cooper.—Mrs. Morley.—In his 41st year, Mr. S. Gardiner, of the Merchants coffee-house.—Mrs. Eccles, of the Golden Lion inn.—Capt. J. Parry, late of the ship Duke of Kent.—Mrs. Sparrow.—Mrs. Parke, widow of the late Mr. J. Parke, brewer.—Mr. C. Maddox, builder.—Aged 34, Mr. W. Codrington, printer; characterized as "a man of genius in his profession, moral in his conduct, and of great urbanity of manners."

Aged 51, Mr. J. Walker.—Mr. R. Boley, oilman.—Capt. Lewis.—Mr. J. Read, many years a confidential clerk in the employ of Messrs. John Cave, and Co. of this town.

At Manchester, Mr. Hugh Byron, schoolmaster; a profession which he had practised upwards of thirty years, to the entire satisfaction of a very numerous acquaintance.

Suddenly, Mr. J. Howard, liquor-merchant, a gentleman universally respected.

Aged about 21, Mr. Haywood, of this town, representative of a mercantile house in Leek. He was travelling, on horseback, on the road from Brownhill to Tanquhar, in company with two other gentlemen, when, without any previous complaint, being apparently very healthy and sound, he dropped from his horse, and instantly expired.

Aged 78, Mrs. Ambler, a maiden lady.—Aged 52, Mrs. Cadman, chair-maker, of Shute Hill.—In the workhouse, aged 110, a female pauper, whose name is not mentioned.—Aged 30, Mrs. Birch, wife of Mr. C. Birch, cabinet-maker.—Mrs. Horsfield, widow.—In his 78th year, Mr. T. Holland.—Mrs. M. Corbett, late of Lancaster.—Mr. J. Mason.

In Salford, Mr. T. Lomas. He had been a respectable member of a congregation of Methodists upwards of thirty years.

Mrs. A. Andrews.—Mrs. Wagstaffe.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Moore, wife of Mr. N. Moore, merchant.—Aged 23, Miss M. Elstone.—Aged 52, J. Parkinson, esq. an attorney of extensive practice, and one of the aldermen of this borough.—Aged 62, Mr. D. Mather, shoemaker.—In his 74th year, Mr. T. Worswick, banker.

At Bury, aged 29, Mr. J. Salt, attorney; universally respected as an upright man in his profession.

At Warrington, Mr. Shaw, proprietor of the waggons travelling between Manchester and Chester.

At Blackburne, aged 19, Miss Whalley of the Swan inn.—Mr. J. S. Clogger, of the society of Quakers. His death was sudden and premature, being occasioned by neglect of an inflammation which had taken place on his shin, which soon produced a violent swelling, and, almost immediately terminated in a mortification.

At Ulverstone, aged 82, Mrs. S. Mackereth.

At Preston, Mr. R. Walton, woollen-draper.

At Ashton-under-Line, Mrs. Smith.

At Prescott, Mr. G. Brown, woollen-draper.

At Middlewich, in the bloom of life, Mr. W. Ravenscroft, salt proprietor.

At Burnley, Mr. Rothwell, dyer.

At Leigh, in his 50th year, Mr. T. Collier, taylor.

At Baltimore, in North America, on the 10th of October last, Mr. J. Travis, of Philadelphia, formerly of Prestwich, in this county.

At Tuckworth Hall, near Preston, L. Rawsthorne, esq. formerly high sheriff of this county. This gentleman unfortunately caught cold at Mr. Horrock's late ball, at Pentwortham, which terminated in a pleurisy, that baffled the united efforts of two able physicians, Drs. Brundrish and Lowe.

At Overton, Mr. J. Frodsham, of the Ring of Bells public-house. He had unfortunately dislocated his neck, in consequence of a fall from a stile; an accident which soon terminated in his death.

At Birchley, in Billinge, the Rev. H. Dennett, a catholic priest.

Aged 79, Mr. J. Bell, of Plunton, near Ulverstone.—Aged 71, Mr J. Robinson, butcher, of New Close, near Ulverstone.

At

At Chatburne, in her 80th year, Mrs. Hargreaves, late of Broadholden, near Haslingden.—Mrs. A. Welshby, of Kirkdale, near Liverpool.

At New Crook, near Chorley, aged 82, S. Crook, esq.—Mr. Hornby, of Everton, near Liverpool.

On the 31st of August last, at Cape Coast, West Africa, in his 22d year, Capt. J. Starkey, of the ship Westmoreland, of Liverpool.

On the 9th of September last, in the island of St. Vincent, West Indies, Mr. J. Hartley, formerly of Liverpool.

On the 23d of September last, suddenly, Mr. C. Machell, of the island of St. Vincent, or lately so.

In September last, of the yellow-fever, in the West Indies, in his 19th year, Lieutenant T. Livesay, of the royal navy, second son of Mr. J. Livesay, late of Blackburne, in this county.

Mr. T. Pollard, of the Bay Horse inn, Houghton-lane, near Preston. His death was occasioned by a very singular circumstance: being engaged in conversation with a friend, he, inadvertently, reared the hind feet of his chair too freely, so that being carried beyond its due equilibrium, Mr. Pollard fell to the ground, and in his fall, happening to pitch on his elbow, an inflammation ensued, which brought on a mortification that terminated in his death within three days after the accident took place.

Mrs. Brooke, of Manor House, near Clifton.—Mr. T. Brayshaw, chandler, of Giggleswick, near Settle.

In Arundel-street, Strand, London, after four days illness, Mr. J. Henderson, merchant, of Liverpool.

Mr. J. Pownall, of Repston Norris.

At Middleton, Mrs. Mashiter, widow of the late Rev. J. Mashiter, curate of Shaw.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Stockport, Mr. W. Gleave, to Miss Fowley, of Mottram, in Longdendale.

At Gavenshaw, Mr. J. Kemmerley, of the Bowling-green Inn, to Miss Fielding, daughter of Mr. J. Fielding, skinner, of Leftwich.

At Chester, Mr. G. Harrison, iron-founder, to Miss Garrett —H. M. Mainwaring, esq. of Peover, to Miss S. Cotton, daughter of Sir Robert Sainsbury Cotton, bart. of Combermere Abbey.

At Runcorne, Mr. J. Acton, of West Banks, Lancashire, to Miss Parr.

Died.] At Chester, in her 85th year, Mrs. Allen, widow.—Mr. J. Eltoft, only son of Mr. Eltoft, sen.—Mrs. Tolver.

At Stockport, Mr. J. Hartley. He was generally considered as a proficient in mathematical learning, chemistry, and experimental philosophy.—In the bloom of life, Mrs. Fearns, wife of Mr. G. Fearns, grocer.

At Wrexham, in his 28th year, Mr. E. Ellis, jun.—Mr. Arrowsmith, of Haughton.—The Rev. R. Goodman Jones, curate of Llanfairthalhaim, Denbighshire.

Lately, at Hanmer, Mrs. Birch, formerly of the Green Dragon public-house, Steamy Heath, Flintshire.—In his 80th year, the Rev. Mr. Jones, vicar of Linwnog, Montgomeryshire.

At Parkgate, Mrs. Smith, widow, late of the Falcon Inn, Chester.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Hope, Mr. B. Pearson, jun. of Brough, to Miss Robinson, of Thornhill Carr.

At Chesterfield, Mr. J. Ford, bookseller, to Miss Zilpha Bretland.

Died.] At Derby, aged 59, Mr. C. Callow, calico-manufacturer.—In his 34th year, the Rev. J. Newell, minister of a particular Baptist congregation in this place.—Aged 63, Mrs. Morton, widow.

At Buxton, Lady Peele, wife of Sir Robert Peele, bart. of Drayton Manor, Staffordshire.

At Chesterfield, Mr. T. Haslehurst, boot and shoe maker.—Aged 47, Mr. J. Gill, excise-officer. He was alive and apparently well at twelve o'clock at noon, and a corpse at four o'clock the same day.

At Snelston, aged 59, Mrs. E. Wright, an infirm maiden lady. She had left her house about five o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of attending a religious meeting in the neighbourhood; but missing the footway, she lost herself in a wheat-field, which being very wet and heavy, she was unable to extricate herself, and perished there, from the inclemency of the weather.

In his 61st year, J. Swettenham, esq. of Winster.

Aged 47, Mrs. Bradshaw, of Spondon.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A contribution has been lately set on foot for completing the repairs of that very ancient and venerable pile, the collegiate church of Southwell, which, for some years past, has been in a very ruinous state. Colonel Eyre has set a munificent example, by subscribing the sum of 100l. towards accomplishing this very praise-worthy design.

Yearly Epitome of the Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages, that have taken place in the three parishes of Nottingham, St. Mary's, St. Nicholas's, and St. Peter's, commencing Jan. 1, and ending Dec 31, 1803

St. Mary's.—Males baptised and registered, 423; ditto not registered, 124; total, 547.—Females baptised and registered, 303; ditto not registered, 150; total, 513.—Increased in baptisms, males, 87; females, 24; total, 111.—Males buried, 259; females, 262; total, 559 —Decreased in burials, 98.

St. Nicholas.—Baptisms, males, 51; females, 49; total, 100.—Burials, males, 62; females, 44; total, 106.—Marriages, 65.—Decreased in baptisms, 9; in burials, 15.

St. Peter's. — Baptisms, males, 42; females, 34; total, 76.—Burials, males, 50; females, 37; total, 87.—Marriages, 59.—Decreased in baptisms, 13; increased in burials, 3.

Married.] Mr. Sudbury, mercer and draper, of Newark, to Miſs Linley, of Northorpe, near Gainſborough.

At Papplewick, Mr. Cox, patten-maker, of Nottingham, to Mrs. Wood.

At Nottingham, Mr. B. Hooton, of the White Hart public-houſe, to Miſs Simpſon, of Worksop.—Mr. Rhodes, hoſier, to Miſs Richardſon.—Mr. Broadhead, hoſier, to Miſs Dodſon, both of Mount Eaſt.—The Rev. Mr. Crockford, miniſter of the Independent congregation in Halifax-lane, to Mrs. Winley.

Died.] At Nottingham, in an advanced age, Mrs. A. Deykin.—In her 61ſt year, Mrs. Whitelock, a widow lady.—Mr. Archer, ſinker-maker.—Mrs. Cobley.—Mr. Williams, hoſier, and one of the ſheriffs of this corporation.

At Mansfield, Mr. S. Sellors, late maſter of the Vine Tavern.—Miſs Pigot, daughter of the late Capt. Pigot.

At Newark, Mrs. Handley.

At Eaſt Redford, aged 61, Mr. G. Ogle, brick and tile maker.

At Bulwell, in her 73d year, Mrs. Stanſer, wife of the Rev. R. Stanſer, rector.

At the vicarage-houſe, at Sutton in the Foreſt, aged 74, the Rev. Andrew Cheap, M.A. formerly fellow of Baliol-college, Oxford. He had held the living 35 years, having been preſented to it by Archbiſhop Drummond, on the deceaſe of Laurence Sterne, author of Triſtram Shandy, &c. He was likewiſe one of the canon reſidentiaries of York cathedral.

At Bramhope, E. Silveſter, eſq. firſt captain in the Nottingham Fencibles, many years a lieutenant in the 3d regiment of foot.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Ludford, near Market Raiſin, Mr. Weſt, attorney, of Caiſtor, to Miſs E. Cocking.

At Spilſby, Mr. Serjeant, common-carrier, to Miſs M. Smith.

At Spalding, the Rev. G. W. Malim, of Higham Ferrers, Northamptonſhire, to Miſs Jennings.

At Pinchbeck, R. Stanley, eſq. of Gainſborough, to Miſs Proctar.

At Market Deeping, Mr. G. Gardin, of the houſe of Sir John Eamer and Co. London, and youngeſt ſon of Mrs. Gardin, of Stamford, to Miſs El. Mokey.

At Stoney, county of Huntingdon, R. Hanſlip, eſq. captain of the 66th regiment of foot, to Miſs M. Shelton.

At Stamford, Mr. Stangar, farmer, of Ketton, in Rutland, to Miſs Lowe, daughter of Mr. Alderman Lowe.

At Louth, Mr. Muſgrave, maltſter, to Miſs S. Harvey.—Mr. Strawſon, wheelwright, to Miſs Muſgrave, ſiſter of the above Mr. Muſgrave.—Mr. R. Naylor, maſter of the free ſchool at Quodring, to Miſs G. Craggs, of Middle Razen.

At Caiſtor, Mr. F. Taylor, farmer and grazier, of Linwood, to Miſs M. Robbinſon, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Robinſon, victualler.

At Horncaſtle, Mr. Oldread, draper, of Boſton, to Miſs Scott.—Mr. Edis, of Huntingdon, to Miſs Maxwell, eldeſt daughter of Mr. G. Maxwell, of Thorney Fen.

Died.] At Lincoln, in the county gaol, aged 28, Mr. W. Rogers, late enſign in the 81ſt regiment, a priſoner for debt. He had been in confinement about two months.—Aged 70, Mrs. Potterton, widow of the late Mr. J. Potterton, formerly pariſh clerk of St. Peter's at Arches.—Advanced in years, Mr. T. Huddleſton, fiſhmonger.—Aged 57, Mr. W. Spencer, currier. Aged 18, Mr. E. Darwin, ſhoemaker.—J. Bromhead, eſq. formerly captain and adjutant in the North Lincolnſhire militia.

At Boſton, Mr. J. Franklyn.

At Stamford, in her 81ſt year, Mrs. Tathwell, relict of the late C. Tathwell, M. D. and third daughter of the late Governor Roberts. Her death was occaſioned by her clothes taking fire while ſitting alone, in conſequence of the poker falling from the grate, &c.

Aged 74, Mr. Crane, breeches maker.

At Gainſborough, Mr. Canty, formerly of Hull, and many years principal clerk to Mr. Smith, wharfinger, of this town.—Aged 55, Mr. R. Lee, late mercer and draper.

At Huntingdon, in his 32d year, Mr. J. Perkins, late a banker and eminent draper.

At Louth, Miſs Weſt.—Aged 52, Mr. M. Arliſs.—Aged 37, Miſs Clough, of Gainſborough.

At Grantham, aged 87, Mr. Rowley.—In his 78th year, the Rev. Bennett Storer, D. D. prebendary of Canterbury, and rector of Ropſley in this county. He was formerly of Trinity college, Cambridge, and proceeded A.B. in the year 1748, and A.M. in 1763.

At Spalding, Mr. G. Booth, butcher.—Mrs. Williamſon, of Morton, near Gainſborough.

At Langton, near Spilſby, Mrs. Parker.

At Raithby, Mr. Storey, widow

At Hagworthingham, Mrs. Wingate.—Mr. Butt, of Exton, in Rutland.—Aged 54, Mr. R. Scoley, farmer, &c. of Potter Hanworth, near Lincoln.—Alſo Mr. H. Parke, of the ſame place.

At Martin, near Timberland, ſuddenly, Mr. J. Stenton, ſchoolmaſter, formerly a ſergeant in the North Lincoln militia.—Aged 75, Mr. P. Eviſon, farmer, of Hundleby.

At Claxby, aged 77, Mr. W. Pogſon.

At Aſwardby, at her daughter's houſe, aged 74, Mrs. Gunn, relict of G. Gunn, eſq. late in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company.

At Fulſtow, near Louth, aged 60, Mr. R. Freſhney, farmer and grazier. He was ſuddenly taken ſpeechleſs, while lighting his pipe;

pipe, at a neighbour's house, and continued so till he died.

Suddenly, aged 80, Mrs. F. Cousins, of Stickford.—Aged 90, Mrs Uffendale, of Canwick, near Lincoln.

At Saltfleetby, aged 59, Mr. J. Moore, grazier.

At Easton, aged 78, Mrs. West, mother of Mr. Alderman West, of Stamford.

At her house in Stamford Baron, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Isaac, daughter of the late Rev. J. Isaac, formerly rector of Ashwell and Whitwell, in the county of Rutland.

At Barton-upon-Humber, suddenly, aged about 40, Mr. W. Clarke, attorney.—E. Dymoke, esq. late of Sausethorpe.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Sergeant Vaughan, recorder of Leicester, to the Hon. Augusta St. John, second daughter of the Rt. Hon. Lord St. John, of Bletsoe.

At Sproxton, Mr. Joseph Chamberlayne, woolstapler, of Leicester, to Miss Lucy Pick.—Mr. T. Gillam, of Captain Smith's troop of Leicestershire volunteer cavalry, to Miss Robinson, of Shearsby New inn.

At Leicester, Mr. J. Bakewell, of Kingstone, Staffordshire, to Miss Webb.

Died.] At Leicester, aged 80, Mrs. Wilson.—In her 75th year, Mrs. M. Vowe, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Vowe, late of this town.

At Loughborough, aged 32, Mrs Dixon, third daughter of Mr. Farrow.

At Market Harborough, Mr. J. Ashton, of the George inn.

At Wigstone, Mr. Goodwyn, an eminent florist.

At Syston, in his 80th year, J. W. Cleaver, gentleman.

At Dunton Bassett, in his 78th year, Mr. S. Cooper, maltster.—Aged 44, Mrs. Hurst, of Laughton.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Levett, of Rowley, to Miss E. Adshead, of Wolverhampton.

At Enville, Mr. J. Milne, of Stayley Bridge, to Miss Causer, of the Meer.

At Penn, C. Evans, esq. at Wolverhampton, to Miss Marsh —Mr. Eagle, of Walsall, to Miss Whitacre, late of Worcester.

Died.] At Litchfield, aged 68, Mr. W. Cooper.—Aged 80, the Rev. T. Buckeridge, M. A. master of St. John's Hospital in this city, a gentleman of considerable literary attainments, and no less repected for his strict integrity and benevolence of heart.

At Stafford, aged 44, R. Adams, gent. formerly an eminent surgeon of this town.

At Newcastle, Mr. W. Pigott.

At Atherstone, suddenly, aged 56, Mrs. A. Leigh.

At Leacroft, near Cannock, Mr. T. Cooper, farmer.

In the West Indies, lieutenant Ollenranshaw, late of Stafford.

At Penkridge, Mr. Nightingale, governor of the workhouse.—Aged 74, Mrs. C. Allport, of Camberford House.—Mr. W. Hurst, of Bilstone.—Mr. Farley, of Coalpitway, near Penn, late of Wolverhampton.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. A. Harvey, to Miss S. Morris.—Mr. G. Hodges, button-maker, to Miss M. Clift, of Smethwick.—Mr. W. Kettle, to Miss M. Twist.

J. Grundy, esq. of the Oaks, to Miss E. Russell, of Birmingham.

At Coventry, Mr. W. Stephenson, master of an academy, to Miss A. Cox.

At Wolston, Mr. J. Carter, watch-maker, of Coventry, to Miss Mann.—Mr. J. Riley, of Willenhall, to Mrs. Beeby, widow of the late Mr. Beeby, brass-founder.

Died.] At Birmingham, aged 47, Mr. J. Large, butcher.—Mrs. Redferne.—Mr. C. Cattell, wharfinger.—Mrs. Wilday, of the Shakespeare Tavern.—Mrs. Curtis, wife of the Rev. W. Curtis, eldest son of the Rev. C. Curtis, rector of St. Martin's, in this town.—Mrs. Hobday, wife of Mr. B. Hobday, factor.—Mr. J. Symes, a very ingenious gun-barrel-maker.—Aged 49, Mrs. Reynolds.

At Warwick, Mrs. Clavering, widow, formerly of Northampton.

At Coventry, Mr. Careless, gilder.—Mrs. Rew, relict of the late Mr. Rew, currier.—In his 76th year, Mr. R. Merry.—Mrs. Harrison.—Mrs. S. Harris, one of the society of Quakers.—Mr. Bagshaw, farmer, of Long Lawford.—Mr. Bond, of the Five Ways, near Birmingham.

At Hagley Row, aged 78, Mr. D. Bond, an eminent landscape painter.

At Shelton, aged 72, Mr. T. Jennings.—Aged 57, Mr. J. Clayton, of Cheapside, Deritend.

At Swansea, South Wales, Mr. J Braine, formerly an eminent japanner, of Birmingham.—Mr. P. Hilton, of Allesley, near Coventry.—E. Tongue, esq. of Aldridge.

At Digbeth, aged 77, Mr. W. Baldwyn, scale-beam-maker.—Aged 18, Miss J. Robinson, of Wall Heath, near Kingsfurnford.

At Deritend, aged 70, Mrs. E. Meredith.—Aged 55, Mrs. M. Brookes, of Packwood.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. J. Cavel, of Dorrington, to Mrs. Hall, of Condover.—Mr. S. Williams, to Miss M. Cooper.—H. Hanmer, esq. to Mrs. E. Alexander.—Mr. W. Townshend, of the Mermaid Inn, to Miss M. Evans, of Trewern, near Welshpool.

In London, J. Hollingberry, esq. son of the Rev. Chancellor Hollingberry, to Miss Charlton, eldest daughter of the late St. John Charlton, esq. of Apley Castle, in this county.

At Ombersley, Mr. J. Round, of Hales Owen, to Miss Handy.—J. Williams, esq. of Dolanog, to Miss E. Williams, of Welshpool.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Miss C. Bowdler, daughter of the late Mr. Bowdler, grocer.—

Aged

Aged 84, Mrs. Robinson; a lady of a truly worthy character.—Aged 64, the benevolent W. Dawson, esq.

At Whitchurch, Mr. S. Gibbons, saddler. — Miss Menlove, of Breaden Heath, near Wellshampton.—Aged 60, Mr. J. Johnstone, of the Hermitage-house, near Shrewsbury, where he had for many years superintended the care and cure of lunatics, with diligence and success.—Aged 67, Mr. Ick, of Cold Hatton.

At Haston, near Shrewsbury, Mrs. Whitehouse, wife of Mr. Whitehouse, painter, of Birmingham.—Aged 68, Mr. J. Harris, of Mortimer's Tower, Ludlow Castle; a well-known pugilist and player at fives.—In his 81st year, Mr. G. Hudson, of Tregynon. The time and purse of this worthy man, had been devoted, for a long series of years, to the relief and comfort of the poor.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Dudley, the Rev. E. Dudley, of Broome, to Miss Amphlett.

At Stockton, J. Harris, esq. of Stamford, to Miss Gwynne.

At Old Swinford, near Stourbridge, Mr. J. Hodges, to Miss Sheriff.

At Worcester, John Walker, jun. esq of Ferham, near Rotherham, Yorkshire, to Miss Barr, eldest daughter of Mr. M. Barr.—Mr. Postans, to Mrs. Jones, widow of the late Mr. Jones, jun. of Hunbury.—Mr. W. A. Hebb, of Bridgnorth, to Miss S. Robins — Mr. T. Lee, hop-merchant, to Miss Pearkes, of Witley.

Died.] At Worcester, aged 31, Mrs. Rayment, wife of Mr. H. Rayment, silk mercer. —In her 24th year, Mrs. Long —Mrs. Glover, sister to the late Mr. W. Glover, silversmith.

At Bewdley, at his father's house, aged 28, deeply regretted and lamented by his family and connections, the Rev. T. A. Roberts, vicar of Hagley, &c. to which living he was presented, a few months ago, by the venerable Lord Lyttleton.

At Kidderminster, Mrs. Witton, late of Stourbridge.

At Tenbury, in his 45 year, Mr. T. Cresswell.

In his 79th year, Mr. W. Taylor, a very ingenious and useful man, particularly in the art of grafting and tutoring of fruit trees. He was well known in most parts of this county and that of Herefordshire, by the whimsical name of "*Sweet and Clean.*"

At Evesham, Mrs. Roberts, wife of Mr. W. Roberts, grocer.—In his 28th year, of an inflammation in the lungs, Mr. J. H. Boulter, attorney.

At Pershore, W. Marriot, esq —Aged 80, Mrs. Butler, of the Bull Inn.— Aged 98, Mrs. E. Nash, late of Hallow, near Worcester.

At Bockleton House, of a decline, in his 23d year, Mr. J. Turner, late of the Hill, near Tenbury.—J. Smith, esq. of Consall, in the parish of Wolverley.—Mr. W. Brookes, glazier, of Bromsgrove.

At Henwick, Mr. J. F. Smith, porter-brewer, of Worcester.—Miss Baker, of Kingston.

Mrs. Wilden, widow, of the Bell inn.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At the Lea, near Ross, the Rev. Mr. Davies, of Tretyre, to Miss Fisher.

At Ross, Mr. J. Fisher, of the Lea, to Mrs. Latham,

Died.] At Hereford, in his 79th year, Dr. Campbell, alderman, and mayor in the year 1763.

At Ross, Mrs. Owen, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Owen, of Warwickshire.

In his 80th year, Mr. G. Dew, one of the society of Quakers. He was a person of a truly meek disposition and generous heart; and his loss will be severely felt by the neighbouring poor.

At Belmont, near Hereford, W. Mathews, esq. eldest son of J. Mathews, esq. and major of the Hereford Volunteers.

At Demerara, West Indies, of the yellow fever, Mr. W. Watlings, second son of Mr. Watlings, brandy-merchant of Leominster, in this county.

At Wilton, near Ross, Mr. W. Wiltshire. —In the prime of life, Miss Hardwicke, of Weston, near Ross.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Gloucester, Mr. Davis, attorney, to Miss Cotner, of Leckhampton.— Mr. Charlton, to Miss Washbourne.—Mr. Hopton, to Miss M. Spencer, of the Booth Hall inn.—Mr. W. Wilbraham, second son of E. Wilbraham, esq. of Cirencester to Miss Rudge.

At Cheltenham, the Rev. H. Hippesley, to Miss A. Rollinson, youngest daughter of the late L. Rollinson, esq.

At Bath, H. Toy, esq. of Clifton, to Miss Tombs, of Rendcombe, in this county.— Mr. J. Ward, surgeon, to Miss Shurmer, both of Woodchester.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mr. Tovey, sen. formerly an eminent ironmonger.—Aged 53, Mr. H. Curtis, maltster —In his 54th year, the Rev. T. Stock, A.M. rector of the parish of St. John the Baptist, &c. in this city.

At Berkeley, Mrs. Theyers, widow.

At Dursley, Mr. W. King, card-maker.— Mr. T. Nicholas, card-maker.—Miss. M. Wick, daughter of the late E. Wick, gent. of Week Street.

At Uley, Mrs. Worlock, widow.

At Rockshterbridge, in the parish of Uley, in her 81st year, Mrs. Gainey, in partnership with J. Dimery, esq. an eminent dyer.—Mr. S. Martin, farmer, of Haresfield.—Mr. Wood, of Yew Tree Farm, near Monmouth.

At Llanvihangel, in Monmouthshire, in his 102d year, Mr. J. Powell. He could see to read the smallest print, without the help of glasses, to the last.

OXFORDSHIRE.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Bloxham, Mr. Shorter, surgeon, to Miss Susan Hitchcox.—Captain Hodges, of the Oxfordshire militia, to Miss Green, daughter of E. Green, esq. of the Isle of Wight.

At Bicester, Mr. J. H. Phillips, of London, to Miss Busby.

At Tetsworth, Mr. Viret, of Wheatfield, to Miss M. Linday.—Mr. W. Goddard, of Old Woodstock, to Miss H. Bishop, fourth daughter of Mr. R. Bishop, of the Fox Inn, Northaston.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 73, Mrs. E. Tomkyns, relict of the late Mr. G. Tomkyns, formerly one of the assistants of the corporation of this city.—Aged 63, Mr. T. Badcock, joiner and cabinet-maker.—Mrs. Tomes, wife of Mr. Tomes, butcher.—Mr. Lister, apothecary, of Charlbury.

At Petersburgh, in Russia, at the Countess of Strogonoff's, Mrs. Fortnom, widow, formerly of Oxford.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Potsgrave, near Woburn, on the 4th of January, Rachel Farey, widow of the late John Farey, farmer, of that place. She was born in the parish of Collingham, near Wetherby, in Yorkshire, in 1732; her maiden name was Wright. So early as the age of fifteen, she became a serious and devout hearer of the gospel among the Westlean Methodists. In August, 1763, she married John Farey, then a carpenter and builder, in Westminster, but who soon after settled at Woburn, his native place, as a farmer. Her husband died in February, 1798; six of her children still survive, four of whom attended her remains to the grave, at Woburn church, on Sunday the 8th. As she so early and well began, she continued to the day of her death, a devout and sincere Christian, untainted by those narrow and party prejudices, which in too many instances embitter the fellowship of Christians. Mr. Castledine, the minister of the dissenting congregation at Woburn, delivered a most affecting and appropriate sermon after the funeral, in the old meeting-house, (they have a new and very convenient one nearly finished,) where she had attended, and partook of the Lord's Supper but the Sunday preceding!

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Shephard, druggist, of Towcester, to Miss P. Russel, of Northampton—R. Caldwell, esq. of Hillborough, Norfolk, to Miss Louisa Isham, daughter of Sir Justinian Isham, bart. of Lamport, in this county.

At Northampton, Mr. J. Luck, jun. to Miss M. Ashton.—Mr. Wyman, surgeon, to Miss Saunderson, both of Kettering—Mr. E. Bartlett, mercer, of Brackley, to Miss Judd, of Banbury.—Mr. Smith, druggist, of London, to Miss Page, of Eydon, in this county.

Died.] At Northampton, Mrs. Dunkley, widow of the late Mr. H. Dunkley, butcher.—Mr. R. Hinton, many years driver of Mr. Lewis's old Northampton coach.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Chapman, widow of the late Mr. H. Chapman, auctioneer.

At Newport Pagnel, at an advanced age, Mrs. M. Hamilton, daughter and last of the family of Capt. Hamilton, of the regiment of horse commanded by Sir Philip Honeywood. Mr. Hamilton was promoted on the field of battle at Dettingen, the greatest part of the officers of his regiment having been killed.

At Bedford, aged 87, Mr. W. Clare, upwards of 50 years clerk in the counting-house of Messrs. Theed and Watkins, merchants.—In his 71st year, Mr. W. Ralphs, farmer and grazier, of Catesby-house.

At Spratton, Mr. W. Jones, grazier.—Mr. W. Saunderson, of Yarwell.

At Aspley, Bedfordshire, Mr. W. B. Howe, surgeon. In private life he was wise and communicative, and, as a medical practitioner, intelligent and tender-hearted.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Governors of Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, have been lately enabled, by collections made throughout a great majority of parishes in the county, notwithstanding the extraordinary expences incurred by repairs and furniture, to increase the permanent fund of the establishment, with the additional revenue of 84l. per annum. The total augmentation of the permanent income, since the Special General Court, held May 10, 1802, for the purpose of considering the situation of the finances, is now 120l. per annum.

Married.] Mr. T. Cole, an opulent farmer, to Miss Leaps, both of Swavesey.

At Cambridge, Mr. Spilman, brewer, to Miss Brown, daughter of Mr. Brown, hair-dresser.

Died.] At Cambridge, after a very short illness, the Rev. T. Sumpter, M. A. senior fellow and bursar of King's college, and one of the taxors of the university.—Mrs. Newby, wife of Mr. J. Newby, chapel clerk of Trinity college.—In his 73d year, Mr. W. Bankes.—Mrs. Gee, wife of Mr. R. Gee, attorney—Aged 35, Mr. W. Mann, in partnership with Mr. J. Berry, wine-merchant.—Mrs. Smith, sister-in-law of the late Rev. Dr. Smith, master of Caius, and chancellor of Lincoln colleges.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Yarmouth, M. R. Lucas, esq. of the royal navy, to Miss S. E. Barker.—Mr. F. Bacon, flour-merchant, of Dicklesburgh, to Miss Clutten, of Harleston.—Mr. W. Cockle, surgeon, to Miss E. Wright, both of Terrington St. John's, Marshland.—Mr. R. Adams, surgeon, of Highgate, to Miss H. Wymer, of Lammas, in this county.

At Tasburgh, at the Quakers meeting-house, Mr. S. Bell, of London, to Miss E. Coleby, of Poringland.

At Norwich, Mr. J. Reynolds, shopkeeper, to Mrs. Felstead.—Mr. Bourne, linen-draper, to Miss Taylor, of Blakeney, near Holt.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 66, Mr. J. Pitchford, surgeon, and well known as an excellent botanist, particularly as the discoverer and exemplifier of rare plants.—Aged 61, Mrs. T. Freeman, wife of Mr. E. Freeman, cabinet-maker.—Aged 74, Mr. E. Simpson, nearly 30 years land-steward to the late Lord Petre.—Aged 47, Mrs. Clabone, a widow lady.—Aged 64, Mr. J. Hall, permit-writer.—Aged 64, Mr. W. Forster, taylor and robe-maker.—Aged 43, Mr. E. Hodgson, heraldry-painter.

At Lynn, aged 76, Mrs. E. Johnson, relict of the late Rev. S. Johnson, of Wiveton.

At Yarmouth, aged 52, Mr. J. Cock, wine-merchant, late of Norwich.

At East Dereham, Mrs. Spencer, of Swanton Morley.

At North Walsham, Mrs. E. Baker, wife of Mr. R. Baker, schoolmaster.

At Swaffham, aged 81, Mr. H. Fowell.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Sudbury, Mr. W. Chaplin, wine-merchant, to Miss Smith.

At Bury, Mr. J. Durrant, to Miss Payne, of Bayton.—Mr. J. Brooke, of Brantham, to Miss Leech, of Ipswich.

Died.] At her Brother's, Troston-hall, near Bury, Miss Olivia Lofft, aged 45. Daughter of Christopher Lofft, Esquire, late Recorder of Windsor, and of Anne his wife, formerly Anne Capell; and Sister to Capel Lofft, Esquire, Barrister at Law.

At Bury, aged 70, Mr. W. Goodwyn. Mr. T. Manning, of the Toll-gate Inn, near this town.

At Brandon, aged 51, Mr. Creak, of the Ram Inn.—Mrs. Read, wife of Mr. A. Read, auctioneer, of Woodbridge.

At Stafford St. Mary, in her 67th year, Mrs. A. Richardson.—Mrs. S. Beaumont, of Stoke Holy Cross.

At Thorrington Hall, aged 80, G. Golding, Esquire.

ESSEX.

Married.] Captain J. F. Boys, of Danbury, to Miss Harkley, of Blackheath, Kent.

In London, Mr. J. Spooner, of Chelmsford, to Miss Whyett, of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-Fields.

At Bocking, Mr. G. Negus, Sack-manufacturer, to Miss Deck.—Mr. S. Passfield, aged 16, to Mrs. Wakelyn, aged 75, both of Weathersfield.—The Rev. J. Walton, A. M. rector of Birdbooke, in this county, to Miss Fenn, third daughter of T. Fenn, esq. of Ballingdon.

Died.] At Colchester, Sir Wm. Gordon, of the West Norfolk militia.

At Dunmow, aged 52, Mrs. M. Cole, formerly of the Star public-house.

At Braintree, Mr. J. Coote, carpenter.—Mrs. Bruty, of the Black Lion public-house.

At Parslowes, J. Gascoyne Fanshaw, esq. justice of peace for this county.

At Arkesden, Miss J. Perkins, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. Perkins.—Aged 63, Mrs. J. Burton, widow, of Canewden.—In his 65th year, Mr. W. Aldridge, of Woodham Ferris, formerly of Thurlow, in Suffolk.—Miss Deeley, of Battlesbridge Mill, Rawreth.—Mr. T. Belsham, son of Mrs. Belsham, of Hockley Bull.

At Epping, aged 85, the Rev. C. Stuart, 48 years vicar of Steeple Bumstead in this county.—H. Clinton Gardiner, esq. of Ardleigh, near Colchester.—The Rev. W. Thomas, of Fobbing.—The Rev. E. Cuthbert, rector of Bulpham.—Mr. Reeve, farmer, of Blackmore.—Mrs. Hanson, widow, of Pritlevell.—In his 90th year, Mr. G. Pudner, upwards of 60 years clerk of the parish of Kelveden.

At Lexden, aged 61, Mr. T. Wood, many years proprietor of the Angel inn, at Colchester.

KENT.

Married.] At Cranbrook, in this county, W. Phillips, esq. of Walcot Place, Lambeth, to Miss H. Greenall, daughter of the Rev. T. Greenall.

At Rochester, R. Bathurst, esq. attorney, to Miss Harwood, daughter of the late T. Harwood, esq.

At Margate, Mr. Moses May, to Miss M. Crouch.

At Seven Oaks, J. Kemp, esq. purveyor to the forces in that district, to Miss C. Bartram.

At Sheldwick, Mr. W. Chapman, of Badlesmere Court, to Miss M. Cobb, 2d daughter of J. Cobb, esq.—Mr. T. Holmes, to Miss S. Chandler, both of Ashe, near Sandwich.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mr. M. Davis, landlord of the City Arms public-house.

At Maidstone, aged 89, Mr. W. Shipley. This gentleman, according to the Kentish papers, was the original projector of that very useful establishment, the Society of Arts, &c. meeting at the Adelphi in London.

Mr. J. Martin, tallow-chandler.

At Rochester, Mrs. Irish, wife of Mr. B. Irish, agent.

At Chatham, Mrs. M. Madgson, wife of J. Madgson, esq. master attendant to the Dock-yard.

SUSSEX.

Died.] At Chichester, aged 86, Mr. H. Silverlock, upwards of seventy years chorister and lay vicar of the cathedral in this city.

Suddenly, at a very advanced age, Mr. J. Philpot, a superannuated officer of excise, and formerly of Alfriston.—Mrs. Fowler, wife of W. Fowler, esq.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Southampton, Mr. R. D. G. Price, officer of excise, to Mrs. Smith, shopkeeper.

At Lymington, Mr. Blandford, master of an Academy in Winchester, to Mrs. Greenslade, late of Bristol.

[*Died.*

Died.] At Portsmouth, Mrs. Adey, wife of Major Adey, of the North Gloucester Militia.—Mr. P. Holmes, Merchant.—Mr. J. Cavok, Upholster.

At Winchester, suddenly, E. Smith, gent.

At Bath, in his 77 year, J. Gawler, Esquire, of Ramridge-house in this county.—Mr. Biggs, many years one of the gardeners of the New Forest.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Ramsbury, Mr. R. K. Marsh, surgeon, to Miss Blackman.

At Marlborough, Mr. J. Day, upholsterer, to Miss Strugnell.

At Warminster, Mr. T. Evans, jun. to Miss E. Corp, of Norton Ferris.—Mr. S. F. Phelps, attorney, to Miss Lye, of Bath.—Mr. Geiner, jun of Kingswood, in this county, to Miss Werrett, of the Leys Farm, near Wotton.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mrs. Monckton, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Monckton, rector of Pangbourne.

At Marlborough, T. M. Hancock, senior partner in the banking-house of Messrs. T. M. J. Hancock and Co. This gentleman was a munificent and charitable friend to the poor in his neighbourhood.—Mr. T. Goatley, carpenter and joiner; a plain honest man, who had no enemy to his person or constitution but himself

Mr. Stroud, plumber and glazier.—Mr. T. Neate.

At Trowbridge, E. H. Mortimer, esq. justice of peace.

At Malmsbury, Mrs. Dewell, wife of the Rev. C. Dewell, rector of Lasbrogue, in Gloucestershire.—Mrs. Hollingworth, widow, of the late Rev. J. Hollingworth, A. M. vicar of Charlton.

At North Lydyard, aged 22, Mr. T. Kibblewhite.

At Tytherington, near Heytesbury, in her 98th year, Mrs Crouch, widow.

At Cirencester, Mr. J. Johnsons, yeoman, late of Oakley, in this county. Being a batchelor, his landed property, which was copyhold, reverted to the lord of the manor.

Miss Hardwicke, of Weston, near Ross.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Chievely, the Rev. G. Scobell, fellow of Baliol College Oxford, to Miss H. Stephens.

At Hambleden, Bucks, Mr. Brookes, surgeon, of Henley-upon-Thames, to Miss S. Deane, of the How.

Died.] At Reading, Mrs. Jennings, wife of Mr. Jennings, whitesmith.—At an advanced age, Mrs. M. Mapletoft.—Mrs. Littleworth, of the Abbey-house ladies boarding-school.—In the prime of life, the Rev. H. Dalmar, son of J. Dalmar, esq. of this town. This gentleman was universally admired, as a reader and preacher, and without degrading the decorum of the clerical character, he happily blended with it the amusing qualities of the lively companion. Beyond the appointment of chaplain to a ship of war, he had no other preferment.

At Newbury, Mr. Andrew Grove.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bristol, Mr. Joint, surgeon, to Miss Bamford, of Horfield.—Capt. W. Hawkins, of Swansea, to Mrs. Browne, widow.—Mr. D. Stanton, maltster and brewer, to Miss Biggs, youngest daughter of R. Biggs, esq. of Radford.—Mr. W. R. Jones, ironmonger, to Miss S. Winter.

At Wookey, the Rev. W. Evans, of Wells, to Miss C. Williams, of the Hotwells.

At Bath, Mr. Heming, schoolmaster, to Miss A. Phelps, both of Walcott.

Died.] At Bristol, Mr. Davis, brazier.—Mr. J. Cornish, surgeon.—Mr. Rudhall, printer.—Mr. W. J. James, stationer.—Mr. R. Boley, oilman, a man whose life nobly exemplified the religion he professed; his character was strongly marked by a simplicity of manners, but united with a most extensive benevolence. He departed this life with that calm serenity and full assurance of hope which true religion only can inspire.—Mr. J. Read, many years a confidential clerk in the office of Messrs. John Cave and Co.

At Bath, aged 85, Mr. Albin, cabinet-maker.—Mrs. Price, wife of Mr. Price, builder.—Mr. Foster, of the Abbey Green.—Mr. Dash, riding-master.—In her 74th year, Mrs. S. Busby, last surviving sister of the late W. Busby, esq.—Mrs. Heaney.—Mr. Gapper, attorney, of Kentstridge.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Hussey, grocer, of Wimborne, to Miss Hill, of Codnell, Wiltshire.

At Henbury, the seat of the Countess of Stafford, by special licence, W. Churchill, esq. to the countess of Stafford.

At Dorchester, Edw. Boswell, esq. to Miss Feaver, eldest daughter of the late J. Feaver, of St. Mary's church, Devonshire.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Stoke, Plymouth, Capt. R. King, of the royal navy, only son of Admiral Sir Richard King, bart. to Miss Duckworth, only daughter of Rear-admiral Sir T. Duckworth, K.B.

Died.] At Exeter, much lamented by all his acquaintance, Mr. T. Coffin, builder, a native of that city, aged 73. During the whole period of an active life, he distinguished himself by his ability in his profession, integrity of conduct, and benevolence of heart.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Guinear, Mr. W. Hodge, of Tregotha, to Miss Lanyan, the representative of a long line of ancestors, who have flourished in that place ever since the reign of Edward II.

Died.] Aged 73, Mr. J. Nankwell, of Wadebridge.—Capt. Dickinson, of the corps of Royal Cornish Miners.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Lord John Campbell, second son of the Duke of Argyle, to Miss Campbell, of Fairfield.

Died.] At Edinburgh, in George's-square, Colonel James Abercromby.

IRELAND.

Married.] Matthew O'Connor, esq. of Ballynegara, county of Roscommon, to Miss Prisicilla Forbes, of Camden-street, Dublin.—J. M. Barton, esq. of Derryhallagh, county of Monaghan, to Miss M. Brabazon, of Dublin.

Died.] Lately, Garret Tyrrell, esq. treasurer of the county of Westmeath.

At Loughrea, aged 85, Redm. Burke, esq; of Derryhoyle, county of Galway.

In Belfast, aged 83, Capt. J. Mackraken.

J. Bodkin, esq. of Castletown, county of Galway.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE state of trade in London, and throughout these United Kingdoms, has not become worse, in the first month of 1804. The number of the bankruptcies, and the value and extent of them, appear to be somewhat diminished. The evils of that scarcity of silver coin which was occasioned by the scantiness of the issue at the bank, and by several other causes, begin to be removed by the emission of those dollars which have been stamped, and though intrinsically worth but 4 shillings and 9 pence, are sold at the bank for 5 shillings, and will be taken back at the same price, upon a commendable precaution to hinder them from being withdrawn out of currency, to be exported or melted down.

Very few of our great foreign markets are shut against British merchants, by the war in its present state. The Baltic trade is not in winter, in its proper activity. But there is, even now, no inconsiderable exportation of goods to Tonningen and Embden. Stettin, in Pomerania, has lately become a great market for British goods which pass thence into the Prussian and Saxon dominions, and through all Germany and Poland, without danger of seizure by the French. The ports of Spain and Portugal are still open to the trade with this country. Cork, figs, ox-hides, lemons, oranges, raisins, liquorice-juice, wines, and wool continue to be imported in large quantity, from both Spain and Portugal; and the suitable exports of British goods, are incessantly returned thither. Malta is likely to be much enriched by its advantages as an emporium of British trade for a part of the Italian seas. Egypt, under the dominion of the Beys, appears likely to become still more and more, even amidst the present war, an emporium for British merchandize. By pushing trade in that quarter, we may open a considerably profitable traffic with Abyssinia, may share to a greater degree than at present, in the commercial advantages of the fair of the pilgrims at Mecca, and may secure effectually all the benefits to be derived from increasing our intercourse with India by the way of the Mediterranean, Egypt, and the Red Sea. It is to be hoped, also, that the trade opened to the countries on the Black Sea, will be prosecuted with new diligence; for it will greatly improve our intercourse over land, with India, will open a vast field for the sale of our manufactures, and will supply us with different raw materials, which we can work up with the greatest advantage.

The state of trade at Liverpool, has been greatly enlivened by the arrivals from the West Indies, since the late capture of the Dutch settlements. Very large quantities of Spanish dollars have been, since, received at Liverpool. And, as the exchange between this country and America, is, now, against the Americans, a good deal of gold and silver, has been received, at the same port, from the merchants of the United States.

Thirteen ships, each 550 tons burthen, sailed for India, last year, with goods, on account of the Company. Such advantage begins to be found in the use of these lighter ships, in the India trade, that a greater number of them are about to be sent out, in the course of the present year.

The trade, in goods of all sorts, to America and the West Indies, is now greater than it is remembered to have been, at almost any former period. The United States cannot, for a long time yet to come, assume the character of a great manufacturing country; because navigation, fishing, and above all, agriculture, and the commerce necessarily connected with these, must, for a long time, be more profitable to the inhabitants, and more congenial to their nature, local conveniencies, and habits, than almost any species of manufacturing industry. The colonization of Louisiana, is likely to increase, to a considerable amount, the quantity of the exports from this country to America.

The advantages of the present cheapness of provisions, when wheat is at 42s. per quarter, and all or almost all other things, proportionately low in price, are, just now, sensibly felt to the quickening of industry, in the great manufacturing districts.

The rate of the Exchange of money, was, on the 20th of January, for the pound sterling,—with Amsterdam, 37 S.G. 1. at 2 mo.—with Hamburgh, 34 S. 8. at 2½ mo.—with Paris and Bourdeaux, 25 livres, 8 s. at 2 mo.—with Cadiz, the exchange is at 35 pence for the

the peſo duro, exactly par;—with Bilbao and Madrid, it is ſomewhat againſt us; being at 35½ for the ſame peſo duro.—It is at 60 pence for the ducat banco, with Venice. Thoſe who have had money to receive from Ireland, have of late, found great difficulty in procuring remittances.—The exchange with Dublin is at 16¾.

The port and road improvements of London, proceed with great rapidity. A dividend of 10 per cent. is paid on the ſtock of the Company by which the Weſt India docks were lately completed. The London docks are expected to be ready in ſummer, for the reception of imports. Government is to rent on theſe Docks, large warehouſes, for tobacco chiefly. The Eaſt India Dock Company, with a ſtock of £.200,000, is erecting a dock, for the unlading of Eaſt India ſhips, which we underſtand, will be complete in ſpring 1805. The tolls of the commercial road which commences from the Weſt India docks, and comes out at Whitechapel, yield already £.70 or £.80. a week: the profits to thoſe at whoſe expence it is conſtructed, are limited by law to 10 per cent. The ſtock of the Grand Junction Canal Company, is £.1,350,000: the laſt works remaining to be executed, in order to complete their undertaking, are the tunnel and aqueduct at Bliſsworth: it is not doubted, but, when theſe ſhall have been finiſhed, the profits upon the whole, will ſoon, be very ample.

The Importation of Coals laſt Year, into the Port of London, was as follows, in the Months of

January,	67,432½	
February,	70,802¾	
March,	88,460¾	
April,	69,508½	
May,	76,876	
June,	75,471¼	
July,	79,430¼	
Auguſt,	93,941¾	
September,	94,338¼	
October,	73,496¾	
November,	71,332	
December,	79,407	
	940,470½	London Chaldron.
Beſides	486¼	Tons of Scotch and Weſt Country.
And	4577	Chaldron of Coals.

The Importation of Coals into the Port of London, is increaſing, partly from its population, ſomething from its luxury, an increaſe of its manufactures and the uſe of ſteam engines, and a ſmall exportation.

The average of Seven Years, from 1793 to 1799,

Was				829,876¾
7 Years from	1794	to	1800	859,149
do.	1795		1801	869,291
do.	1796		1802	871,366
do.	1797		1803	888,661½

Laſt Year an additional Duty of 1s. 2d. per London Chaldron, was laid on Coals; and a riſe took place at Newcaſtle, of 3s. per Newcaſtle Chaldron, on above 1s. 6d. per London Chaldron, the beſt ſorts, from the increaſe of wages to the pitmen.

The Wincheſter meaſure, for grain, has, for many ſtrong reaſons, of convenience, been lately, for the firſt time, adopted in the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire.

The Eaſt India ſale of white coaſt goods in privilege, and of prohibited piece goods in privilege, and private trade, has been deferred from the 25th of January, to Tueſday the 7th of February. At the ſales on the 16th of March next, will be put up 15,170 bags, and 203 baſkets of Sugar, the property of the company; 15,246 bags of ſugar, under privilege; and 222 bales and bags of coffee, alſo, under privilege.

The loweſt in price of the cottons, in the London market, is, that of Surat, at 10d per libs. the higheſt is that of Pernambucco, at 2s. 4d.

The 3 per cent. conſol. ſtock was, on the 20th of January, at 56; bank ſtock, 153½; India ſtock, on the 19th at 170¼; Omnium, on the 20th, at a diſcount of 3½ per cent.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE unuſually open ſtate of the ſeaſon, has puſhed vegetation forward in a very rapid manner; the young wheat crops, on the more rich and fertile ſoils, are becoming rank from the want of the uſeful checks afforded by froſts. On the leſs rich lands, and thoſe of the thinner kinds, they look unuſually well and healthy. But though the weather has been ſufficiently open; the plough has not been able to make any great progreſs, as the lands, from

from the almoſt inceſſant rains, being in many places in a poachy ſtate. On the ſandy, gravelly, and more dry deſcriptions of ſoil, ſome work of this kind has been done.

The operation of putting manure upon the graſs lands has been much retarded, and in ſome caſes will perhaps be wholly prevented by the falling of ſo much rain; as in the more forward diſtricts, the graſs will be too much advanced before the lands can become ſufficiently dry and firm to admit the dung car.

The ſame cauſe has been equally unfavourable for the repairing of fences. In the midland counties, the young clover, and ray-graſs is remarkably luxuriant, and a very full plant. If there come a week dry weather, bean-ſowing will be begun in many places, as well as black oats. The prices of grain continue much as in our laſt; the average price of Wheat throughout England and Wales is 51s. 4d.; of Barley, 23s. 4d.; and of Oats, 20s. 8d.

The continual rain has prevented the farmers from carrying on many of the uſual winter works, ſuch as carting manure, &c. which may be a material inconvenience, unleſs we have ſome dry, froſty weather ere long. Corn ſtill continues low, much too low, as well as ſtock of all ſorts; except good Cart horſes, which keep up their price.

The great mildneſs of the ſeaſon, during the whole of the month, has contributed in ſome meaſure, to bring more fat ſtock into the market; and the lean ſtock has been kept with leſs difficulty than uſual. In Smithfield market, Beef yields from 4s 6d. to 5s. 8d. Mutton, 5s. to 6s. Veal, 6s. to 8s. and Pork, 4s. to 5s. per ſtone. In Newgate and Leadenhall markets, Beef yields from 3s. 8d. to 5s. Mutton, 4s. to 5s. Veal, 5s. to 7s. 6d. and Pork, 4s. to 5s.

Hay keeps its price, notwithſtanding the openneſs of the weather. In St. James's market, the average price is 5l. 2s. At Whitechapel, Clover averages 6l.

Straw, In St James's market yields about 1l. 16d. And at Whitechapel, about 1l. 11s. 6d.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from December 25 1803, to January 24th 1804, inclusive, two Miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 30.08. Jan. 3. Wind N.E.
Loweſt 29.10. Dec. 28. Wind S.E.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 42 hundredths of an inch. On the morning of the ſecond inſt. the mercury ſtood at 29.66, at the ſame hour on the third, it had riſen to 30.08.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 56°. Decem. 30. Wind S.W.
Loweſt 24°. Jan. 8. Wind N.E.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 16°. The thermometer, which was as low as 24° on the 8th inſtant, was at the ſame hour on the 9th as high as 40°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 3.287 inches in depth.

The whole of the month, that is now paſt, has been uncommonly ſtormy for the ſeaſon, the Barometer has been very variable; the average height of which is 29.464; but the ſudden riſe and fall of the mercury, of two or three tenths of an inch, have been frequent and in general followed by correſponding weather; though, in ſome inſtances, our expectations, founded upon paſt obſervation and experience, have not been anſwered.

The temperature of this month is remarkably high, for although the Thermometer has been once eight degrees below the freezing point, yet its mean heighth is 44°839. For the ſame month in laſt year, it was only 38°, and for January 1802, it was not quite 43°.

In proportion to the warmth of this ſeaſon of the year, we may expect rain; this month the temperature has been high, and the quantity of rain fallen has been proportionally large. The wind has blown chiefly from the S. W. the verdure of the fields, is uncommonly fine, and the early flowers are in full blow.

Beſides the uſual Retroſpects of Literature, the Supplement contains the Reports of the Weather for the Year, and the Deſcription of Queen Matilda's Tapeſtry. —— In anſwer to the Complaints of the irregular Delivery of the Supplement, we muſt refer our Correſpondents to their reſpective Bookſellers, who, by not procuring the Supplement in regular Courſe, do us as much Injury as our Readers.

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 112.] MARCH 1, 1804. [2, of VOL. 17.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING ſeveral times heard my much reſpected friend, Charles Browne Moſtyn, Eſq. of Kiddington, near Woodſtock, mention ſome particulars reſpecting the ſtate of the Stuart papers, little known in this country, and which I was ſenſible muſt be intereſting to the Britiſh public, and, perhaps, to foreign nations, I requeſted he would do me the favour to ſtate the circumſtances in writing, and allow me permiſſion to diſpoſe of the communication as I might think moſt eligible. This he has done with his accuſtomed kindneſs and liberality; and I am ſure the public in general, and your readers in particular, will feel their obligations to him.

My ſole object, in which the writer of the following letter participates, is to aſcertain whether the Memoirs, &c. are any longer extant; and I have no doubt but that any gentleman who is capable of giving information on this ſubject, will have a pleaſure in ſupplying this deſideratum in literary hiſtory. I am, Sir,

Woodſtock, Your's, &c.
Feb. 4, 1804. W. MAYOR.

Some Memoranda reſpecting the Memoirs, Letters, Papers, &c of the Stuart Family, depoſited by King James II. in the Scotch College, Rue Foſſées St. Victor, at Paris, under the care of his confidential Agent, Principal Gordon, then Superior of that Houſe.

Theſe memoirs, ſo intereſting to hiſtorians, King James, as I always heard ſay from the gentlemen of the Scotch College, meant, ſhould ſome day or other, be put into due order, and preſented to the public; but, during his life, the times were not thought ſufficiently ripe for ſuch a publication. The prejudices againſt him and his family were not only recent but deep; and the public mind, in general, too much biaſſed in favour of his opponents, to receive ſuch a wiſh with any degree of candour and impartiality. Truths which militated ſo ſtrongly againſt the popular opinions, as well in regard to the great events of the Revolution as to thoſe which marked the rival reigns of Elizabeth and Mary, and more particularly the cruel fate of the latter, would have been rejected by the prejudiced world as fabulous; and, for a long ſeries of years, it would have been difficult to fix upon a period, however ſhort, that thoſe authentic documents could have been produced with advantage.

But party animoſities having now ſubſided, and prejudices being ſoftened by time, it is probable that truth would have been eagerly received, and that our hiſtory would have been cleared of all that rubbiſh which intemperate zeal and revolutionary fury have heaped upon it. Indeed I believe it is pretty generally allowed, that no hiſtory is, in ſome reſpects, more unfaithful than that of our own country; and that no writer has been leſs careful to verify his aſſertions, than the favourite Mr. Hume. Could the Stuart papers, therefore, have been preſerved, and had the good fortune to fall into the hands of of an unprejudiced, diſintereſted, and able, as well as bold editor, the miſts which error and party have raiſed, would have vaniſhed before the light of truth.

But to return to the papers in queſtion, and, as far as lies in my power, to ſatisfy your enquiries relative to their fate, I muſt obſerve, that the maſters of the Scotch College, finding it impoſſible to eſcape the wreck of the French Revolution, which drew every thing that was valuable into its vortex, previous to their diſperſion, ſent down the whole collection to St. Omers, where I then reſided, addreſſed to the care of the Rev. Gregory Stapleton, preſident of St. Omer's College, and of the Rev. Mr. Cornthwaite, procurator of the ſaid houſe, both my very particular friends, but both ſince dead. Theſe gentlemen in their turn, finding themſelves likely to become the victims of Robeſpierre's fury, and ſolicitous for the preſervation of the treaſure confided to them, ſent for me, and propoſed that I ſhould take charge of the whole; to which I acceded. I was then at large in

Rue St. Bertin, at St. Omer's; and, by night, the great wooden case containing the Stuart papers, &c. was secretly conveyed to my house. Shortly after, however, the clouds gathered over my head too, and I received notice from some friends among the Jacobins, that it had been determined to convey me and family the next day to prison, and to confiscate all our effects, which, accordingly, took place. In the short interval of liberty I enjoyed, from the time I was warned of my doom, and from which I had no hopes of ever escaping, you will readily imagine I had but little time, occupied as I must naturally be with the thoughts of self-preservation and that of my wife and children, at that moment in such imminent danger, to take measures of precaution about other affairs; yet I have ever since regretted, that I did not myself bury the valuable deposit with which I was entrusted in the ground, after properly securing it.

To make short, after consulting with Mr. Stapleton and Mr. Cornthwaite, it was resolved to confide the papers, &c. to the care of some trusty Frenchman, who was more likely to survive the Revolution than we were; and our choice fell upon Citizen Carpentier, a determined revolutionist and jacobin, but a man of integrity; at least he passed for such, and who was then president of the district, and a leading man in the town. This person had already rendered many services to the gentlemen of the English college, and professed privately a great regard for our countryman. We accordingly proposed the care of the Stuart Collection to him and his wife, who, after much hesitation, and starting many difficulties, at last, consented to undertake the trust, provided we would destroy the fine covers of morocco or red velvet, in which almost every volume was bound, with the arms of England, crown, &c. richly embroidered or stamped upon them, circumstances which rendered them the more obnoxious to the republicans, and the more dangerous to the persons in whose hands they might be found.

In compliance with this condition, Mr. Cleghorn, now living, and the Rev. Mr. Tuite, now a second time prisoner in France, took off and burned the covers and bindings, and tied up the contents in parcels, which Monsieur and Madame Carpentier carried off themselves, little by little, to their country house, situated at a village, called St. Momelin, about six miles from St. Omer's, and there, as *they assured us*, buried them in a tin-box, along with some family papers of their own.

Such was the state of things when I left France. As soon as peace was restored, and a correspondence could be carried on, Mr. Stapleton, on his part, and I on mine, wrote to our correspondent, Citizen Dourlen, to desire he would call on Mons. and Mad. Carpentier, and enquire what was become of the Memoirs entrusted to their care. Their answer was, "That, finding themselves in danger of being apprehended, and their papers searched, self-preservation had obliged them to make away with them, and that they had burnt them." This they repeated again and again to Mr. Stapleton and to Mr. Tuite, the latter of whom since then went over to St. Omer's, and applied personally to them, but without success. The Rev. Mr. M'Pherson and the Rev. Mr. Gordon, also made enquiries after these important papers, in the name of the Scotch College, and received the same answer.

Whether they are really burnt, or whether Citizen Carpentier may have made a merit of delivering them up to the Directory, who then governed France, or may perhaps have sold them, it is impossible for me to decide. Time will shew. The public prints have repeatedly announced that they were found last year by the Hon. Charles Fox, in the great National Library; the same which was formerly known under the name of the Bibliotheque du Roi. I heartily wish it may be so. I believe Mr. Fox possesses all the necessary abilities; and spirit to make a proper use of them. For my part, could I have been the happy instrument of preserving them for the public, no selection should have been made from them, nor any partial accounts given. The whole should have been faithfully copied, methodically arranged, and then presented to the world, just as they were, without the least reflection or comment. This, I am sure, would have been most satisfactory, and most respectful to the public. As the case now stands, I can only give you the above plain statement, which explains all I know respecting them. At this moment, I am as much in the dark, whether they have survived the Revolution or not, as any one can be.

I had almost forgot to say, that two books of the above-mentioned collection, which at the time struck my fancy most, and which, by their size, seemed easiest to conceal, I reserved for myself, and kept with

with me in prison during my four months confinement, and afterwards brought off in safety, when I fled with my family from France. One of them is a Latin Prayer book, containing the public prayers of the Catholic church, beautifully written on vellum, and ornamented; and in the first page is a memorandum, supposed to be in the hand of James II. declaring the book to have belonged to Mary Queen of Scots, and to have been used by her Majesty on the scaffold. The other is also a common Latin Prayer-book, or Breviary, which belonged to the same Queen Mary, given her as a present by the then Pope, with the arms of the Holy See richly embroidered on the back. Both books are finely illuminated, and contain numerous paintings; and they are the only ones of this famous Collection which I can answer for. They are now in my possession, and I shall be ready and happy to shew them to any person who may think them an object of curiosity. With great regard, I am,

Dear Sir, your's, &c.

CHARLES BROWNE MOSTYN.

Kiddington, February 1, 1804.

Before we undertook to publish the preceding very curious communication, we considered it our duty, as well to the public as to the illustrious statesman whose name occurs in the latter part, to send it to Mr. FOX, *for his perusal. That gentleman, when he returned it, favoured us with some further particulars, which we deem it of importance to present to our readers.*

LETTER FROM THE HON. C. J. FOX.

SIR,

The account in the enclosed paper corresponds exactly with what I have been able to collect concerning the Stuart papers both here and in France.—I had lost all hopes of finding the Scotch College Papers before I went to that country; and the chief object of my journey was to consult the archives of the Secretary of State's Office, &c. Barillon's and D'Avaux's correspondence. In this I succeeded, and found much very useful and curious matter. There were not in the National Library any papers that either had, or were pretended to have, belonged to the Scotch College. I can have no doubt but Carpentier's account is true; for if he had them in his possession, he would certainly either have restored them to the right owners, or have disposed of them to his own advantage, which he might easily have done.—I hear there are in Scotland at present some MSS. which are, or pretend to be, compilations from the Scotch College Papers; and I am now actually engaged in an enquiry concerning them. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

St. Anne's Hill, C. J. Fox.
February 12, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NOTHING is more natural than that the multiplication of reviewers should be proportioned to that of authors; nor, as a friend to literature, would I, were it in my power, impose the least restraint upon the free communication of opinions concerning books, which, being addressed to the public eye, appeal to the public judgment. Yet, it is obvious, that when criticism becomes a trade, followed by a number of competitors, there is danger lest it should be pursued in the spirit of other overstocked trades; and that its original purpose of utility should be made subordinate to the aim of catching the attention by sinister arts.

It would be a curious topic to consider all the varieties of character assumed by periodical reviewers, and the different modes of deviation from the plain duty of their office by which they endeavour to make themselves conspicuous. Such a task would, however, exceed the limits to which your correspondents are expected to confine themselves: and I shall trespass upon your patience no farther than to make some observations upon one description of critics, who seem to have usurped a place in the public esteem to which I cannot think them entitled. Indeed, they appear to me, rather the declared foes of literature, than its servants and guardians. I know not how better to designate the class of which they are composed, than by the familiar appellation they are so fond of mutually giving and receiving, that of the *very clever fellows.* They would formerly have been called *men of bright parts*; geniuses of too high a cast to require the adventitious aid of reading and reflection, and fit to discuss, at sight, all sorts of questions.

When one of these *clever fellows* sits down to review a book, nothing is farther from his intention than to give an explicit account of what it contains—that would be

poor—the eaſy taſk of any common plodder. No, his firſt object is to ſhew himſelf off. He begins, therefore, as if all knowledge was to commence from the oracle in his own breaſt, with a general diſſertation upon the ſubject of the work, in which he delivers the language and opinions of the ſchool that has had the honour of educating him, and treats with profound contempt every notion derived from a different ſource. In this diſplay, the book before him is long totally forgotten, and pages are conſumed in telling the world all that he knows and thinks on the topic in queſtion. Having thus ſhewn how he would have written himſelf, he proceeds to contraſt it with what the author has done; but of this, he is not ſolicitous to exhibit more than what belongs to the contraſt; for he accuſtoms himſelf to regard every author as a competitor for fame, and never loſes ſight of advantageous compariſon.

If the author's performance be in the department of fine writing, or what addreſſes the taſte and imagination, the critic has not the ſame opportunity of placing himſelf in competition, yet he is not deſtitute of means for arrogating ſuperiority. Senſible that to admire, is in ſome meaſure to acknowledge a ſuperior, he is careful not to do it without great exceptions and qualifications; and though he knows he could not have written as the author has done, he need not deſpair to make the reader believe that he could have written much better. He can give ideas of perfection beyond the power of human attainment; and it coſts him nothing to imagine an accumulation of excellencies in their nature incompatible. Faſtidiouſneſs will always paſs, with the vulgar, for a proof of taſte; and it is a very natural exclamation, "What a great genius this muſt be! why, nothing pleaſes him."

Theſe very clever fellows are probably very young men, for that is the age of wonderful ability. Now, young men are too full of themſelves, and have had their feelings too little exerciſed, to ſympathize much with others. It coſts them little to hurl contempt and ſarcaſm upon men of worth, to irritate morbid ſenſibility, to mortify exalted hopes, and doom to neglect the labours of half a life. They never reſiſt the temptation of ſaying ſomething lively, becauſe it is ill-natured; or of pouring forth a torrent of eloquent abuſe, becauſe it may overwhelm humble modeſty. Ambitious of the credit of being formidable combatants, they deal their blows to right and left, regardleſs on whom they fall; and ſeldom reflect, either on their own undue advantage in fighting concealed, or on the inoffenſive nature and unprotected condition of an antagoniſt.

When they form a junto or knot of aſſociates, perhaps in ſome ſeat of literature of local celebrity, their conceit is tenfold augmented. By converſing only with one another, they think all ſenſe and taſte confined to their little circle; and in mutual admiration place one another reſpectively at the head of every branch of ſcience and literature. They divide the world of letters into two parties; one compoſed of themſelves and their friends, the other, of all beſides who preſume to write; and the great object of their labours is to give conſequence to the firſt, and vilify the laſt.

Your readers, Mr. Editor, will probably recognize that I have not been deſcribing creatures of the imagination. It will be proper for them in that caſe to reflect, whether by inconſiderate applauſe and encouragement, they have not favoured a mode of carrying on the critical office equally prejudicial to the intereſts of literature, and offenſive to the moral feelings. Such is the malignity of human nature, that ſeverity pleaſes more than candour, and too many find an inhuman gratification in ſeeing a figure ſet up as the butt of ſportive malice. But, a little conſideration would ſhew, that it is the common intereſt of ſociety to diſcountenance ſuch petty warfare; for every one is liable to ſuffer, at leaſt, in the perſon of his friends; and ſurely it is not deſirable that the attempt to pleaſe and inſtruct mankind, ſhould neceſſarily expoſe a perſon to wanton ſcurrility. Your's, &c. MICIO.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE delayed giving you my opinion concerning the ancient painting of Chaucer, which has been engraved and inſerted at the cloſe of Mr. Godwin's Life of that poet, in the hope of meeting with ſome friend converſant with ancient writings, who might have been able to decypher the characters, which are ſo diſtinctly preſerved in that picture.

I have not been wholly ſucceſsful in my enquiries, or reſearches. Neither myſelf, nor any of my friends, have hitherto diſcovered among the languages of the continent any clue to what may be the idiom or the meaning of the inſcription in queſtion, though beyond all doubt the painter, who beſtowed ſo much pains upon it, had ſome meaning in view.

To return to the picture itſelf—the

ſtyle

style of drawing, and of colouring, and some of the articles introduced in the painting, preclude every doubt as to its very great antiquity. The name of CHAUCER written in Gothic characters on the side of the portrait, appears to me to be of the same origin as the picture itself—that is to say—written at the same time, and inserted by the hand of the same artist.

It only remains then to enquire—whether this portrait, painted in oil, could have been produced during the life-time of Chaucer, *i. e.* before the year 1401; or whether it was not painted some few years posterior to his decease. Upon this point, I conceive there will always be a diversity of opinion. According to the most generally received opinions, the art of painting in oil was not introduced before the year 1410. The Brothers Van Eyck, of Flanders, have had the honour of setting a reputed example, which was immediately followed by every painter of their time in every country. There have, however, been found in Bohemia several pictures of the 13th century, bearing on their surface all the marks of being oil-paintings. These pictures have been carefully preserved in the Imperial Gallery at Vienna; and they have occasioned M. Musel of Basle to write a very learned dissertation to prove that oil-painting was practised before the time of the Brothers Van Eyck, who merely contributed to revive the art by inventing a more easy process. If it be true, that the paintings discovered in the House of Commons, which were produced in the year 1350, are executed in oil-colours, there can be no longer a doubt relative to the antiquity of the art.

There is, however, a third solution of the problem in question, and one which in my opinion, is the most probable. It has been supposed that many of the pictures of the 13th century, which were painted in water-colours, have at an after-period been covered with a coat of oil, with a view to their preservation, and that in process of time, this coat of oil has become so perfectly amalgamated with the colours, as to occasion them to be mistaken for paintings in oil. It is even supposed that this accidental mixture of oil with paint gave rise to the invention of the Brothers Van Eyck—It is to be remarked that in the pictures of the 13th century, to which I have alluded, the visages and hands of the persons represented generally appear much browner than the painter would originally have designed to make them; while on the white drapery and every other virgin colour, except green, the oil has failed to produce a similar effect. Whatever therefore may be the appearance of oil colour on this very curious portrait of Chaucer, it by no means prevents the conclusion that it was originally painted in water-colours, and that the oil has become amalgamated with the paint. Another no less probable inference might be drawn; namely that an original portrait of Chaucer painted in water-colours might have existed before 1410, the epoch, when the invention and practice of oil-painting was rapidly gaining a preference over the former; and that the immediate descendant of Chaucer caused a copy of this portrait to be made in oil-colours as better adapted to preserve the resemblance of his illustrious ancestor. This supposition exactly agrees with the appearance of the picture in question, which exhibits in its style all the marks of a painting in oil, certainly executed at the very dawn of that art about the year 1410. The inscription of Chaucer's name, coeval with the portrait, leaves no doubt in my opinion, as to the portrait being a resemblance of the form and dress of Chaucer, and it is therefore highly interesting to posterity. I have the honour to be,

Your's, &c.

JOSEPH COUNT TRUCHSESS.

Truchsessian Gallery,
Feb. 10, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING, in two periodical contemporary journals, as well as by public advertisements, that Dr. H. Wollaston is attempting to introduce spectacle-glasses of the form of a *meniscus* as a matter of novelty and improvement, in that small, but invaluable, article; I beg leave, for the information of your numerous readers, to send you the following short animadversions thereon:

A *meniscus* is that form of optical lens well resembled by a watch glass, or a portion of a glass sphere. It is one of the common figure of lenses, as given by all the writers on optics, and it is the kind that Dr. Wollaston recommended as being on a *new principle*, and the best-adapted for the purpose of sight. He says it was suggested to him from the following consideration: "Supposing an eye to be placed in the centre of any hollow globe of glass, it is plain, that objects would then be seen *perpendicularly* through its surface in every direction. Consequently the more

nearly

nearly any spectacle glass can be made to surround the eye, in the manner of a globular surface, the more nearly will every part of it be at right angles to the line of sight, the more uniform will be the power of its different parts, and the more completely will the indistinctness of lateral objects be avoided."

Now, this inference, upon a little consideration by any person ever so little acquainted with the principle of optics, will be manifestly erroneous, and quite irrelevant as to the properties of spectacle-glasses, or other lenses. By a thin, hollow, glass sphere, the rays to an eye in its centre will certainly not sensibly be refracted; and more perfectly so will be the rays from objects through a parallel or true ground plane of glass placed before the eye, but with this advantage of the plane, that a sensible thickness will occasion no refractive power, when the same, in a globe, would act like a concave lens, and somewhat diminish the appearance of objects. It is not by the geometrical shape of the lens that vision, or the purposes of instruments, are answered, but by the *refractive power*, produced entirely by the proportions of curvatures, or radii of curvatures, given to their form.

A meniscus lens is not more the segment of a globe, as implied by Dr. Wollaston, than a convex lens, but a lens, composed of the surfaces of two spheres of different radii. When the radius of the exterior curve exceeds that of the interior, it acts like a concave lens, and diminishes objects. When the radius of the exterior curve is less than that of the interior, it has the properties of a convex lens, and magnifies; but with this difference in both cases, that, having a greater surface, it produces a greater degree of aberration, both of the longitudinal and lateral kinds, and consequently more indistinctness towards its periphery than any of the other kind of lenses of the same foci and diameter. The truth of this may be seen in the optical works of *Smith, Emerson, Martin*, &c. A practical proof of this may be had by the following experiment: Take a meniscus of about four inches positive focus, and about the size of a spectacle glass, and also a common convex spectacle glass of the same focus and diameter, by night, in a room, with a lighted candle at a distance; hold them about four inches and a quarter from a white wainscot or wall, before the candle; there will be refracted to a focus thereon two bright inverted images of the flame and candle; but, about the one formed by the meniscus, there will be a small, faint, white circle of aberration, and what on the face as a spectacle-glass produces the peripheretical indistinctness of objects, and, by a candle, the prismatic colours about its flame. Such glaring objects seen obliquely must be allowed to be detrimental to the sight.

For the satisfaction of any intelligent person, I have constructed a hand-frame, consisting of a double convex, plano-convex, meniscus, and two plano-convexes together, all of the same focus, four inches, and which will afford an ocular proof of the inferiority of the meniscus to the other form for the purposes of spectacles or any other instruments. They may be viewed gratis at our manufactory, No. 30, Holborn. I have in my possession an old meniscus shaped spectacle-glass, which I can prove to have been made a great number of years. I do not therefore see upon what new principle or contrivance his Majesty's letters patent have been solicited.

The meniscus-shaped lens containing the greatest aberration of any other form, is the reason why it has been abandoned by all skilful opticians. I am, Sir,

Holborn, Your's, &c.

Feb. 14, 1804. WM. JONES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Magazine is enriched with the contributions of Aikin and Wakefield on the similies and the imitations of Homer. I do not recollect, that either of these accomplished critics has controverted the position, that no simile occurs in the first book of the Iliad. In the forty-seventh verse of that first rhapsody, the bard betrays his propensity to his favourite figure of comparison:

——ὁ δ' ἴκε νυκτὶ ἐοικώς

In the second book of Paradise Lost, Milton adopts the style and imagery of this passage of the Iliad:

"Black it stood as night,
And shook a dreadful dart."

The Grecian describes the wrath of Apollo; the British poet delineates the terrors of death.

In the three hundred and fifty-ninth verse of the first book of the Iliad, Thetis is described as ascending like mist:

——ἠύτ' ὀμίχλη·

In the seven hundred and tenth verse of the first of Paradise Lost, we read,

Anon, out of the earth a fabric huge
Rose like an exhalation.

Innumerable

Innumerable are the indirect influences of the Homeric Muse on the compositions of Milton! Would that the Iliad had been Englished by him; then would the "Tale of Troy divine" have been our's as well as the Songs of Eden! Cowper's Translation of Homer will grow mellow with age, and venerable with antiquity. He breathes the spirit of the Greek, without his fire and energy: it is Patroclus, clad in the armour, but without the spear, of Pelides. Occasionally he is instinct with the flame of the original, as in the translation of the celebrated description of Jupiter's nod:

"All around
The sovereign's everlasting head, his curls
Ambrosial shook, and the huge mountain reeled." COWPER.

Sublimity is here depicted in the agitation of inanimate nature, under the power of the divinity. In Milton, the sensation of the celestials is described, on the like occasion—3 *b. Par. L.* v. 344.

No sooner had th' Almighty ceas'd, but all
The multitude of angels, with a shout,
Loud as from numbers without number, sweet
As from blest'd voices, uttering joy, heaven rang
With jubilee, and loud Hosannahs fill'd
Th' eternal regions.

The spirit with which Achilles resigned Briseïs is full of resentment and pride. A gift which his antagonist reclaimed was unworthy his detention:

"I scorn to fight
For her, whom having giv'n, ye take away."
Iliad, 1 *b.* (COWPER's).

In like manner, in Paradise Lost, Satan exclaims,

"None left but by submission; and that word
Disdain forbids me." *Parad. Lost*, b. 4.

From Homer Milton has also derived the air of the remonstrance of Abdiel with Satan, on regal authority:

Ulysses saith to the multitude,
"One suffices, one to whom
The son of Saturn hath assign'd
The sceptre, and enforcement of the laws."
Iliad, 2 b. v. 240, &c.

And Abdiel replies to Satan:

"Shalt thou give laws to God? How far from thought
To make us less, bent rather to exalt
Our happy state, under one head more near
United. *Pared. Lost.*

I conclude with a reference to the unanimity of the British nation, in the war in which, single-handed, we are involved with the French. Our's be hereafter the praise of Abdiel:

Among innumerable false, unmoved,
Unshaken, unseduced, unterrify'd,
His loyalty he kept, his love, his zeal;
Nor number, nor example, with him wrought
To swerve from truth, or change his constant mind,
Tho' single!

Brook, Jan. 1804. W. EVANS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FROM the prevailing opinion that the Alexandrian monument, now at the British Museum, was the actual tomb of the hero of Macedon, the valuable communication of Œdipus in your last Magazine, would, no doubt, be extremely acceptable to your Readers. The classical authorities there adduced, are, perhaps, nearly the whole; to those of a later period, I beg leave to make the following addition.

The earliest traveller who has noticed the monument in question is Benjamin of Tudela, a Jewish Rabbi, who travelled to the East in the middle of the twelfth century, and has left behind him a curious narrative of his peregrinations, the veracity of which having been impugned, has been ably defended by the learned Renaudot. This traveller, speaking of Alexandria, states, that on the sea-shore there lay a monument, on which the figures of birds and other animals were sculptured, with an inscription of ancient times that no one could read. The inhabitants of the place conjectured that some king, who reigned before the flood, was buried in it. The length of the sepulchre was fifteen spans, the breadth six. It is not absolutely certain that Rabbi Benjamin is describing the monument in question, because we have still evidence to shew that there were others, and probably many, of the same kind; a circumstance that, in my humble opinion, shews the difficulty there must be in appropriating to any *one* of them the honour of containing Alexander's body, even admitting that he was buried according to Egyptian rites, which is another fact that requires verification.

Leo Africanus, who wrote an account of Africa, many parts of which he had himself visited in the fifteenth century, mentions, that, among the ruins of Alexandria, the Turks have a chapel, in which, they say, the body of Alexander is preserved, as they read in the Korân; and that great numbers of pilgrims come to visit it.

Our countryman Sandys, who visited Alexandria at the commencement of the seventeenth

seventeenth century, does not appear to have seen this monument. He describes it from Strabo; and adds, that the glass tent of Alexander remained till the time of the Saracens. The rest of his account seems to be copied from Leo Africanus.

The only remaining authority that at present occurs to me is that of the Arabian author of Lebtorik or Lobbaltarik, i.e. the Marrow of History; being an universal history of Mahometanism. This work is quoted in D'Herbelot's Biblioth. Orientale, p. 318, of the folio edition, as stating that the body of Alexander was carried to Alexandria in a coffin of gold, which his mother caused to be changed for one of marble. It must be remembered that this Arabian history is of so late a period as the sixteenth century; and that it is very improbable that Alexander's mother should have interfered on the occasion.

I desire it to be understood, that nothing is here advanced in the view to prejudice the question relating to this fine relic of antiquity, which at all events will remain a monument of the labour and ingenuity of the Egyptians, and the admiration of future ages. No one is more disposed than the present writer to see the matter fairly and liberally discussed; nor awaits with more eagerness or pleasure the dissertation of the learned and ingenious traveller alluded to in the letter of Œdipus.

I take this opportunity of noticing the handsome and satisfactory manner in which the Edinburgh Reviewer has replied to my remarks on his account of Mr. Pinkerton's Geography. Unacquainted as I was with Professor Dohm's German edition of Kæmpfer's Japan, the grounds for my enquiry, and it is presumed with good reason, were the following: Scheutzer in his title-page asserts, that he has translated from Kæmpfer's *original manuscript*. In his introduction he says, that "Sir Hans Sloane, hearing of Kæmpfer's death, and having found by his Inaugural Theses, and his Amænitates Exoticæ, that he must have brought with him into Europe many natural and artificial curiosities, desired Dr. Steigerthal, his Majesty's chief physician, in one of his journies to Hanover, to enquire what was become of them. This gentleman was so obliging as to go to Lemgow himself; and, being told that they were to be disposed of, he immediately informed Sir Hans of this circumstance, who thereupon purchased them for a considerable sum of money, together with *all* his drawings and *manuscript memoirs*: and it is owing to his care and generous assistance, that this history of Japan, *(the original High German manuscript of which was bought at the same time,)* is now first published in English."

Against these positive declarations, Professor Dohm, as we are informed, asserts that two complete copies of the work, *one* of them in the author's own hand-writing, were purchased by him from the heirs of his niece, in 1773; and that Scheutzer's translation is paraphrastical and inaccurate. Besides this, it is added, that one of the Monthly Reviewers professed to have examined the Sloanian manuscript now in the British Museum, and believed it not to be of Kæmpfer's hand-writing. All this is very strange! Where is the testimony, if any to be found, relating to the particulars of Sir H. Sloane's purchase? Was Dr. Steigerthal imposed on, or Sir Hans Sloane, or both; and did Scheutzer honestly believe that he was translating from an *original* manuscript? How far is his translation paraphrastical as to *his* original?

Perhaps *the circumstantial statement* in Professor Dohm's preface might throw further light on the matter; and it is indeed to be wished, that we had a faithful translation into English of this German edition. In the mean time, if any person in possession of the work would communicate to the Monthly Magazine such part of the preface as relates to the subject in question, he would render an acceptable piece of service to the public. The Edinburgh Reviewer *believes* there is a French translation of Dohm's edition.—*Quære*, When and where was it published?

Feb. 13, 1804. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following observation of the late Solar Eclipse was made at Carlisle.

At the beginning of the Eclipse the Sun was obscured a few minutes by a cloud, after which the air became tolerably clear, and continued so during the whole time of the observation. The passage of the Eclipse over three large and well-defined spots that were on the Sun's disk at the time, was observed; and the following is the result:

		Mean time.
		H. M. S.
Disappearance of center of 1st spot - - -	February 10.	23. 41. 29.
2d spot - - -	———	45. 48.
3d spot - - -	———	48. 55.
End of the Eclipse.	Feb. 11.	0. 53. 49.

Carlisle, Your's, &c.
February 12, 1804. W. PITT.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NO work can safely be despised which every one reads and no one forgets: on this account I hope you will indulge me by giving a place to a few strictures on Pope's "Epistle on the Characters of Women"—a production which I should otherwise be very willing to abandon to the contempt that in almost every point of view it so justly merits.

I trust I am not transported by an undue zeal for the honour of my sex, when I undertake to prove this celebrated, but outrageous, satire upon it, inconsistent with itself, with truth, and with justice, replete with false maxims, false wit, and unprovoked malignity, and equally unworthy the philosopher, the philanthropist, the man of taste, and the man of sense.

First, what can be more inconsistent than to preface an Epistle on the *Characters* of *Women* with an assertion that "most women have no character at all?" If indeed they are

"Best distinguished by black, brown, or fair,"

what remained for Pope but to throw down the pen, and borrow the pencil of his friend Jervas to introduce us to a gallery of female portraits? But this would not have gratified his spleen against a sex which nature had denied him the power to please: nor indeed did he believe it; but it had been said—it was a severe thing—a contradiction cost him nothing; and he was resolved to insert it. Before he proceeded however, it was necessary to get rid of this maxim which must otherwise have put him to silence; and skulking, as Sophistry is wont to do, behind the glittering buckler of simile, which is so serviceable in dazzling the eyes of an opponent, he glides off the field, in order to renew the attack from a directly opposite quarter. He now advances with a charge of universal inconsistency and endless caprice against our luckless sex, which he proceeds to illustrate by "instances of contrarieties in such characters as are most strongly marked, and seemingly therefore most consistent, as first in the Affected." But surely between Rufa attracting "each light gay meteor of a spark," and "Rufa studying Locke," there is no real inconsistency: the essence of affectation is, an attempt to attract admiration by pretending to be what we really are not; the very definition includes versatility, and what human being can keep clear of "contrarieties" if they are incurred simply by pursuing the same end by different means? Further, may it not be called unphilosophical to mention affectation at all among sexual characteristics? For it is neither a passion, or disposition, nor a quality or endowment of the mind, but simply a habit produced by circumstances, an adventitious garb assumed for particular purposes, and capable of adhering to any one whose marking feature is vanity.—In Silia, whose failing is insinuated with so much self-complacent flippancy, what "contrariety" is displayed but that between the same person when sober and when drunk; and surely there is nothing in *this* peculiar to the softer sex!—Papillia I would allow to be a fair instance of *feminine* caprice, could I be certain that "her amorous spark," did not partake her ennui, and long, like herself, when the honey-moon was ended, to return to the pleasures and gayeties of a town.—Of the four odiously gross portraitures which follow, I shall only observe that the "artful" character is as little to be taxed with inconsistency as the "affected," and for similar reasons; and that the three, *mutatis mutandis*, are mere servile draughts after the Whartons, the Villierses, &c. the "riddle" of whose lives he had already expatiated on in his Satires against the other sex. In fact, it was impossible for him to say stronger things of the inconsistencies of women, than he had already said of those of men; and if in one case he supposed he had discovered a key by which the deepest secrets of nature were decyphered, and all made plain, no good reason can possibly be given why he should not have applied the same key here also, instead of winding up his wondering remarks with the gracious conclusion,

"Woman and Fool are two hard things to hit,
For true no meaning puzzles more than wit."

Meekness and obstinacy, are in reality very congenial qualities, and may be found in many individuals of both sexes besides "Simo's Mate." The "vicissitude" of "mirth and opium, ratifia and tears," is a mere *physical* phenomenon, and has nothing to do with *character*, moral or intellectual.—Atossa I will allow to be a striking and spirited picture; it was drawn from an individual, and has probably a caricature likeness of her: but the *woman-hating* artist was probably not aware that, by enlarging the strong features of his original, he made them more masculine than femi-

nine. A toſſa may reſemble one paſſionate and imperious woman, with ſtrong parts and quick feelings: but as a ſatire on her ſex it loſes its force; for to how many of the other would the greater part apply with equal aptneſs? Haughty and ſelfiſh characters are certainly moſt common among thoſe who rule, how ſhould it be otherwiſe?—I am not extravagant enough to maintain, that nothing can with truth be alleged againſt woman; all that I have to ſay to *Chloe*, therefore is, that a more *conſiſtent* character was never drawn, and that apathy is not neceſſarily of the feminine gender. But our poet now forſakes his leading maxim, that "moſt women have no character at all," becauſe they are diſtinguiſhed by verſatility and inconſiſtency; which is indeed ſufficiently confuted by the very example of Chloe, who, though ſhe approaches nearer to a mere *negative* than any one he deſcribes, is yet the moſt unvarying character of the whole. A new and totally different doctrine is to be brought forwards:

"In men we various ruling paſſions find;
In women, two almoſt divide the kind;
Thoſe, only fixed, they firſt or laſt obey,
The love of pleaſure, and the love of ſway."

I believe the idea that every individual is governed by ſome one ruling paſſion, is now ſo completely exploded, that nothing need be ſaid in its confutation. But why our ſex ſhould be ſuppoſed influenced by two only, is hard to conceive: that this is not the fact, it would be eaſy to prove; ſtill eaſier would it be to ſhow that Pope himſelf did not think ſo when he brought "The frugal Crone," and "poor Narciſſa," as apt examples of two other ruling paſſions, avarice and vanity, neither of which can be reſolved, without the utmoſt violence to language, into either of the former two. In this very piece indeed, the majority of the portraitures are compoſed without any regard to this pretended axiom, and are incapable of being ſolved by it.

That "every woman is at heart a rake," is a calumny that I ſhall not ſtoop to diſprove: it could only have entered the mind of a depraved man converſant with abandoned women. Indeed to confute a writer who is continually contradicting himſelf, is but an idle taſk. To what confuſion of head, or perverſity of heart, can it be aſcribed, that, after celebrating a woman, "without one jarring atom made," (as he has elſewhere ſaid of another female) one whoſe ſex he in vain endeavours to render contemptible by a ſtroke of the moſt pitiful and *taſteleſs* flippancy, he reverts again to his old maxim, "Woman's at beſt a contradiction ſtill?" By what ſophiſtry and abſurdity too is this palpable untruth ſupported! Our "ſcorn of fools" accords ſingularly well with the love of fops of which he frequently accuſes us! "Reſerve and frankneſs, truth and art," are qualities ſo oppoſite that they can never really be predicated of the ſame perſon, whilſt "courage and ſoftneſs, modeſty and pride," are diſpoſitions congenial enough to co-exiſt without the ſlighteſt incongruity.—To literary criticiſm this Epiſtle lies peculiarly open; but that I ſpare. If I have ſucceeded in ſhowing, what I believe to be true, that the two ſexes have ſo much in common, and ſo little peculiar to each, that ſcarce a ſhaft can be aimed at one excluſively, which does not recoil upon ſome vulnerable part of human nature in general; if I have proved Pope, notwithſtanding his lofty pretenſions to morality, to philoſophy, and to good ſenſe, to have attacked our ſex with malignity, flippancy, and indecency, with injuſtice, abſurdity and inconſiſtency, I ſhall be more than ſatisfied. I believe that he who renders woman contemptible, encourages licentiouſneſs, and injures human happineſs; and this perſuaſion, excluſive of other motives, would have ſufficed to prompt me to become my ſex's champion.

I am, &c.

CAMILLA.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the ſeveral curious and very intereſting fragments of *Orphic* Poetry edited by the learned Geſner, I find, in p. 390, the following line:

"Οἶνος, τὸν φίλιον Θεὸν, Θνητοὶ τ' ἀνθρωποι."

And in the parable of Jotham, (9th Chap. of Judges) is the following text;

"And the Vine ſaid unto them, Should I leave my Wine which cheereth *God* and *Man*?"

It is well known that Clemens Alexandrinus has pointed out ſeveral lines which *Homer* appears to have copied from that *elder* ſon of the Muſes handed down to us under the name of *Orpheus*; and, after attending to the ſtriking ſimilarity both of idea and expreſſion in the two foregoing paſſages, ſome of your more learned readers will perhaps, through the channel of your Magazine, favor me with the deſired information, whether there

there is any probability that the fabled ſon of Calliope may have obtained acceſs to the Volume of the Hebrew Prophets, and ſometimes have lighted his torch at their ſacred fire.

GRÆCULUS.

Edinburgh, 10 *Jan.* 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I think every thing which concerns the riſing generation of importance to ſociety, I take the liberty, by means of your Magazine, to convey a few hints which I hope may tend to meliorate that ſtate of infancy which we ſee ſo frequently ſhortened by diſeaſe, owing to improper food in the firſt months. The method of feeding young infants with milk and water, veal-tea, and various other things in preference to the *pap* of our grandmothers—has been very much recommended by ſeveral eminent phyſicians; but I am afraid, many of my ſiſter matrons are ſtill too much under the influence of the good old nurſes, to perſevere in oppoſition to what *they* ſay muſt be the *beſt*, *becauſe* ſo many hundreds have been brought up with it, and done well—and with the beſt intentions poſſible, are as fearful of any innovation in their province, as the moſt pious biſhop on the bench. I am deſirous of earneſtly recommending from my own happy experience the adoption of barley-water and milk, in preference to every other food I have ever met with; till an infant is four months old. I muſt relate the conteſt I had with the good folks about me, and my own perſeverance, in order to illuſtrate my ſubject properly. I had preſented my huſband with three very fine children, which were fed in the good old way laid down by my nurſe. The infants were every one of them ſo ſubject to wind in the ſtomach and bowels, that it was abſolutely neceſſary to have a carminative medicine always at hand to adminiſter. I had nearly loſt them all with watery gripes, when they were about three months old. Before my confinement the fourth time, I was recommended by a friend to try the barley-water and milk. I mentioned my determination to my nurſe; ſhe aſſured me it would not be ſufficient nouriſhment, but it ſhould be made; a few days afterward I obſerved ſome rice boiling; ſhe ſaid it was neceſſary on account of the infant being too much relaxed by the barley; in another day or two ſome oatmeal was boiled, the rice was too binding. I inſiſted on the barley victuals being adhered to, but I found I could gain no ground in the argument; and I was then too helpleſs to take an active part in the management of my infant. However, when I got down ſtairs, I one afternoon heard ſomething beating in a ſaucepan, and, ſuſpecting the matter, I went out. All was ſtill—I inſiſted on ſeeing what the cook had been preparing;—when ſhe produced a pint of *very nice pap*. On my being extremely angry at her impertinence in daring to make it after my expreſs orders to the contrary; ſhe aſſured me, ſhe had regularly made the ſame quantity every day by deſire of the nurſe, who ſaid it was very wrong to try experiments on ſo young a child, and ſhe was ſure it would *die* if I were ſo inhuman as to give it ſuch poor ſtuff; beſides, the child *would tire of having the ſame food conſtantly*. I felt myſelf very much irritated at not being allowed a fair trial of the food, and immediately threw the pap away; and told them all, that the firſt perſon I ſaw make any more, I would inſtantly diſcharge from my ſervice. I attended the feeding of the child conſtantly myſelf afterwards; and had the pleaſure to obſerve that the wind and gripes never returned; the child grew up much ſtronger than the former ones, and of courſe was nurſed with leſs trouble and care. I have, ſince that, reared four more, to whom I have never given any other food whatever, till they were four months old: one of theſe had not the breaſt at all, and it proved quite ſufficient even for her. My method of making it is as follows:—To three deſert-ſpoonsfull of pearl-barley (firſt waſhed) add three pints of water, which boil up as quick as poſſible, till it is of the conſiſtence of cream; every time the child is fed, about a tea-cup full of this ſhould be made hot, and cooled with one third of new milk, increaſing the quantity of milk as the infant's ſtomach can bear it; then ſweeten it with a little moiſt ſugar. It ſhould never be heated a ſecond time, as it will curdle the milk, and by that means render it leſs nutritious. At the end of four months I begin to vary their food, by giving a ſmall boiled cuſtard made by ſtirring the yoke of one egg and a little grated ginger into ſome milk over the fire till it thickens, taking care that it does not curdle. This given by way of dinner is ſufficient for a month longer; after that, make it a little more ſubſtantial, by adding a little flour. Since I have purſued this method I have never had a carminative in my

houſe; and I am confident in ſaying, a proceſs of this kind will bring up a child for the firſt ſix months, without any thing elſe. For infants who are inclined to coſtiveneſs, the Scotch barley is preferable. I hope I may be pardoned for taking up ſo much room in your valuable Miſcellany; but as I think it the beſt publication extant for ſpreading information; and as medical treatiſes do not make a part of *every mother's library*, I thought it might be a means of making more univerſal a method, which I know is ſanctioned by the firſt phyſicians in the kingdom; and if by the preſent hints I ſhall be the means of reſcuing other infants, as I have my own, from infantile diſeaſe and weakneſs, I ſhall have no reaſon to regret my preſumption in making them public.

Nov. 6th, 1803. M. B.

For Monthly the Magazine.

TRAVELS *in* NORWAY, *by* J. C. FABRICIUS.—*Lately publiſhed at Leipſic.*

(*Continued from p.* 32, *No* III.)

BETWEEN *Agne* and *Berjett*, Mr. Fabricius was affected with a very painful ſoreneſs of his eyes. It was produced by the alternate changes between extreme heat and exceſſive cold. He continued to be afflicted by it till he came to Rœraas, where he ſucceeded in curing himſelf by the uſe of ſugar of lead diſſolved in cold water.

At *Felden*, a ſmall village on the River Glommen, our travellers found a ſmall copper-work. The ore was brought from Rœraas, to be there prepared and purified for uſe, on account of the contiguity of the river and the abundance of wood and charcoal in that place. Between 2000 and 3000 tons of copper were annually prepared there.

The ſmall-pox made, ſtill, dreadful havock in this diſtrict. The people in general continued in the unhappy practice of ſhutting up thoſe who were ill of it in very cloſe apartments, covering them up very warm, and giving them exceſſively hot drinks. Some *have* had, however, become ſenſible of the benefit of inoculation: and the pariſh-miniſters earneſtly recommended it to the people under their charge.

On the 11th of July, our travellers arrived at *Rœraas*, one of the moſt conſiderable towns in the North of Norway. It ſtands on a narrow plain, encircled with hills, ſome of which are very lofty, and are even in the midſt of ſummer covered with ſnow. The houſes of the town are of wood, and in general very ſmall. The whole population may be about 3000 ſouls. Of all Norway this diſtrict riſes the higheſt above the level of the ſea: and many rivers riſing here, deſcend in oppoſite directions to the ſea through different provinces. The climate is exceſſively cold; and even in ſummer there ſcarce paſſes a night without a fall of ſnow or hoar-froſt. No ſort of grain ripens here. Even potatoes never grow larger than the ſize of a nut; ſo ſhort is the time for their growth. They cannot be planted before St. John's day; and they muſt be taken out of the ground in the month of Auguſt. Pot-herbs are exceedingly ſcarce. The grounds about the town furniſh nothing but hay for the winter-ſubſiſtence of the cattle, which are ſent in ſummer to the Soelers. The corn is brought all from Dronthiem, the carriage coſting 1½ rixdollar per ton. Rye coſts at Rœraas, 4½ rixdollars a ton; barley 3½; oats 2½. In times of extreme ſcarcity, recourſe is had to the uſe of a very bad ſpecies of bread made from the bark of trees. It fills the ſtomach, but yields little real nouriſhment, and occaſions ſevere complaints of the ſtomach and obſtructions in the bowels. In thoſe parts which are contiguous to the confines of Sweden, corn is ſtill more ſcarce and dear; and even in the moſt favourable years, the people are there obliged to uſe bark-meal in their bread. But they uſe it in a ſmall proportion in mixture with meal from grain; and it is of courſe the leſs hurtful to the ſtomach. The bark which they put to this uſe, is that of young pines. They detach it from the tree, ſcrape off the hard exterior ſuperficies, leaving nothing but an inner bark not thicker than the blade of a knife. This they expoſe to dry ſome time in the air, and then take it to the mill. It has a ſaccharine taſte, but occaſions obſtructions in the chyliary ducts, and a loſs of appetite. Mr. Fabricius is of opinion, that the *lichens*, which the inhabitants of Iceland, after ſteeping them in hot water, uſe in a jelly with milk, would afford a much better ſupply of food to the poor Norwegians in extreme neceſſity, than that which they find in the uſe of their bark-meal. The Directors of the Mines at Rœraas have ſpared no pains nor expence to eſtabliſh ample ſtores of grain at this place. But only the workmen in their employment have the advantage of theſe. To their workmen they ſell out the grain in retail at the ſame price at which they themſelves bought it: and the workmen may have their wages in corn or money, at their own pleaſure. There are at

preſent

preſent no foreſts growing in the immediate vicinity of Rœraas. But it appears from the roots ſtill remaining, that this tract of country was in former times covered with pines and firs. The lakes near Rœraas abound in fiſhes of various ſpecies;—ſalmons, trouts, perches, graylings, &c. On the 12th of July, 1678, the Swedes beſieged Rœraas, and committed great devaſtation over this whole territory. As a defence againſt any future incurſions of the Swedes, the Government has armed the miners, and formed a corpſe under the appellation of *ſkielæufers*, or ſoldiers who run upon ſnow-ſhoes or ſkates. The ſkates or ſnow-ſhoes are made of fir, and partly covered with a piece of reindeer ſkin, that has the hair upon it. Theſe ſkates are three or four ells long: and the ſkait for the left foot is longer than that for the right. The ſkaters are the light troops of the country: they run whether on plains, or up and down hills with incredible ſwiftneſs. At no great diſtance from Rœraas, are families of genuine *Laplanders*, or, as they are there called, *Finns*. They live in tents; not ſtopping in any one place longer than they can there find nouriſhment for their cattle. They oblige their wives to act in the inferiority of ſervants. Their whole wealth conſiſts in their reindeer. Their condition of life is extremely miſerable: and yet they are very much attached to it. Some of them ſend their children to be baptized and educated in the Chriſtian religion at Rœraas. As Rœraas is not far from the borders of Sweden; its inhabitants carry on ſome ſmuggling trade with the Swedes; to whom they furniſh coffee, brandy, and other articles, in Sweden, either under prohibition or loaded with exorbitant taxes; receiving in return wrought iron and copper, peltries, caſtoreum, and ſome other articles. The *Copper mine* at Rœraas is of the greateſt importance. It was diſcovered in the year 1644, by a Laplander following ſome reindeer. His portrait is ſtill to be ſeen in the town-church. The mine long furniſhed annually 600 ton of copper. Its whole produce from 1644 to 1778 was more than twenty-two millions of rixdollars in value. The ſhares in the ſtock of the Company were in 1778, at 200 rixdollars each.—At Engan, the reſidence of Mr. Jordt, Director of the Mines, Mr. Fabricius had opportunity to obſerve the contrivance of ſpreading dung beneath the floor of the ſtalls for the cattle, to mitigate the exceſſive cold, by which theſe were liable to be affected in winter. It is remarkable, that on the heights encompaſſing the valley of Thydahlen, at the diſtance of ſomewhat more than thirty miles from Rœraas, ſome veſtiges of tillage are now to be ſeen. The inhabitants regard theſe as proofs that the climate of Norway was anciently milder than it is at preſent; for, thoſe heights are now ſo cold as to be entirely uninhabitable. They ſuppoſe, that ever ſince the depopulation of the country by peſtilence, in the fourteenth century, the climate has been continually becoming colder, and has thus hindered many parts from being repeopled, which were before abundantly inhabited. The copper-ore of Rœraas is a pyrites. It is piled in large heaps, which are left to burn for eight or ten weeks ſucceſſively. The foundery ſtands in a low ſituation contiguous to the heaps. The roaſted ore is tranſmitted by a particular paſſage from the heaps into the foundery. The foundery contains eight fuſing furnaces, and two refining furnaces, all arranged in one row. The ore is fuſed in the ſix fuſing furnaces; in the other two it is refined to black copper. The copper is not above two hours together in the refining furnace. The mines lie in a direction between north and eaſt, and at a mile's diſtance from the town of Rœraas. The moſt conſiderable of them has the name of *Storwaadſgrube*. The rock is ſchiſtus intermixed with mica, quartz, black ſchorl, and garnets. The vein of ore runs in a direction between north and ſouth.

Our travellers proceeded from Rœraas to Hoff, where they again ſaw fields in tillage. It is only on the ſides of the hills expoſed to the meridian heat of the ſun, that corn is ſown about Hoff. And, even with this advantage, the grain does not in every ſeaſon come to full ripeneſs.

July 15th, they continued their journey from Hoff to Groed. By the way they paſſed people of the country, who were driving horſes loaded with copper to Drontheim. At night, they take of the loads, tie ſmall bells to the necks of the horſes, and then allow them to feed without reſtraint among the rocks or in the woods. The drivers themſelves ſleep under the trees upon their horſe furniture. On their return from Drontheim, the horſes are loaded with corn and other commodities for conſumption at Rœraas. The payment to the carrier for himſelf and his horſe, is for each journey 1½ rixdollar.

About ſeven miles from Hoff is the mine of *Dragaaſhütte*, where about 60 tons of black copper are annually prepared. The ore is partly brought from Rœraas, partly

partly supplied from some poor and slender veins of copper which are wrought near the spot. The ore of these veins contains a mixture of sulphate of iron. The rocky strata of all the mountains in this territory consist of schistus and mica, with here and there a vein of quartz.

At some distance were seen the mountains of *Leibo*, famous in history, because almost all the Swedish army there perished of cold, on their retreat in the last war between Denmark and Sweden.

At length, Mr. Fabricius and his companion arrived at DRONTHEIM. It was without inns or furnished lodgings to let: and they had, therefore, at the first some difficulty to find the accommodation which they wanted as travellers. Drontheim had been some time before burnt to the ground; and was as yet but rising from its ashes. The new houses are of wood, but large and handsome. The streets are straight and spacious, but not well paved. It has three churches; and the cathedral is a master-piece of Gothic architecture. By the water surrounding it on almost all sides, and by a rampart where it has not that advantage, this city is tolerably protected from any hostile attack. It has also the two castles of *Christianstein* and *Munkholm*; the former standing on an eminence beside the city; the latter on an insulated rock in the midst of the harbour. North of the harbour are shallows, which secure it against an attack by sea. Munkholm Castle is used as a state-prison. The harbour and the bay into which it opens are deep and capacious, affording excellent anchoring ground, and shelter to ships from any wind that blows. All the copper of the mines of Rœraas and Mehldalen is exported by the way of Drontheim. That amounts, *communibus annis*, to 600 tons; the total value of which in money may be about 240,000 rixdollars. Most of the copper is purchased by the Dutch. A good deal of timber and salted fish is likewise exported from Drontheim. The timber goes principally to the North of England. The fishery is a branch of industry, from which this town derives large profits. Drontheim possesses not much shipping of its own; the exports and imports being mostly carried in English and Dutch vessels. The Bishop of the Diocese, his chancellor, and the staff officers of four regiments reside in Drontheim. There is no other town in all Norway that has so many and such opulent charitable institutions. Drontheim is the seat of a Royal Society, which has done much for the advancement of science, and especially by investigating the natural history of the country. Its founder was Bishop GUNNER, a man of great genius, knowledge, and zeal in scientific pursuits. Five volumes of the Memoirs and Transactions of this Society had been published in 1778. Messrs. Fabricius and Weber inspected the Society's Library and its Cabinet of Specimens of Natural History. The Cabinet consists chiefly of specimens collected by the late Bishop Gunner, and by him bequeathed to the Society. It is ill arranged: and some very valuable curiosities have been suffered to perish by neglect. The herbal contains many specimens, but those in disorder, and ill-preserved. All the rare plants of the North, which have been described by Gunner, are in it. The mineral specimens are principally copper-ores from the mines of Rœraas and Mehldahlen; and silver and iron-ores from Kungsburg. There is a large collection of shells. Among the insect specimens, there is nothing very remarkable except a variety of small crawfish preserved in spirit of wine. Those crabs are here so numerous, that it is not possible to take up a bucket of sea-water that has not some of them in it. Among the models, Mr. Fabricius observed a small threshing-machine somewhat like a fulling mill.—An excellent sort of *cheese* is prepared here and in other parts of Norway, in the following manner: The milk is skimmed and curdled; then boiled for half an hour over the fire; and, while it is boiling, constantly stirred. The caseous part by this means coagulates and subsides to the bottom. The whey is then carefully taken off. The curds are next taken out quite hot; put into moulds or *chessels*; and in these kept for two days under a press: at the end of that time, they are taken out, and put on boards to dry in a place moderately warm, and having free access of air. After a few days, when they begin to ferment, the heat is increased in order to harden the crust. The cheeses are thus kept till Autumn, then wrapped in straw, put in barrels, and deposited in the cellars, for exportation. At Rœraas, they are accustomed to put the cheeses always in the same *chessels*, and never to cleanse these: And by this means, the cheese acquires an exquisite peculiarity of taste for which it is much valued by connoisseurs. This *Old Cheese of the North*, when good, is of a brown colour, is brittle, yet easily cut into thin slices, has a strong smell, and a very agreeable taste. It is wholesome, favourable to digestion, and in the estima-

tion

tion of the people of the country, a ſpecific remedy for certain complaints. A ſpecies of cheeſe called *Wyſſe Smær Oſt* is prepared here from whey; and another ſort named *Kuage-Oſt* is made of butter-milk. There is a ſugar-work at Drontheim, large, and in a thriving ſtate of of manufacture and trade. In Angel's Orphan-houſe, ſixty orphan children are brought up from eight to ſixteen years of age, and are educated in reading, writing, and the principles of religion. Mr. Angel was alſo the founder of an hoſpital for old women in which ſixteen are entertained at an allowance of 48 rix-dollars annually for each of them. The hoſpital is a ſtone edifice, and was built at an expence of 16,000 rixdollars. Milk is here curdled by pouring a ſmall portion of it quite hot upon the leaves of the plant *pinguicula vulgaris*. It becomes thus curdled and viſcid, and diſagreeable to the taſte; but acquires at the ſame time the quality of coagulating other milk. It is preſerved for uſe, and ſo employed in ſmall portions whenever cheeſe is made. It has the name of *Tate*. Inſtead of vinegar, the inhabitants of Drontheim uſe ſour whey; giving it the name of *Syra*. The water of Drontheim is not very agreeable for drinking.

(To be Continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a late collection of Britiſh plants, formed by the late Mr. Weighell of Sunderland, A. L. S. were two ſpecimens of plants never hitherto conſidered indigenous, whoſe real claim to a place in the Britiſh Flora it would be well worth the attention of any northern botaniſt to aſcertain. The plants I allude to are the *Plantago uniflora*, found intermixed with the *P. maritima*, near Sunderland; and the *Scheuchzeria paluſtris*, found amongſt ſome *Carices* in a boggy ground near Hilton Dean. It is poſſible that theſe plants might have been only naturalized with ſeveral others introduced by ballaſt, of which a large liſt diſcovered by Mr. Weighell, on and about the ballaſt hills in the vicinity of Sunderland, is inſerted in the "Plantæ rariores Agri Dunelmenſis," publiſhed, ſome time ſince, by Mr. Robſon, of Darlington, A. L. S. introductory to a more complete Flora of that County. It is certain that no county, from the copiouſneſs of its habitats of rarer plants, and naturalized ſpecies, as well as its rich collection of Cryptogamia, eſpecially of Lichens and Fuci, could afford a more extenſive or important Flora. The completion of this deſideratum would be conſiderably aided by a collection of the native plants of Northumberland and Durham, now forming under the direction of a Mr. Winch of Newcaſtle, for the Literary and Philoſophical Society of that town. Should no ſuch work be already in agitation, a plan has been digeſted, if ſufficient materials could be obtained from ſeveral botanical gentlemen whoſe local ſituation peculiarly enables them to afford them, for forming, under the title of a Flora Borealis, a complete hiſtory of the vegetable productions of the four Northern Counties of England. And it is not, perhaps, too much to premiſe, that, ſhould ſufficient encouragement be given to ſuch a plan, whenever effectually undertaken, ſeveral very important acquiſitions to the Britiſh Flora would be the reſult of an accurate inveſtigation of this diſtrict. The counties of Weſtmoreland and Cumberland have already afforded many additions to our National Flora; and that of Northumberland, which has been, perhaps, leſs explored than any other in the kingdom, is preſumed to contain much intereſting matter for the attention of the botanical enquirer. In a future letter I may enter more largely upon the objects of ſuch an undertaking, and detail the means by which it would be moſt ſucceſsfully effected.

R. H. C.

January, 1804.

Errata.—In my laſt letter, vol. xvi. p. 532. line 22. for Bell's read Hull's Britiſh Flora. Page 533. line 6. for Wiggen read Wiggers, &c.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the valuable, though neglected, relics of antiquity, furniſhed by the neighbourhood of London, I think I may include ST. ALBANS. A year ago I paid it a ſhort viſit with a friend; and as our walk included other objects of curious reſearch, I venture to communicate the particulars:

We ſat off from London December 26, 1802, upon the road to Hoddeſdon, whoſe courſe is nearly parallel with the Roman Military Way, ſince called *Ermin-ſtreet*. The *Hermen*, or *Ermin-ſtreet*, came from the Sea ſide, in Suſſex, by Stane-ſtreet, Croydon, and Streatham, paſſed the Thames at the termination of a ſtreet in the parish of St. Mary Overy, ſtill called Stone or Stoney-ſtreet, and branched off on the oppoſite ſhore to Biſhop-Gate. It afterward ran by the priory of St. Mary

Spital, to Kingſland, which its indiſtinct remains leave upon the eaſt by Kingſland-green, and may be traced here and there among the green lanes that lead to Enfield.

The firſt object which raiſed our curioſity was Waltham-croſs, a memorial not only of Edward the firſt's affection for his queen, but of his intellectual reliſh for the arts. It was about the period of this erection that the arts of elegance took a new turn, owing, perhaps, to the improvements which Edward had witneſſed in Italy while returning from the Holy Land. Certain it is that he employed Italian artiſts; who ſeem to have communicated to us much of that elegant taſte which was ſoon after ſo conſpicuouſly ſhewn in all our Gothic churches. The croſs at Waltham has never received juſtice from the graver: the ſculpture of the figures round it deſerves the higheſt panegyric, and might fairly occupy the attention of one or other of our beſt artiſts to advantage. Time and adventitious circumſtances have ſadly corroded its original beauty; and a few years will very probably complete its ruin.

In Cheſhunt, to the right of the road, we ſaw the ſtables which formerly belonged to Theobalds; they are of red brick, and, as a lumbering erection of the time of James the Firſt, may be called handſome. The evening drawing in before we got to Hoddeſdon, our obſervations for that day were at an end: but the next morning we left the high-road toward Stanſtead Abbot, and viſited the once celebrated ſcene of the Rye-houſe Plot.

The Rye, for ſo it is termed by the inhabitants about it, was one of the earlieſt and moſt curious brick manſions in the kingdom. In the thirty-fourth of Henry the Sixth, Sir Andrew Ogard and others obtained the royal licence, not only to impark the manor, but to erect a caſtle with battlements and loop-holes, and to have free warren there, and in the Vills of Stanſtead, Amwell, Hoddeſdon, Ware, and Wideford. Of this manſion, the gate-houſe, where the plot was to have been executed, in the time of Charles the Second, is the only relic. It has a chimney ſingularly wreathed, and in the ſpandrils of the gate are the arms of Ogard, a mullet with ſupporters and creſt. The drawbridge and the moat appear to have been almoſt deſtroyed together; and the whole has been appropriated for many years to the reception of the poor of Stanſtead Abbot. Of Sir Andrew Ogard, the builder, little more is known than that, in 1447, he was an executor to the will of John Duke of Bedford, Regent of France. The Rye, as an early inſtance of the brick manſion, is, I believe, only exceeded in antiquity by the caſtle of Hurſtmonceaux in Suſſex.

Hence we proceeded, by the brink of the Ware-river, to Stanſtead-Thele, and thence, in front of Great Amwell, to Ware, a town filled with millers and malt-houſes, and the abundance of water in whoſe neighbourhood ſeems to have furniſhed that uſeful project in the days of James the firſt, of conveying a New River to London.

About half a mile from Ware, on one ſide the road that leads to Hertford, lies the ſource of the New River. The ſpring it ariſes from is railed round, and forms a baſon of about thirty yards in diameter; the ſtream that leaves it has little rapidity of motion, but is greatly increaſed at a ſhort diſtance by the channel that joins it from the Lea, and which undoubtedly furniſhes a large portion of its water. The place where it is ſituated is called Amwell Parva; and weſt of the ſpring is a pillar with the following inſcriptions:

Eaſt Side.
"This
Belongs to
New River
Company:
178 Feet.
CHADWELL
SPRING."

South Side.
"43
Feet
Conveyed
40
Miles."

Weſt Side.
"This
Belongs to
the ſaid
Company
270 Feet.
REPAIRED
1728."

North Side.
"629
Feet.
OPENED
1608."

Having examined the ſource of the New River, we went on to Hertford; nigh the entrance of which ſtands the nurſery to Chriſt's Hoſpital in London: it contained, at the time of our viſit, 333 boys, is healthily ſituated, and in its general appearance is ſomewhat like Bancroft's

croft's Alms-houſes, in the neighbourhood of Bow. Hertford had once five churches, which are now reduced to two; and when its caſtle was a palace of reſort, it was a place of far more conſequence than at preſent. A ſhort diſtance farther in the town we enquired for the priory, founded here for Benedictine nuns, in 1093, by Ralph de Limeſie, as a cell ſubordinate to the abbey of St. Albans. Not a fragment of its ruins could be ſeen. It has only left its name to the farm that has ariſen on the ſite. Having turned upon the road to Hatfield, we found the caſtle cloſe upon our right; which appears to have been of conſequence even earlier than the Norman Conqueſt. At the cloſe of John's reign it was beſieged by Louis, the Dauphin, who came over to aſſiſt the barons, and who did not take it till he had ſuffered conſiderable loſs. In the time of Edward the Third, John, king of France, and David, king of Scotland, were kept priſoners here together. It is memorable alſo as the place which Edward the Third granted to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, as an habitation ſuited to his quality, and where his ſon, Henry IV. kept his court at Richard the ſecond's depoſition. Henry VI. kept his Eaſter here in 1429, and his queen, Margaret of Anjou, was jointured with it. The area of the caſtle ſeems never to have been extenſive, and little of the *very old* building, except the wall of fortification, appears; the caſtle as it is now inhabited ſeems hardly older than the time of Edward the Third, and has probably loſt much of its ancient grandeur by being adapted to convenience. The Mount on the weſtern ſide has crumbled materially away. It was fitted up as a manſion-houſe by the Harringtons or Coopers, and, till the cloſe of laſt year, was inhabited by Lord Hilſborough. The walls of the fortification are beautifully ſhrowded with ivy.

We now continued our route to Hatfield, and at the diſtance of about five miles took the fields, through Lord Saliſbury's Park, to Hatfield-houſe. Biſhop's Hatfield appears to have been ſo called from its having anciently belonged to the See of Ely. In later times the kings of England reſided here, on a ſpot where, in the time of James the Firſt, Sir Robert Cecil, Lord Saliſbury, built the preſent manſion, of red-brick and ſtone. It was here that Edward the Sixth received the greater part of his education, and Queen Elizabeth paſt the latter part of her ſiſter's cruel reign; and it is ſingular that both Edward and Elizabeth were taken hence on their acceſſion to the throne. At a ſubſequent period it was one of the hoſpitable priſons of Mary Queen of Scots, of whom two portraits, (one genuine, 1578), are yet remaining. Lord Saliſbury has alſo a portrait of Charles the firſt in the dreſs in which he went to Spain.

In the road from Hatfield to St. Albans we paſſed Wood-ſide, where, in 1455, the firſt blood was ſpilt in the fatal quarrel of the Roſes; the battle was fought on the 22d of May; the Yorkiſts were ſuperior, and, without ſuffering any conſiderable loſs, ſlew five thouſand of their enemies. It need hardly be added, that this fight, in which Henry the Sixth was made priſoner, was the firſt of thirteen battles.

Having reached St. Albans, we reſted for the evening, and in the morning viſited the abbey. At the eaſt end ſtands the old cloiſter, one corner of which is now occupied by the free-ſchool. Nigh the ſmall ſouth entrance, is the back part of the tomb of Humphrey the good Duke of Glouceſter; next to it that of Whetamſtead, the learned abbot of St. Albans, with rebuſſes of wheat-ears; and adjoining, the tomb of Abbot Ramrege. The front of Duke Humphrey's tomb is in a chapel behind the high altar, in the middle of which are ſhewn the marks of four pillars, which ſupported St. Alban's ſhrine. On one ſide, is the entrance to Duke Humphrey's vault, into which we went, and examined the bones remaining in the coffin. He appears to have been wrapped in lead, and afterwards incloſed in a rude caſe of wood. The entrance was diſcovered early in the laſt century; and at that time a great part of the body was entire. The admiſſion of the air, however, had a deſtructive effect; and the very pickle the body was then found in, is now dried to a kind of ſoft muddy conſiſtence. From the bones we conjectured him to have been a well-made man, above, rather than below, the middle ſize. In a ſort of Theſaurarium, on the north ſide, we were ſhown a piece of ſmall black and white teſſellated Roman pavement, found in the church, and another, of coarſe red and white tile, from the pariſh of St. Martin. The ſcreen of the high altar is very rich, and was probably erected early in the fifteenth century.

The lower part of the choir of the church, on the north ſide, has four rich pointed arches, joined toward the eaſt by five others, rude and ſemi-circular. The pillars on the oppoſite ſide ſupport none but pointed arches. Againſt the upper pillar on the north ſide is an obliterated

painting; what remains appears to repreſent God the Father, with the *nimbus* round the head, and at a diſtance from it the ſemi-arc of the rainbow; and below, apparently, the figure of an abbot, with another which we could not underſtand. Over one of the arches, by the north tranſept, is the portrait of King Offa upon the wall; but not older than three hundred years. What, in ſome of the Plans, is called the old font, in the choir, is nothing more than a *piſcina*, intended to carry off whatever might remain of the conſecrated elements; and which, no doubt, indicates the ſite of an ancient altar. A ſmall room at the upper end of the ſouth tranſept has a number of very curious ſemicircular arches—probably the chapter-room. The choir, with St. Alban's chapel behind it, the north and ſouth tranſepts, and part of the nave, as far as the ſcreen, were, I believe, built by Paul, the fourteenth abbot, in 1076, with red bricks, which made the whole appear of ſo rude a workmanſhip. When theſe materials failed, ſtone was introduced, and the ſtyle improved; till in 1115, the church was completely built, and conſecrated. Warinus, the twentieth abbot, left an hundred marks to rebuild the weſt end of the abbey. And the ſcreen of the chapel and altar of St. Cuthbert, acroſs the nave, were built by Abbot Richard, between 1097 and 1119; although, throughout the interior, a judicious eye will diſcover an hundred improvements ſubſequent to the general building.

Nigh the weſt end of the nave, ſtands the ancient gate-houſe, for the abbey's defence, now the only remains of the monaſtery, the ſigns of whoſe foundations are clearly ſeen in the field between the abbey and Old Verulam.

Having croſſed to the mill upon the Colne, we paſſed on the *agger*, which Dr. Stukely ſays was made from the ruins of the ancient town, to the north-eaſt point of Verulam, where the fineſt fragment of the wall ſtill remains, with a triple courſe of Roman bricks among the flints that compoſe it. Upon the field directly in front of this wall, ſtood the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, built by Abbot Ulfinus. We now traced the fragments of the wall, in many places very large, along the eaſtern ſide of the old town, accompanied by a very fine and perfect foſs; which, at the turn to the ſouthern ſide, is, for ſome hundred yards, doubled. The outermoſt of theſe laſt was ſuppoſed by Dr. Stukeley to have been the only fence of the firſt city, which Boadicea deſtroyed before the walls were built; and theſe reduced the whole into a ſquarer form. The foſs becomes again ſingle upon the ſpot where the Watling-ſtreet falls into the Hempſtead road. Along the ſouthern ſide the remains of the wall are crowned by an hedge, but the whole has in one or two places yielded to the plough. On theſe ſpots, by the aſſiſtance of a ſhower of rain, which fell the overnight, we picked up many little fragments of pottery, evidently Roman, which appeared ſcattered over the ploughed land in great abundance. The particular ſpot where theſe remains ſeemed moſt numerous was the field on the eaſt ſide of the road to Hempſtead.

Leaving the Watling-ſtreet, we puſhed forward in the foſs, every now and then obſerving the Roman wall within the hedge, till we came to a large and bold unſheltered fragment, called by the country people, from its vicinity to Gorhambury, Gorham-block; this, likewiſe, exhibits the triple courſe of Roman bricks. Here the fortifications of Verulam, forming three ſides of a figure nearly ſquare, ſeemed to end. Dr. Stukeley's map, made in the year 1721, and publiſhed by the Antiquary Society, gives a line where the ancient wall may be ſuppoſed to have continued through the meadows on the oppoſite ſide of the Gorhambury road; and here it is but juſtice to own, that we met with more than one workman, who aſſured us that in the meadows juſt mentioned they had ſeveral times diſcovered the foundations of the wall in its continuance from Gorham-block. Hence extending our walk by the ancient boundaries, we left St. Michael's church to our right, till we had paſſed the ſpot where once ſtood St. Germain's chapel, a little beyond which we again met with the fine fragment of the wall we had ſet out from. Above where the chapel of St. Germain ſtood, are, one beyond the other, the remains of two Roman roads or ſtreets; the *dorſum* of each of which may be traced by the gravel and materials. The *Veſtigia* and *Cavitas*, mentioned by Dr. Stukeley, near the ſouth-eaſt extremity of Verulam, are ſtill remaining, though they probably receive continual injury from the plough. In our return from Gorham-block, juſt below St. Michaels, we ſaw, to our left, Kingſbury, which, as Mr. Gough ſays, in Camden, ſhews conſiderable earthworks on the north and eaſt ſide, the latter double-trenched. Beyond Kingſbury lie the

the Oiſter-hills; but neither theſe nor Kingſbury could we viſit. But returning to the mill in the valley between the abbey and the old town, we croſſed the fields to the remains of Sopewell Nunnery. Our converſation chiefly turned upon the amazing ſtrength which ancient Verulam poſſeſſed, and on the heroic valour of the Britiſh Queen, Boadicea, who had courage to attack, and the fortune to conquer, ſuch a ſtrong town, when defended even by Roman veterans. The converſation, on a ſpot ſo intereſting, helped us on our road to Sopewell. This nunnery was founded about 1140, by Geoffrey, abbot of St. Albans. Its ruins are not very conſiderable, and in themſelves by no means picturesque, having little but the ſkeletons of a few old windows. In the chapel of this houſe Henry the eighth is ſaid to have been married to Anne Boleyn; and it was the ſpot afterwards inhabited by Nell Gwyn. The wall which once ſurrounded the adjoining grounds, and reaches to the London road, was erected by Sir Richard Lee, to whom the ſite of the monaſtery had been granted by Henry the eighth. The ruins are of brick and flint. From Sopewell we returned to dinner at St. Albans, and afterwards took another walk to Verulam.

Verulam is believed by moſt writers to have been the town of Caſſivellaun attacked by Cæſar. The town which Cæſar took was fortified with fens and woods; and the fenny condition of St. Albans, till 950, when the mire in the meadows, already mentioned, was dried up by Abbot Ælfric, is well known. The Britiſh coin mentioned by Camden, with an horſe and TASCIA, or tax, on one ſide, and VER upon the other, is not improbably referred hereto; and it receives countenance from a unique coin of the ſame period lately in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Clayton Cracherode, which had, on one ſide, the figure of a bull, and on the other, at full length, VERLAMIO.

London, at the time we are ſpeaking of, was not ſo conſiderable as Verulam, though both towns are ſpoken of as remarkable places in the reign of Nero. And Tacitus, who gives an account of the revolting Britons under Boadicea, in the year 61, particularly mentions the ſlaughter of no leſs than 70,000 at London and Verulamium. Verulam is called a *municipium*; and of London he ſays, that it was famous for trade and navigation, though not honoured with the name of a colony. By this hint in Tacitus, Verulam appears to have been the more ancient of the two, and, in Cæſar's time, was, very probably, the moſt flouriſhing place. Camden thought that the name of Caſſii, a body of Caſſivellaun's ſubjects, was ſtill retained in *Caiſho* hundred, in which Verulam is ſituated. Ptolemy, the geographer, calls it *Urolanium*.

The only object which remained to attract our notice on the road to town was the pillar near Gladeſmere heath, by Hadley. It was erected by Sir Jeremy Sambrooke, in 1740; and commemorates the ſecond battle which was fought in this neighbourhood between the Yorkiſts and Lancaſtrians. J.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS much entertained with Nicholai's Memoir on the Appearance of Spectres, which is publiſhed in the 23d number of Mr. Nicholſon's Journal; and as many people are pleaſed with the marvellous, I lent it to ſome of my friends. A lady, on returning the book, informed me that ſhe ſaw nothing extraordinary in Nicholai's relation, that ſhe herſelf had ſeen phantoms of this kind, ſome of which ſhe ſtill remembered. At one time, when confined by ill health, ſhe ſaw three old women dancing before her, in ſuch a manner as cauſed her to laugh very heartily, and to aſk her attendants if they did not ſee the ſame extraordinary ſpectacle. Theſe phantoms were ſucceeded by feſtoons of the moſt beautiful flowers, which appeared to be cut out of ſnow-white ivory, in the moſt exquiſite manner: but theſe ſpectres ſhe knew at the time to be nothing more than the effects either of diſeaſe or of a camphorated medicine which ſhe had taken. A phyſician, who had ſeen Nicholai's Memoir on Spectres, told me very gravely, that he ſaw nothing in it that was new to him; for it is a matter commonly known to gentlemen in the practice of medicine, that ſick people frequently ſee phantoms of this deſcription.

Hence it appears, that the ſpectres occaſioned by diſeaſe are nothing more than waking dreams, and have no more connection with the known laws of optics, than the phantoms which we ſee in a profound ſleep.

I am, Sir,
Your's, &c.
21ſt Dec. 1803. Z. W.

THE POPULATION ACT.

As the results of the late Act for ascertaining the Population of Great Britain have not yet appeared before the Public in any form, except in the volumes printed by order of the House of Commons, of which no more were taken off than supplied the Members of both Houses, and certain Officers of State, we propose to present the whole of those results to the Readers of the Monthly Magazine.

COUNTY OF DEVON.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.		TOTAL OF PERSONS.
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Males.	Females.	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	
HUNDRED OF							
Axminster	2,651	2,211	5,014	5,554	4,031	2,807	10,568
Bampton	1,112	1,212	2,625	3,007	1,988	1,971	5,632
Black Torrington	2,346	2,586	6,387	7,011	7,124	1,385	13,398
Braunton	2,440	2,797	5,868	7,509	3,920	1,515	13,377
Budleigh	3,108	3,342	7,174	8,698	6,394	2,889	15,872
Clifton	581	604	1,273	1,288	1,770	263	2,561
Coleridge	2,470	3,335	6,989	8,285	3,544	2,037	15,274
Colyton	1,036	1,203	2,807	3,078	1,455	482	5,885
Crediton	1,993	2,047	4,525	5 567	3,289	4,520	10,092
Emmington	1,339	1,464	3,729	4,142	2,414	1,415	7,871
Exminster	2,260	2,564	5,157	6,064	2,829	1,221	11,221
Fremington	1,141	1,285	3,045	3,447	2,242	564	6,492
Halberton	458	500	1,168	1.286	1,135	445	2,454
Hartland	617	663	1,617	1,812	1,332	259	3,429
Hayridge	2,123	2,376	5,321	5,707	3,145	2,333	11,028
Haytor	2,978	3,696	7,886	9,836	4,708	2,823	17,722
Hemiock	1,082	1,233	2,348	2,692	1,365	1,608	5,035
Liiton	1,331	1,568	4,025	3,928	2,376	482	7,953
Moulton, South	1,907	2,050	5 432	6,318	4,017	3,345	11,750
Ottery, St. Mary	513	546	1,174	1,241	1,530	645	2,415
Plympton	1,149	1,382	3,240	3,474	1,360	622	6,714
Roborough	1,267	1,453	3,863	3,961	2,968	614	7,824
Shebbear	2,594	2,707	6,670	7,665	5,504	979	14,335
Sherwill	578	620	1,490	1,651	1,486	300	3,141
Stanborough	1,785	1 996	5,236	5,504	3,985	2,524	10,740
Taviftock	641	981	1,905	2,485	973	775	4,390
Tawton, North, and Winckley	1,955	2,160	5,032	5,786	4,721	2,241	10,818
Teinbridge	1,950	2,292	5,149	5,988	2,877	1,700	11,137
Tiverton	1,344	1,538	3,368	3,857	1,424	1,743	7,225
Witheridge	1,373	1,455	3,612	3,758	2,677	668	7,370
Wonford	3,344	3,926	8,777	9,895	6,579	3,846	18,672
CITY OF							
Exeter and County of the same	2,692	3,947	7,314	10,084	183	4,513	17,398
TOWN OF							
Plymouth and Suburbs	4,44	10,708	18,016	25,178	863	7,303	43,194
Exeter Gaol	—	—	9	5	—	—	14
	57,955	72,559	157,240	185,761	96,208	60,844	343,001

COUNTY

COUNTY OF DORSET.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.		TOTAL OF PERSONS.
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Males.	Females.	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	
DIVISION OF							
Blandford	2,875	3,169	6,848	7,417	3,975	2,144	14,265
Bridport	3,432	4,009	9,382	10,548	5,430	5,319	19,930
Dorchester	2,691	2,099	6,781	7,383	4,390	1,538	14,164
Shafton	4,478	4,853	10,713	12,174	6,325	2,795	22,887
Sherborne	4,172	4,996	10,668	11,945	7,679	3,916	22,613
TOWN OF							
Blandford	405	405	1,028	1,298	97	471	2,326
Bridport	287	526	1,360	1,757	—	3,006	3,117
Dorchester	344	515	1,078	1,324	68	729	2,402
Lyme Regis	265	327	618	833	76	534	1,451
Poole	949	1,460	2,091	2,670	—	608	4,761
Shaftsbury	502	567	863	1,296	44	396	2,159
Wareham	378	383	777	850	113	202	1,627
Weymouth	659	837	1,460	2,157	7	601	3,617
	21,437	24,142	53,667	61,652	28,204	22,259	115,319

COUNTY OF DURHAM.

Chester Ward, Three Divisions	10,033	14,287	28,232	31,807	3,962	9,729	60,039
Darlington Ditto, Three Divisions	6,740	8,166	17,478	18,842	6,480	5,442	36,320
Easington ditto, Two Divisions	3,439	4,616	9,403	10,009	2,409	3,507	19,412
Stockton ditto, Two divisions	2,980	3,520	7,018	8,045	3,224	2,893	15,093
Islandshire	947	1,509	2,767	3,404	614	593	6,171
Norhamshire	667	709	1,621	1,763	1,251	470	3,384
CITY AND TOWN OF							
Durham	1,024	1,930	3,319	4,211	252	1,143	7,530
TOWN OF							
Sunderland	1,365	3,372	4,902	7,510	25	1,431	12,412
	27,195	38,109	74,770	85,591	18,217	25,208	160,361

COUNTY

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR, Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many Families occupied.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	TOTAL OF PERSONS.
HUNDRED OF							
Barnſtaple	1,361	1,770	4,664	4,573	3,345	503	9,237
Becontree	2,572	4,348	9,999	10,887	3,197	1,811	20,866
Chafford	1,145	1,548	3,687	3,491	1,775	647	7,178
Chelmsford	3,936	3,746	9,740	9,839	4,768	2,406	19,579
Clavering	456	565	1,270	1,289	976	124	2,559
Dangie	1,181	1,429	3,961	3,475	3,020	605	7,436
Dunmow	1,847	2,466	5,067	5,021	4,782	1,202	10,088
Freſhwell	946	1,034	2,658	2,686	1,304	399	5,346
Harlow	1,160	1,325	3,336	3,198	1,527	520	6,534
Hinckford	5,510	6,591	14,742	16,045	7,865	5,489	30,785
Lexden	2,836	3,327	7,808	8,190	4,069	1,242	15,998
Ongar	1,612	2,059	5,156	5,126	2,965	671	10,282
Rochford	1,435	1,718	4,950	4,320	3,375	757	9,279
Tendring	2,221	2,964	7,527	7,476	11,811	2,430	15,003
Thurſtable	623	818	2,028	1,923	1,217	381	3,951
Uttleſford	1,682	2,125	4,840	5,003	3,113	662	9,843
Waltham	1,091	1,255	3,087	3,196	1,010	748	6,285
Winſtree	504	609	1,694	1,429	731	134	3,123
Witham	1,604	1,765	4,185	4,353	2,058	815	8,538
TOWN OF							
Colcheſter	1,959	2,829	5,012	6,508	741	2,154	11,520
Harwich	487	664	1,090	1,671	105	322	2,761
Malden	439	513	1.141	1,217	126	309	2,358
Saffron Walden	657	688	1,491	1,690	456	367	3,181
LIBERTY OF							
Havering	806	890	2,225	2,475	838	587	4,698
	38,371	46,784	111,356	115,081	65,174	25,283	226,437

For the Monthly Magazine.

CANTABRIGIANA.

No. CXLI.—BOND *of* UNION *between* KING'S-COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, *and* WILLIAM OF WICKHAM'S, OXFORD.

THE following is a Bond of Union formed between King's College, Cambridge, and Eton School, founded by King Henry VI. on one ſide; and William of Wickham's, Oxford, and Winchester College, founded by William of Wickham, Biſhop of Winchester, on the other.

We copy it, as being a ſingularity, from a MS. Account of the foundation and laws of Eton School, in the Britiſh Muſeum.

"Concordia amicabilis ſive Compoſitio Collegiorum Regalium Cantabrigiæ & Etonæ, & Wicchamicorum, Oxon, et prope Winton. Jul. 1^ma^, A. D. M.CCCC.LXIV."

[After particulariſing the joint intereſt which they are to take in lawſuits, &c. it goes on thus:]

"Promittimus inſuper nos præpoſiti, cuſtodes, ſocii, ac ſcholares omnes et ſinguli collegiorum prædictorum, et ad hoc nos et ſucceſſores noſtros quoſcunque efficaciter obligamus, quod conſilia, favores, et auxilia hujusmodi, ſicut et prout, ac quoties opus fuerit, & ſuper his, ſeu ad ea congrui requiſiti fuerimus, ſeu requiſiti fuerint, alterutrim impendemus, et impendent

impendent, ad quod nos invicem præsentis nostri consensus et promissi vigore, ac in virtute sacramenti, per singulos nostrum dictis collegiis seu eorum alicui singulariter præstiti, seu præstandi, volumus nos arctius teneri; ut sic dicta collegia mutua se gaudeant defensione munita, quæ in nomine conformitas et (annuente Domino) mutuæ ac perpetuæ charitatis, integritas decorabunt; nolentes, quod aliquis de collegiis supradictis prætextu alicujus laboris seu favoris impensi, in casibus hujusmodi, quicquam præter expensas rationabiles ac necessarias exigat quovismodo."

CXLII.—MR. CRADOC'S EURIPIDES.

Mr. Cradoc, formerly of Emanuel, and now of Gumly-hall, in Leicestershire, a gentleman of much classical taste, and who possesses a very curious and valuable library, has John Milton's copy of Euripides. Milton, though in some respects an undutiful son, is still a favourite with *alma mater*, (as froward children are sometimes darlings with fond mothers;) and Euripides is known to have been the favourite Greek bard of Milton: a short account, therefore, of this literary curiosity will not be out of place. We acknowledge our obligations to Mr. Cradoc for his condescension in indulging us with the perusal of these volumes.

The edition is that of Paulus Stephanus, in two volumes, printed in 1602, containing the old Scholia, and the comments of more modern critics. Prefixed to it, in Milton's handwriting, is "John Milton, pre. 12s. 6d. 1634;" and in the hand-writing of Dr. Birch, whose property it was before it came into the hands of the present possessor, a short account, intimating that it had formerly been Dr. Hare's.

This, at least, may be collected from these volumes, that Milton had read his author throughout, text, notes, and comments, with great attention and much critical skill; the margin being marked with amendments of the text, improvements of the Latin translation, and some corrections more immediately in reference to the metre. The notes, indeed, are not very numerous, but are of sufficient consequence to give a character to the volumes, and to have justified Joshua Barnes, who had perused them, in reckoning Milton among the critics to whom his edition is indebted. It may be, therefore, thought by some, that Dr. Johnson, who had just seen them, spoke not sufficiently like a critic in saying "The margin is sometimes noted, but I found nothing remarkable."

Joshua Barnes, when he adopts Milton's readings or notes, generally acknowledges them; but one or two remarkably good readings have been adopted, unacknowledged by that editor, as hath been noticed by Mr. Joddrell, and pointed out to us by a learned person particularly conversant in Euripides.

The notes are in Milton's hand-writing, (with the exception of two or three, which seem in another hand, and to have been written since the time of Milton.) There are also various marks, designed to point out striking passages, probably for imitation.

CXLIII.—TRANSLATION *of a* LATIN ODE *of* GRAY'S.

We have few more pleasing and elegant works than Mason's Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Gray. The following Latin lines are extracted from it, for the sake of accompanying them with an original translation; which, though far inferior to the Latin, may, probably, be read with indulgence, though not with approbation, by the English reader. The merit of this elegant ode consists in its calm seriousness, and in its adaptation to the history, as well as scenery, of the place.* The long parenthesis, however, in a larger poem, would have been no beauty, and in so small a one is a blemish. This blemish we have guarded against in the translation.

Oh! tu, feveri Religio loci,
Quocunque gaudes nomine (non leve
Nativa nam certe fluenta
Numen habet, veteresq: sylvas;

Præsentiorem et conspicimus Deum
Per invias rupes, fera per juga,
Clivosq: præruptos, sonantes
Inter aquas, nemorumq: noctem;

Quam si repostus sub trabe citrea
Fulgeret auro, et Phidiacâ manu)
Salve vocanti rite, fessо et
Da placidam juveni quietem.

Quod si invidendis sedibus, et fruî
Fortuna sacrâ lege silentii
Vetat volentem, me reforbens
In medios violenta fluctus,

Saltem remoto des, pater, angulo
Horas senectæ ducere liberas,
Tutumq: vulgari tumultu
Surripias hominumq: curis.

Translation:

Thou Genius of this awful place,
—Whate'er, unknown to me, thy name—
Thee 'mid thy native streams I trace,
Thee do these ancient woods proclaim!

* La Grande Chartreuse.

Ah!

Ah! more I feel thy influence round,
'Mid pathleſs rocks, and mountains rude,
And all yon deep opake of wood,
And falling waters' ſolemn ſound,
Than if enſhrin'd aloft I ſaw thee ſtand,
Glittering in robes of gold, and ſhap'd by Phidias' hand.

Oh! might my prayer be heard! might I,
Faint ev'n in youth, here fix my ſeat!
But, if too cruel Fate deny,
In ſcenes ſo bleſt, a ſoft retreat;
If ſtill ingulpht in life's rude wave,
Its boiſterings I muſt vainly brave,
Oh! might! find in peaceful age
Some corner for a hermitage:
There ſteal from human cares and vulgar ſtrife!
In freedom there enjoy the waning hour of life.

CXLIV.—TRIPOS POEM *on* MAPS.

In our laſt number we noticed the picture-gallery in Emanuel College. It would occupy too much room, and encroach too much on the original plan of this work, to notice all the portraits at Cambridge. The following, however, ſhall be mentioned, as well on account of the originality of the ſubject, as the lines of the tripos poem with which it ſhall be accompanied.

Over the ſtair-caſe, near the entrance of the public library, is a fine full-length portrait by Reinagle. The ſubject is the late Mr. John Nicholſon, commonly called Maps,* and well known in his day for keeping a uſeful circulating library. He was further uſeful in the Univerſity, by furniſhing, for a ſuitable reward, lame poets with verſes, lame orators with declamations, and lame preachers with ſermons: theſe he uſed to ſell to academics, who had more money than wit, having firſt purchaſed them of others, who had more wit than money.

Ah! potius tribuens tua, Maps, munuſcula, ſummus
Prodeat orator Cicerone diſertior ipſo.

The tripos is a paper containing the names of the principal graduates of the year. It alſo contains two copies of verſes, written by two of the under-graduates, who are appointed to that employment by the Proctors. The following are extracted from one of theſe poems, the ſubject of which is this Maps: the whole of the poem is very characteriſtic of the man, as the following extract is of the portrait, except that in the latter Maps is repreſented with the books in his hands:

Et quamvis humeris graviter tibi Muſa, matheſis
Incumbant, Sophiæq: omni farragine preſſus
Incedas, et feſſa labat ſub pondere cervix,
Frons tua læta tamen, mira eſt tibi gratia riſus.
Et veluti quondam ſylvas Rhodopeius Orpheus
Immiteſq: tigres et ſaxa ſequentia duxit,
Vox tua ſi noſtras veniat fortaſſe per aures,
Te ſubito petimus properi, oblituſq: laborum
Quiſq: tibi ſua ſacra refert et numen adorat.
Tho' on thy ſhoulders preſs the heavenly Muſe,
And Mathematics, and the ponderous load
Of every ſcience, till thy weary neck
Almoſt ſuccumbs, ſtill chearful is thy face,
Still in thy ſmile a grace. As Orpheus once
Led woods, and tigers, and obſequious ſtones;
So let thy cheering voice but reach our ears,
We run to greet you, and our toils forget,
Eager to bleſs, as due, thy ſacred powers.

One ſingular circumſtance attending Maps's employment in the Univerſity was this; the gownſmen and he lived in the exerciſe of conſtant depredations on each other. The fact ſeems to be, that the former began firſt to crib the books of the latter, and the latter was, therefore, compelled to make repriſals, or, otherwiſe, he muſt at length have had an empty ſhop.—Maps's tricks came under the act of *ſe defendendo*; ſo that, though the gownſmen were often obliged to watch him like a ſharper, ſtill he was allowed, by general conſent, to have deſerved the character of an honeſt man.

* From ſelling maps about the country, his former occupation.

NO. CXLV.—EXTRACT *from* MR. THOMAS BAKER'S MS. HISTORY *of* ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, *in the* BRITISH MUSEUM.

In the laſt month's Magazine was inſerted a letter of the late ingenious Mr. Peter Whalley, Editor of Ben Jonſon's Works, to Dr. Rawlinſon, the antiquary. The following extract, from Baker, at once completes his narrative, and rectifies a common miſtake about the ROUND CHURCH in Cambridge.

"In his time, Hugh Balſham's, or Hugh Norwold's, (for it was done with the conſent of Hugh, biſhop of Ely), William Twylet founded a chantry in St. Mary's chapel in St. Sepulchre's church; the duty whereof was to be diſcharged by a brother of St. John's: for the which he gave lands to the houſe in the town and fields of Cambridge. The charter, being without date, was probably given in Hugh Norwold's time, for moſt of the grants or charters, under Hugh Balſham, are dated, whereas the older charters are without date. Whereever we place it, St. Sepulchre's was then a pariſh church; and this falling in the period of time before the Jews were baniſhed Cambridge, (for in a tranſcript of a grant to Will. Twylet from the hoſpital,

hoſpital, there is mention of a houſe then in poſſeſſion of a Jew; and, about the ſame time, there is an original concerning the ſale of a houſe in that pariſh, belonging to Molley a Jew) gives good ground to believe, that it was not a Jewiſh ſynagogue, as Dr. Caius and others ſuppoſed it to have been. The Jews were baniſhed England, as well as Cambridge, after Hugh Balſham's death, in the 18th of Edward the Firſt. In the 19th of his reign, we find him diſpoſing of ſome of the houſes in the Jewry at Cambridge to Roger Marcount and others. But it is certain, from an inquiſition taken in the third year of this king's reign, that St. Sepulchre's in the Jewry was then a church belonging to the prior and convent of Barnwell, *in proprios uſus*; and yet higher in the laſt year of Henry the Third there is an original grant of a houſe in St. Sepulchre's pariſh to Galfridus de Alderhethe, perpetual vicar of St. Sepulchre's church; ſo that it was then a vicarage, and was, no doubt, a parſonage many years; and in the oldeſt accounts that I have ſeen it is always a church."

NO. CXLVI.—SERIA LUDO.

With ſerious truths we mix a little fun,
And now and then we treat you with a pun.

EPIGRAM *by the late* MR. GILBERT WAKEFIELD.

The following original epigram, by the late Mr. Wakefield, was ſent by him to a friend. The ſubject of it was Mr. Foſter, formerly of Cambridge, who, on account of his rapidity in converſation, in walking, and more particularly in the exerciſe of his profeſſion, was called *the flying barber*. He was a great oddity, and gave birth to many a piece of fun in the univerſity, but was an inoffenſive honeſt man.

Tonſor ego: vultus radendo ſpumeus albet,
Mappa ſubeſt, ardet culter, et undà tepet.
Quam verſat gladium cito dextra, novacula lævis
Mox mea tam celeri ſtrinxerit ora tua.
Cedite, Romani Tonſores cedite Graii;
Tonſorem regio non habet ulla parem.
Imberbes Grantam, barbati accedite Grantam;
Illa polit mentes, et polit illa genas.

NO. CXLVII.—EPIGRAM ON A SKILFUL PHYSICIAN.

The following is a tranſlation made by an apothecary. The original, in Latin, was by a phyſician. The ſubject was a gentleman, many years ago of Cambridge, a phyſician; and that, as far as we know, was his only fault. For the epigram was written during his life-time, and ſent to him as a piece of fun; at which the phyſician, the ſubject of the banter, laughed heartily himſelf.

Hell, at length, has got hold of that old rogue X.V.
Whom the citizens there are delighted to ſee;
For they think, that ſince he is come there to dwell,
As he ſent them from earth, he will ſend them from hell.

NO. CXLVIII.—MR. COLERIDGE.

The poetical abilities of Mr. Coleridge, formerly of Jeſus College, are well known. He obtained one of the prizes at Cambridge, and but one, for a Greek ode. Being once in company with a perſon who had gained two prizes, the latter carried himſelf with an air of ſuperiority and triumph, and ſeemed to eſtimate his own abilities above Coleridge's, in the ratio of at leaſt two to one. A perſon in company growing, at length, indignant at the vaunting airs of the conceited young fellow, exclaimed, "Why zounds, Sir, a man's leg may as eaſily be too big for the boot, as your's juſt fitted it."

NO. CXLIX.

An Oxford and Cambridge man once met in company, who held different opinions concerning the perſon of Chriſt; one ſuppoſing him to be God, the other to be only a man: of courſe, each thought the other a heretic. The former, with a ſerio-comical air, wrote the two following lines down,* and preſenting them to the latter, aſked him, if he knew to whom they were applicable.

Tu Judæ ſimilis Dominumq: Deumq: negaſti;
Diſſimilis Judas eſt tibi—pænituit.

Engliſhed.

You, Judas like, your Lord and God denied;
Judas, unlike to you, repentant ſigh'd.

The latter inſtantly wrote down on the ſame piece of paper the following lines, and preſented them with the ſame ſerio-comical air as the other had done, meaning to lay the whole emphaſis on the word TU.

Tu ſimul et ſimilis Judæ, Tu diſſimiliſque;
Judæ iterum ſimilis fis, laqueumque petas.

Engliſhed.

You are like Judas, and, unlike that elf,
Once more like Judas be, and hang yourſelf.

* The two firſt lines, however, had been written on a different perſon ſome time before.

NO. CL.—LINES *for a* LADY'S POCKET-BOOK, *by* CHRISTOPHER SMART, *formerly of* PEMBROKE HALL.*

Of all returns in man's device
'Tis gratitude that makes the price,
And what ſincerity deſigns
Is richer than Peruvian mines.
Thus eſtimate the heart's intent,
In what the faithful hands preſent.
This volume ſoon ſhall worth derive
From what your induſtry ſhall hive,
And then in every line produce
The tale of induſtry and uſe.
Here, too, let your appointments be,
And ſet down many a day for me;
Oh! may the year we now renew
Be ſtor'd with happineſs for you;
With all the wealth your friends would chooſe,
And all the praiſe which you refuſe;
With love, ſweet inmate of the breaſt,
And meekneſs bowing to be bleſt.

We have already had occcaſion to mention Smart as having obtained the Seatonian prize five times; that is, every time he offered himſelf a candidate: indeed, he always thought himſelf certain of ſucceſs, and uſed to call the Seatonian prize his Kiſlingbury eſtate. The prize, as every body knows, is paid from the rents of Mr. Seaton's eſtate at Kiſlingbury, which are forty pounds per annum.

NO. CLI.—*Audi alteram partem.*

What is ſauce for the gooſe is ſauce for the gander.

The falſehood of Mr. Cole's ſtatements relative to Mr. Robinſon we ſhewed in our laſt number. It is, therefore, kind in N. N. to come to the Cardinal's aſſiſtance, though unfortunately he renders him no ſervice, N. N.'s aſſertion in the laſt number of the Monthly Magazine, being equally untrue as Cole's; and thus

Their arguments together tend
Againſt the cauſe they would defend.
Swift.

N. N., in ſtating the violence of Robinſon againſt King James, aſſerts, that, in his Syllabus of Lectures on Non-conformity, he gives into the monſtrous opinion, that James was acceſſary to the death of his own ſon. Henry was ſaid to be an amiable youth, and highly to diſapprove the conduct of his father; and that there was ſuch a report propagated, on his ſudden death, may be ſeen in Hume; and that Lord Orford believed it (as aſſerted by N. N.) may be true. But we ſolicit N. N. to refer to the Syllabus alluded to, and he will there find, that he has led the readers of this Magazine into a miſtake in regard to Robinſon. Speaking of James, indeed, he ſays, "The tyrant was ſuppoſed to be poiſoned;" but this is a different thing from ſaying he poiſoned his own ſon; the moſt diſtant hint at ſuch a dreadful crime not being once made. Robinſon was too cautious, and, we apprehend, too well informed on the ſubject. It is as creditable in N. N. to ſet right a miſrepreſentation, as it is diſhonourable to propagate one; and *moderate* men's *miſtakes* may be as injurious as the "lies of either Whigs or Tories." We take the liberty of requeſting N. N. to read Robinſon's book with his ſpectacles on, or not to quote from memory, where an attack is intended.

In cloſing, we remark, that Cole's intimation that Robinſon had not read King James's Works was equally inaccurate as his other aſſertions; as thoſe who are acquainted with his works, and King James's, might have ſhewn him. The fact is, Robinſon read King James's betters for ſerious purpoſes, and King James to make fun of. And thus every particle advanced by Cole and N. N about Robinſon is inaccurate.

NO. CLII.—TIT FOR TAT.

A gownſman ſaying once in company with Robinſon, that he had juſt been to hear a certain clergyman—the moſt admired preacher in the univerſity—and launching out enthuſiaſtically in his praiſe; "Ah! (ſaid Robinſon dryly) the gentleman ſprung from a diſſenting family: (which was the fact.) The tag-end of a Diſſenter makes a rare churchman." The word *fag-end* reminded the gownſman of a very appoſite paſſage ſomewhere, on the origin of the band, which is ſometimes ſeen ſtuck on the black coat of a Diſſenting miniſter. The paſſage nearly amounts to this, that when the Old Whore* left our country, ſhe was obliged to pack up her ornaments and trinkets in haſte, and ran away with only her ſmock on.

* This trifle of Mr. Smart's we have been favoured with by his daughter, Mrs. Lenoir; we have taken ſome liberty with the two laſt lines. Mrs. Lenoir has alſo communicated ſome poetical pieces of her own to the Monthly Magazine, and has given ſome very pleaſing ſpecimens of her poetical abilities in her novel lately publiſhed, entitled Village Anecdotes.

* In alluſion to a paſſage in the Revelations, which the Proteſtants have applied to the church of Rome.

up

All parties purſued her and ſpoiled her of ſomething; but that ſome of the Diſſenters could but juſt get within reach of the part, *a parte poſt*, and only ſeized enough of the rag to make a band of. Such, they ſay, is the origin of the Diſſenter's band. E. R.

ERRATA in our laſt:—For *diabolico*, read *diabolicæ*. For the laſt *Euripides*, read *Demoſthenes*.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A TOUR *in* DENMARK, *by* PROFESSOR OLIVARIUS, *of* KIEL *in* HOLSTEIN.

(From Le Nord Literaire, &c.)

THIS Tour was performed by *M. Kuttner*, whoſe Letters upon Iceland are in high eſtimation, and who has lately publiſhed a Tour in Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and a part of Italy, made in the year 1797, and publiſhed in the German language in 1801. This enlightened and judicious traveller, according to profeſſor Olivarius, ſeems never to loſe England out of ſight, which he knows almoſt as well as his native country, Germany; and to which, ſays the profeſſor, he appears to refer every thing, as to a ſort of ſtandard; but, he adds, "we ſhall, agreeably to our plan, ſometimes take the liberty to rectify our guide, and almoſt every where intermingle our own reflections with his."

The author, on his arrival at Kiel, proceeds to viſit the famous canal, which unites the Baltic and the North Sea, and which becomes more and more frequented every day; and will be more eſpecially ſo, in the time of a maritime war. This canal communicates immediately with the Baltic on the Eaſt ſide, and with the Eyder, on the Weſt ſide, by means of ſix ſluices of equal magnitude. Our traveller inſpected the ſluice of Knop, and expreſſes his doubts whether he has ſeen any thing in England, or even in Holland, more handſome, more commodious, and better conſtructed than this ſluice. He ſaw a large veſſel paſs through, the expediting of which was performed with equal eaſe and celerity; and it only took up about half an hour to work the veſſel into the lower part of the canal. It is this canal with the Eyder, which ſeparates Sleſwick, a Daniſh duchy, from Holſtein, a duchy of the Empire, as is indicated by an inſcription to be read on that gate of the town of Rendſburg, by which we quit the limits of the Empire: *Eidora, Romani terminus Imperii.*

On the way to Knop, we diſcover the Chateau of the Count de *Baudiſſin*, ſituated on the banks of the canal, decorated with a fine garden, part of which is in the Engliſh ſtyle, and ſurrounded by a vaſt park. This ſtructure, is, unqueſtionably, one of the moſt magnificent poſſeſſed by any lord in the ſtates of Denmark; the architecture is in a good ſtyle.

"I cannot diſcover the cauſe," ſays M. Kuttner, "whence proceeds that ſmiling and agreeable air which the environs of this ſluice of Knop, diffuſe; but its refreſhing aſpect, the elegance of its conſtruction, the care, the extream neatneſs with which the buſineſs of it is conducted, all this joined to the beauty of the circumjacent places, which, doubtleſs, contribute ſomething to the general effect, throw into the landſcape at large an inexpreſſible chaſm. In other reſpects the canal has nothing very extraordinary in itſelf; and the way, or paths that border upon it, are not to be compared with thoſe of the ſame kind that I have ſeen in England."

It muſt, however, be confeſſed, that it would be difficult to find, any where, a more diverſified and more agreeable promenade than that which ſtretches along the canal from Knop, to its efflux into the Baltic, for the ſpace of about a ſmall league: ſea and rivers, barks and veſſels, woods and meadows, corn-fields, and gardens, a chateau, magazines, cottages, &c. &c. form a complete aſſemblage, to charm the perſpective, and to feaſt the eyes.

Eckenforde is the firſt town of Sleſwick that we meet with, after quitting the Empire on the ſide of Kiel, from which it is diſtant about three miles and a quarter. The *coup d'œil* which this little town preſents to the traveller, who, at the extremity of a large and fine foreſt, from the height of a mountain, diſcovers, all at once, its walls waſhed by the waters of the ſea, is truly ſtriking. Its commerce does not anſwer to the beauty of its ſituation; it is inconſiderable; veſſels of a certain ſize are notwithſtanding built here, but it is moſtly to ſell them in other ports, where they are ſometimes employed in the navigation of the Antilles.

The ſecond town of the Duchy, about three miles and a quarter from the former, is the capital of it, and bears its name. Sleſwick is a very agreeable city, and of ſuch a conſtruction as the author has ſeldom ſeen elſewhere. One might

ſuppoſe it a capital of ſome democratical canton of Switzerland. In ſome parts you would doubt whether you were within the precincts of a town; hardly any thing being to be ſeen but rural groupes, lands and orchards adjoining, or ſeparated, it may be, by an alley, which contains only buildings, on one ſide, and on the other, ruſtic objects ſo interſperſed, that we can no longer diſcern buildings. This capital, however, contains one very long ſtreet, which compoſes almoſt the whole town; but in this very ſtreet many houſes are compleatly ſeparated from the others, and have no other limits but a court and a garden. Theſe houſes have, at the ſame time, a very rural aſpect; moſt of them are very ſmall, and have but one ſtory—and ſometimes they conſiſt of only a ground floor. The greater part are built of wood and of bricks, which does not prevent the effect from being very chearful and gay; this reſults from the neatneſs of the inhabitants, and the cuſtom they have of painting them. The glaſs windows are ſo neat, ſo well poliſhed and ſo tranſparent, that the author tells us he fancied himſelf, all on a ſudden, tranſported, ſometimes into England, and ſometimes into Holland.

Sleſwick extends in length at leaſt half a mile; but, after what has been ſaid of it, it may be readily conceived that its population cannot be conſiderable. In the winter ſeaſon here is a concourſe of the nobleſſe—and it fares the better for being the reſidence of Prince Charles of Heſſe, in his quality of Stadtholder of the Duchies of Holſtein and of Sleſwick. Here is a tolerable ſort of theatre, but very little commerce. The cathedral church (where, by parentheſis, the fair is held, as is practiſed in certain cities of Germany) is one of thoſe Gothic buildings remarkable for their antiquity, and for conveying an impreſſion of the taſte of paſt ages. We ſee here an immenſe number of figures in wood, repreſenting entire hiſtories of the bible, and which are decorated with a rich gilding. In ſuch a multitude, however, we can diſtinguiſh ſome figures tolerably well deſigned and ſculptured. The caſtle of Gottorp, inhabited by the Governor or Stadtholder, is not far from the city, here you enjoy a fine proſpect. On gala days there are often more than one hundred perſons who go to court.

Flenſburg, ſituated about four miles from Sleſwick, is the moſt commercial and important city of the Duchy, and even of the whole Daniſh monarchy, next to Copenhagen and Altona; it is pretty large and well-peopled. The ſtreets are crowded with paſſengers, and every thing here denotes the appearance of activity and induſtry. In order to judge of its extent and the beauty of its ſituation, it would be adviſeable to take the proſpect of it on the ſide of Apenrade, at the deſcent of the hill. It is, in fact, a delightful *coup d'œil*. Flenſburg, like Sleſwick, chiefly conſiſts of a long ſtreet, but with houſes peculiarly neat; and poſſeſſing a charm ſcarcely to be eſtimated, which is that their gardens are encompaſſed by a great walk or alley which terminates in, and leads to, the port or harbour. Here, in the middle of his garden, the merchant may walk, extending his views to the harbour, the bay, the hills of the oppoſite ſhore—and, what intereſts him the moſt, he may recognize his own veſſels, in a manner, before his own doors. The harbour is good, ſecure, and commodious, and moſt commonly filled with veſſels. If the inhabitants are richer at Flenſburg than in many other commercial cities, it is chiefly becauſe here they poſſeſs the art of uniting economy with induſtry;—they come pretty near the Hollanders in this reſpect, as, likewiſe, in many others.

Our traveller here makes a little excurſion to viſit the iſle of Alſen, poſſeſſed by the Prince d'Auguſtenburg, brother in law of the Prince Royal, and his uſual reſidence in the ſummer ſeaſon. This excurſion proved to be one of the moſt agreeable imaginable, owing to the fertility and induſtrious cultivation of the country which he traverſed, and which, he ſays, greatly reſembles Ireland in the goodneſs of the roads or ways, the variety of proſpects which it affords, and laſtly, for the neatneſs which reigns throughout the houſes, and breathes the air of eaſy contented circumſtances. We obſerve here, two chateaux of the prince, and the little town of Sonderburg, whoſe trade is not very conſiderable.

After this agreeable excurſion, we ſpeedily fall again into the high road, and arrive at Apenrade, a ſmall, pretty town, very populous, and containing inhabitants in eaſy circumſtances. As in general the towns of Sleſwick may be aſſimilitated to thoſe of Holland, the reſemblance here appears moſt conſpicuouſly ſtriking. The houſes, chiefly remarkable for their neatneſs, are of no great height, are commodiouſly laid out, often painted, and ſeldom

seldom consist of above a ground floor. Flower-pots are displayed before the windows, and the lustre of metal and other furniture every where dazzles you in the houses and apartments. The harbour is tolerably frequented; but the inhabitants are only proprietors of vessels, which they lend out on freight to foreigners, and generally to make long voyages.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine,

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT *of* AMERICAN LITERATURE, *communicated from* PHILADELPHIA.*

POLITICS.

THE wide ocean which separates America from Europe, renders the political condition of the United States, at present, a subject, comparatively, of trivial interest. The form of government adopted by this rising Republic, the pacific policy which distinguishes the administration, the scantiness of national wealth, and the universal occupation of the people in the pursuits of industry and the means of improving their private circumstances, do not admit of engaging, without evident necessity, in the *imperial game of war*, which so greatly agitates and engrosses the minds of men in the Old World. This habit of still life, of peaceful and unostentatious employment in cultivating the arts of national felicity, will probably appear in the eyes of Europeans to constitute a sort of insignificance in the political world, which a moderate share of spirit, according to the prevalent way of thinking, should induce every nation to consider as one of the most serious evils.

The progress of the American States towards importance and influence in the scale of nations will probably be slow, but not on that account less sure or steady. The foundation on which they rise is so broad, the materials of the superstructure they are rearing so solid and durable, that nothing but prudence and perseverance is necessary to complete the work. If their present career should prove successful, nations will not be wanting which will be disposed to follow them, by treading in the same steps; but if otherwise, the cause of Republican government will be driven from the earth, and the most undaunted theorist will shrink from a repetition of the experiment.

The period at which the United States will be considered as an important power by the governments of Europe, is likely to be much accelerated by the late cession of Louisiana. The mere extension of territory, though very great, comprises but a small part of the advantages which will probably result from this splendid acquisition. By gaining full command of the Mississippi, the country lying to the east of it will speedily disclose a multitude of resources which must have remained hidden and unemployed as long as the lower banks of that river were held in the possession of a foreign power.

The struggles of party in the United States have presented a curious spectacle ever since the cession of Louisiana became publicly known. It will be recollected how highly the importance and resources of that province were estimated by the opposition during all the time that the French were supposed to intend taking it into possession. The valley of the Mississippi was asserted to rival the Delta of Egypt; and the whole province, taken together, to offer inducements for colonizing which were no where else to be found. The deliciousness of the climate, and the fertility of the soil were pourtrayed in the highest colours of fancy. The purchase of New Orleans, or of any part of the adjacent country, was represented as one of the wildest projects ever contrived to insult the understanding of the public. But no sooner was the treaty of cession made known, and with it the terms of purchase, than the province was pronounced a tract of wild lands, worthless for the present, and in its future settlement and population likely to become injurious to the Union. The opposition to the treaty at every stage of its progress, the systematic efforts to decry the value of the acquisition, and the pretended apprehensions of war with Spain, especially when contrasted with the former declarations of the party, afford a lamentable instance of the inconsistency and prejudices which political collisions will sometimes exhibit under the mask of patriotism.

The transfer of Louisiana to the United States, as might have been expected, produced a great deal of speculation, discussion and controversy. The most of this was carried on in the newspapers, and, of consequence, was of too fugitive a kind to be recalled to memory. Many publications, however, on this subject, appeared in the form of pamphlets, and deserve

* This was not received in time for the Supplement, but we hope to experience no disappointment in future.

deserve to be more particularly mentioned.

"An address to the Government of the United States on the cession of Louisiana," from an anonymous pen, was designed to assemble, in a condensed point of view, the leading advantages likely to accrue to the Union from that seasonable and fortunate negociation.

"Reflections on the cession of Louisiana to the United States," by Sylvestris, is an interesting pamphlet on the same subject, in which the ingenious author proposes several plans for disposing of parts of that immense province, so as to accommodate the Indian tribes now inhabiting different portions of the territory lying within the present limits of the United States, and for other purposes.

In order, as far as possible, to gratify the curiosity of the public, and to apprise them of the importance of the acquisition; the Government of the United States have lately published "An account of Louisiana, being an abstract of documents in the offices of the Departments of State, and of the Treasury." In this, an account is given of the boundaries of the province, (as far as they are yet known) of the districts into which it has been divided, of the inhabitants and their origin, of the city of New Orleans, of the Mississippi, the Missouri and other principal rivers, of the amount of population, and of the militia, of fortifications, of the Indian tribes, of the titles by which lands are held, of the laws and courts of justice, of crimes and punishments, of the state of learning, of ecclesiastical affairs, of taxes and duties, of the public expenditure and debt, of imports and exports, of agriculture and manufactures, of navigation employed in the trade of the province, &c.

"The Report to the House of Representatives of the United States on the state of the finances of the United States," by Mr. Gallatin, the Secretary of the Treasury, is remarkable for its concise and perspicuous exhibition of the subject, as well as for the pleasing statement it affords of the steady augmentation of the public revenues, and the uninterrupted progress of the plan for the extinguishment of the whole of the public debt.

The anonymous author of "An Address on the past, present and eventual Relations of the United States to France," depicts in lively colours the importance of the assistance yielded by France to America during the war of the Revolution, the warmth and sincerity of the attachment which this liberal assistance inspired, the events which caused the extinguishment of this partiality, the dangers which await all civilized nations from the power of the present military despotism in France, and the necessity of combining to oppose it.

LAW.

"An Inquiry into the Law Merchant of the United States; or Lex Mercatoria Americana," in two volumes, by Mr. Caines, is designed to exhibit a digest of whatever is found in the United States belonging to this subject. There is no doubt that such a work, ably and carefully executed, would be extremely useful; but the present seems to have been undertaken and finished in too much hurry, and to want that labour and research necessary to render it materially superior to preceding performances of a similar kind.

"The Reports of Cases adjudged in the Supreme Court of the State of New York," by the same author, afford a commendable example of the attention and diligence which ought to characterize publications of this kind, which are far too much neglected in the American Courts.

The Author of "Judicial Opinions delivered in the Mayor's Court of the city of New York," has rendered an acceptable service to the public, and exhibited a specimen of a work which certainly ought to be hereafter continued.

Such as are engaged in the practice of the Law will find advantages from a work entitled "American Precedents of Declarations, collected chiefly from manuscripts of accomplished Pleaders; digested and arranged under distinct titles and divisions; and adapted to the most modern practice; with a prefixed digest of Rules and Cases concerning Declarations."

Judge TUCKER, Professor of Law in the University of William and Mary, and one of the Judges of the General Court in the State of Virginia, has lately published in five volumes an American edition of "Blackstone's Commentaries, with notes and references to the Constitution and Laws of the Federal Government of the United States, and the Commonwealth of Virginia." This work contains short tracts upon such subjects as appeared to require additional illustration in order to form a correct view of the laws of Virginia, as a member of the Federal Union. The notes to this edition amount to upwards of fifteen hundred,

dred, all of which will be found convenient and useful to an American Student. The plan is so judicious, and the evidences of care and attention throughout the whole performance so striking, that we are persuaded this work will obtain a very general circulation.

THEOLOGY.

The venerable Dr. PRIESTLEY, whose attention seems now to be more than ever devoted to theological subjects, in his publication entitled "Socrates and Jesus compared," avails himself of the character of that illustrious pagan, to exhibit to the view of unbelievers, the manifest superiority, in all important points, of the founder of Christianity. While he takes notice of the polytheism and idolatry of Socrates, the erroneousness of his opinions respecting the gods and their providence, the imperfection of his ideas concerning piety and virtue in general, and his ignorance of a future state, he does full justice to the excellence of his moral character, and to his exertions and usefulness as a teacher. In this comparison between Socrates and Jesus, Dr. PRIESTLEY, in almost every particular, finds occasion to demonstrate the unrivalled excellence of the latter; especially in regard to the dignity and authority with which he reproved vice, and inculcated virtue, and to the clearness, seriousness, weight and importance of his precepts. And though a Trinitarian can never approve opinions which divest Christ of his deity, he will find many things in this performance, which, in other respects, perfectly accord with his belief.

It was not to be expected in the United States, where Unitarianism has gained so little ground, that these opinions of Dr. PRIESTLEY would make a favourable impression. Accordingly he soon found an answer to his publication in the Rev. Mr. LINN's "Letter," in which the propriety of the comparison between Christ and Socrates, as teachers of truth and as moral characters, is combated with much force and spirit. This performance displays a considerable portion of research, ingenuity and argumentative acuteness; and, while it firmly maintains the doctrines embraced by the author, is by no means deficient in a proper degree of respect and deference for his opponent.

Dr. PRIESTLEY'S "Letter to Mr. LINN," in defence of his Comparison of Socrates and Jesus, soon afterwards made its appearance. In this, he endeavours to rectify what he considers as a misconception in Mr. LINN, of the true object of his first pamphlet; he vindicates the moral character of Socrates from some imputations which Mr. LINN had thrown upon it; he rejects the principles on which his opponent had undertaken to judge of the merits of Socrates; and, in strong terms, bears his testimony against the doctrines of the divinity and atonement of Christ.

This controversy did not stop here. Mr. LINN's second "Letter to Dr. PRIESTLEY," in answer to his Letter written in defence of his Pamphlet, goes more fully into the subject, and extends to 144 pages. The principal part of it is devoted to passing over a second time the former ground, and to recalling the attention of his opponent to many objects not before satisfactorily treated. In an appendix Mr. LINN enters briefly into the argument, which Dr. PRIESTLEY had previously begun, concerning the divinity and atonement of Christ, in which he endeavours to support the doctrines on these subjects which are called orthodox. In this performance, as in the former, Mr. LINN has acquitted himself in a manner which reflects much credit on his diligence and abilities. It required indeed some intrepidity in so young a man to enter the lists with so experienced, so learned, and so expert a controversialist as Dr. PRIESTLEY, who, at the age of more than three-score and ten, seems to retain all the vigour of his faculties, and all his wonted ardour in the defence of his opinions. But amidst all the praise which we think is justly due to Mr. LINN in conducting this argument, we are compelled to remark some instances of disrespect and incivility to his venerable opponent, which we observed with much regret. To see a candidate for public attention commencing his career by a violation of courtesy towards so illustrious a veteran in science and literature, has rather an ungracious appearance.

Mr. DOBSON, of Philadelphia, has lately published a continuation of his "Letters on the existence and character of the Deity, and the moral state of man." In this, as in the former part of the work, we notice many sensible, judicious and weighty observations, which seem to proceed from a mind of the purest intentions, and which are well calculated to make the impressions on young readers which were designed by the worthy and benevolent author.

Among the single Sermons which have appeared within the period of this retrospect, and which are entitled to some attention,

attention, it is proper to mention the Rev. Mr. HOLLOCK's Sermon, preached before the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. This discourse is deduced from John iii. 30: *He must increase*; and affords a very impressive specimen of the eloquence of the author, who is justly considered as one of the most eminent among the young preachers in the United States.

The Rev. Mr. EMERSON's Sermon on the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Bowdoin, of Boston, possesses the appropriate qualities for occasions such as that on which it was delivered; and though it cannot lay claim to any high degree of distinction, it may be properly pronounced a neat and correct piece of composition.

The Rev. ALEXANDER MC'LEOD's Sermon on the Kingly Character and Office of Christ, indicates seriousness, piety, and a mind well stored with knowledge. But the author, who is minister of the Reformed Scots Church in New York, discloses too many of the narrow and prejudiced opinions of the communion to which he belongs.

"A Sermon preached at the Annual Election at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, by MATTHIAS BURNETT, D. D. Pastor of a Church at Norwalk," contains much of the political matter which is to be expected on such occasions from one of a body of clergy who are extremely addicted to the carrying of the feelings of party-politics into the pulpit. It must be said, however, and we think it creditable to Dr. BURNETT, that, unlike too many of his brethren, he is not violent in this discourse.

The Rev. Dr. MORSE's Sermon delivered before the ancient and honourable Artillery Company in Boston, is chiefly designed to exhibit the venerable character of the early settlers of New England, the distinguished reputation of the ancient Corps which he addressed, the dangers of innovation, and the advantages of adhering to the steady habits of their ancestors.

GEOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY, &c.

Few publications have appeared in the United States which will be read with more interest by the lovers of American geography than the "Journal of ANDREW ELLICOTT, who acted as Commissioner on behalf of the United States, during the years 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799 and 1800, for determining the boundary between the United States and the possessions of his Catholic Majesty in America." This Journal contains many interesting remarks on the situation, soil, rivers, natural productions, diseases, &c. of the different countries which the author visited on the Ohio, Mississippi and Gulf of Mexico. Six maps are attached to it, comprehending the course of the Ohio, and of the Mississippi from the mouth of the Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico, the whole of West Florida and part of East Florida. An appendix is added, containing all the astronomical observations made for determining the boundary, with many others, made in different parts of the country, for settling the geographical positions of some important points. Maps, sketching the boundary line on a large scale, are likewise added. The author has also enriched the work with a great number of meteorological observations. The countries explored on this occasion, and which are here so well described, have lately gained a great accession of interest in the public curiosity, by the transfer of Louisiana to the United States. Few persons, by their talents, or by the advantages of the situation in which they are placed, could possess better means of examining the territory in question; and it may be confidently asserted that the stock of useful and authentic information concerning it is greatly augmented by the contents of this volume.

A body of interesting facts concerning the southern and western parts of the United States has been lately acquired by Mr. Cox's "Estimate of Commercial Advantages by way of Mississippi and Mobile rivers to the Western Country." The geographical part of this performance is by far the most interesting. The author is minute in stating the distances, portages, and prices of conveying the productions of the country, from the Ohio through the Mobile and Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and *vice versa*. In pursuing this subject, Mr. Cox asserts that Mobile Bay, which receives the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers, is navigable by means of the former of these streams to Lat. 31°. 30′ N. by sea-vessels. This is half a degree north of the Florida line; and to this point the tide ebbs and flows. The leading object of this publication is to shew that merchandise cannot be conveyed from Philadelphia, or any others of the Atlantic ports, by the way of Pittsburg, and down the Ohio, so cheaply by a great difference as by the Mobile, &c. And he next makes an effort to prove that the transportation by

by the Mobile will be found easier, quicker, cheaper and safer, as to a vast extent of the western country of the United States, than even that on the waters of the Mississippi itself.

Mr. GRANGER, the Post-master-general, in his "List of the Post-offices in the United States," gives many impressive facts to prove the rapid advances of the country in the settlement and cultivation of its vacant territory. He enumerates nearly *thirteen hundred post-offices in the United States!* This alone would afford satisfactory proof of the wonderful progress by which neighbourhoods thicken, villages spring up, towns are peopled, settlements are multiplied, industry advances, and intercourse is extended. The activity and diligence which pervade the department of the Post-office reflect great credit on Mr. GRANGER.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

Within the period of this retrospect the Editors of the "Medical Repository" have published the quarterly number, which completed the sixth volume of that work. With the termination of that volume they thought it expedient to close the work, comprehending the whole of the six volumes under the general denomination of the first *Hexade*. As it was their design immediately to commence a new series or Hexade, they published about three months ago the first quarterly number of the first volume of the second Hexade, with the determination, as expressed in their preface, to prosecute the work hereafter with all the diligence and regularity in their power.

In the first number of the first volume of the second series there are several papers deserving of notice. Dr. COMSTOCK's paper on a case of singular, nervous affections, supposed to have been occasioned by the bite of a Tarantula, and to have been cured by music, abounds in curious circumstances, and is as well calculated to excite surprize as any of the instances detailed by the celebrated BAGLIVI. Dr. PHYSICK's communication concerning an improvement of the Catheter is of real importance, and likely to attract the attention of Surgeons.

The anonymous author of "The Town and Country Friend and Physician," furnishes another example of the attempts to render medical knowledge popular, and to supply the public with a manual of health. The performance is drawn up under the supposition of being delivered by a country physician to the circle of his friends and patients on his retiring from business. It is judiciously compiled from every source which the benevolent author had within his reach, and, as far as publications of this kind are calculated to be useful, may not altogether disappoint his good intentions. It is drawn up with plainness and perspicuity, and will be readily understood in that class of society for which it seems to have been chiefly intended.

Professor WATERHOUSE's second part of "A Prospect of exterminating the Small Pox," is a continuation of a narrative of facts concerning the progress of vaccine inoculation in America, together with practical observations on the local appearance, symptoms and mode of treating the Cow-pock. The author was the first person in America who successfully imported and inoculated this disease. His unwearied exertions to introduce, disseminate and defend this inestimable substitute for the Small Pox, give him a just and elevated distinction among those who have laboured in this field, and signalized their zeal in the cause of humanity. The work contains a large portion of interesting practical matter, and is in every respect worthy of the excellent reputation which the author has so long and so deservedly sustained both at home and abroad.

Dr. HAMILTON has very little increased our knowledge by his publication under the strange title of "A certain Bar against the approach of the Yellow Fever," The confident and positive stile in which he writes may probably produce some effect upon such of his readers as have not been instructed in the school of experience; and indeed there is reason to believe that himself, under the direction of a sanguine temper, has undertaken to treat of a disease which he has very rarely seen.

"A physical Inquiry into the origin and causes of the Pestilential Fever," is full of the wildest and most unintelligible notions. The anonymous author takes it for granted that the ancient doctrine of the four elements is right, as far as it goes; but he thinks two others ought to be added, viz. the *electric fluid*, and another universal agent, to which he ascribes very whimsical properties.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Professor BARTON, of the University of Pennsylvania, in his "Elements of Botany: Or Outlines of the Natural History of Vegetables," has given to the public a work of great value, and which had long been an object of impatient ex-

pectation to the naturalists in the United States. The talents of Dr. BARTON, as a teacher of Medicine and Natural History, and as a writer on these subjects, have been many years respectably known; but this performance will greatly extend his reputation, as it will generally be considered by competent judges as the most perspicuous, instructive, and comprehensive elementary work on this subject now extant. In the first part of the work, a description of vegetables is given in very ample detail. This comprehends a full account of all the parts of which they consist in due order, with the technical and appropriate names belonging to each. The second part treats of the physiology of plants. And the third part is devoted to an explanation of the sexual system of Linnæus which the author adopts. An appendix is subjoined to the volume, which contains a synopsis of the several systems that have been invented by botanists, for the arrangement of vegetables, and for the establishment of method in this department of natural history. The work is illustrated by thirty elegant plates.

Mr. WILLIAM BARTRAM's "Account of the Species, Hybrides and other Varieties of the Vine of North America," published in the Medical Repository, forms an interesting communication. As there is good reason to believe that a large proportion of the territory of the United States is favourable to the culture of the Vine, and that some of it may hereafter be devoted to the making of wine, it becomes interesting to observe and collect as many as possible of the facts on this subject. Mr. BARTRAM's attachment to botanical pursuits, and the rare degree of skill which constant application and experience have given him, confer importance on every thing he chooses to advance on this subject.

AGRICULTURE.

"Papers on Agriculture," consisting of communications made to the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, contain much important matter which cannot but be interesting to a country, such as the United States, the citizens of which are chiefly occupied in tilling the ground. This respectable Association consists of the Governor of the Common-wealth of Massachusetts, and of many others of the most distinguished persons in the State. They are frequently convened; they offer, at stated intervals, very liberal premiums for the encouragement of agriculture, and the publication of their transactions at regular periods is likely to be productive of the best effects.

Mr. BORDLEY's "Abridgment of Forsyth's Treatise on the Culture and Management of Fruit-trees," accompanied by many important observations of his own, will be a very instructive and useful manual for all such as wish to attend to this branch of rural economy. Mr. BORDLEY's good sense and long experience in all the details belonging to this subject, render his observations and opinions extremely valuable to the community.

Mr. BINNS's "Treatise on practical Farming," abounds in observations and instructions which demonstrate good sense, and great maturity of experience on all the subjects of which he undertakes to treat. One of the most prominent parts of his performance is, that which concerns the usefulness and management of Gypsum, which he seems to have employed on his own farm with singular profit and advantage. In reciting his experience with the different sorts of gypsum, Mr. BINNS gives the preference for quickness and efficacy, first, to the red kind from Nova Scotia, next, to the yellow kind from the same place, and thirdly, to the gypsum from France. Many other manures are also treated of with a great deal of intelligence and discrimination. The author urges in strong terms the propriety of deep ploughing and of thick sowing as very advantageous, particularly on rich land. His observations on the raising of Sheep, on the cultivation of Rye, and on the management of Peach and Apple-trees, though concise and sententious, indicate an observing mind. A few pages on the Tipula Tritici, or wheat-insect, and on some other insects, are likewise valuable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. MEASE's edition of WILLICH's "Domestic Encyclopædia," is likely to prove a very valuable work. Three volumes of it are already before the public, and the remainder will speedily appear. Dr. MEASE judiciously employs the pruning knife in cutting away many things in the original work which are nearly or altogether useless. He likewise adds, from American and other sources, a great variety of matter, well selected, which must exceedingly conduce to enrich and improve the work.

POETRY.

Mr. WINTHROP SARGENT's poem entitled, "Boston," has attracted a good deal of attention, and received much commendation

mendation in the author's native State of Maſſachuſetts. The partiality of friends and acquaintance for the performance of a promiſing youth, whoſe riper years in all probability will do much better, is natural and common. This poem contains ſome lines which are not only ſmooth and harmonious, but may lay claim to the higher qualities of ſpirit, animation and loftineſs. Others are miſerably rough, hobbling and proſaic. It is to be hoped that this ſpecimen of youthful and adventurous compoſition is only a prelude to ſome happier exertion hereafter, which may ſuſtain the author's flight towards the elevated and ſublime regions of genuine poetry.

For the Monthly Magazine.

INTRODUCTION *to the* STUDY *of* ARCHEOLOGY, *or the* KNOWLEDGE *of* ANTIQUE MONUMENTS.—*From the* FRENCH *of* A. L. MILLIN, CONSERVATOR *of the* MUSEUM *of* ANTIQUITIES *in* PARIS, *&c. &c.*

ARCHEOLOGY is the ſcience commonly known by the name of Antiquities. The latter expreſſion is too vague, ſeeing that the knowledge of antiquities, reduced to a theory, ought, in common with all the other ſciences, to be deſignated by a particular and univocal name. We ought, therefore, to ſay *archeology*, as we ſay mineralogy, zoology, phyſiology, &c.

In archeology is comprehended the ſtudy of antiquities, or, in other words, that of the antique monuments and ancient uſages which have been tranſmitted to our time.

Archeology conſiſts, therefore, in the knowledge of whatever relates to the cuſtoms and uſages of the ancients. He who is thus accompliſhed is ſtiled archeologiſt, but more commonly antiquarian. The former of theſe names is, however, more cuſtomarily applied to the perſon who ſtudies the cuſtoms and uſages: the latter, to him who ſtudies the monuments, and who is likewiſe entitled *archeographer*.

Erneſti diſtinguiſhes two kinds of archeology, that which is properly ſo called, and that which is purely literary. By archeology properly ſo called, he underſtands the knowledge of the manners, rites, and uſages; and by literary archeology, that which treats of the monuments, but merely in an hiſtorical point of view, without referring to the excellence of the art. The term archeography, employed by Spon, appears to me to be preferable to the latter. I, therefore, underſtand, by archeology, the general ſtudy of antiquities; and of this ſtudy archeography conſtitutes a part.

Pleaſure and Utility of Archeology.

The definition which has juſt been eſtabliſhed ſuffices to point out the importance and extenſiveneſs of archeology, which, as it treats of man both in his public and private life, may be conſidered as the moſt intereſting part of hiſtory.

The ancients themſelves were ſenſible of the utility of, and acquainted with the intereſt attached to, reſearches having antiquities for their object. The works of the philoſophers, hiſtorians, and poets, conſtantly abound with traits and alluſions relative to the nations which were ancients to them. The writings of Homer, Herodotus, Plutarch, Pliny, and Athenæus, are replete with details of the cuſtoms, uſages, and monuments, of the nations by which they were preceded. This is preciſely what renders the peruſal of their productions ſo amuſing and inſtructive.

Archeology is abſolutely neceſſary to thoſe who wiſh to acquire a competent knowledge of letters and of the arts. Several authors have written on the different parts of this ſcience; but few of them have undertaken to point out its utility.

It is true that Klots has publiſhed, in the German language, a ſmall treatiſe on the ſtudy of antiquities, which, from the celebrity of its author, it was to be preſumed, would be of ſome utility in appreciating the charms and advantages of this ſcience. It is, however, filled with common-place phraſes, which are far from attaining the aim it profeſſes to have in view. Notwithſtanding the defects of this treatiſe, its author adduces ſeveral ſtrong arguments to confute thoſe who conſider the ſcience of antiquities as a futile acquirement. He ſhows that this opinion is the offſpring of ignorance and pride; and likewiſe demonſtrates that its origin may be traced to thoſe who, being in other reſpects very well informed, give themſelves out as connoiſſeurs in antiquities, without being in reality ſo, from a miſtaken idea that taſte muſt be conſtantly accompanied by erudition. He concludes by ſeveral conſiderations on the utility of the ſcience itſelf; and ſhows that, to be accompliſhed even in the ſcience of legiſlation, a knowledge of antiquity is neceſſary.

With the exception of a ſmall treatiſe, by Birnbaum, on the Nature and Uſe of the Study of Antiquities, the above is the only work with which I am acquainted, that treats of the delight and ſatisfaction reſulting from the ſcience in queſtion, together with the neceſſity of having a competent knowledge of archeology, and the amuſement it affords.

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As, before the ſtudy of a ſcience is entered on, it is eſſential duly to appreciate whether it merits the time that is to be beſtowed on it, I ſhall endeavour to prove, by a few examples, how very indiſpenſable the ſtudy of antiquity is to him even who merely ſeeks to acquire a ſuperficial information on ſubjects in general.

The productions of the celebrated writers, both ancient and modern, are replete with alluſions relative to the manners and uſages of antiquity. Now, may I be permitted to aſk, how the delicacy of theſe alluſions can be felt, and the merit of the compoſitions which contain them appreciated, without a ſomewhat profound knowledge of the cuſtoms, uſages, and opinions of the ancients?

Our great poets have attained the elevation by which they are diſtinguiſhed in no other way than by an attentive ſtudy of the ancients. For inſtance, in the Phædre of Racine is to be found whatever belongs to remote antiquity and to the mythology of the Greeks. Again, in his Athalie, we trace the cuſtoms and uſages of the ancient Hebrews. It is impoſſible to form a competent opinion of theſe two maſterly productions, without a knowledge of all that has been handed down to us relatively to the Greeks and the Hebrews.

The violent diſpute which ſubſiſted between ſeveral celebrated characters in the reign of Louis XIV. would not have been entered on, if thoſe who endeavoured to turn into ridicule the fineſt paſſages of the ancients, to ſecure the ſucceſs of the cauſe of the moderns, had been better acquainted with archeology. They would then have ſeen that the ideas which appeared to them to be ſo extraordinary, reſulted from the uſages of antiquity; and that Homer, Sophocles, and Ariſtophanes, could not, in their immortal productions, conform themſelves to the cuſtoms of our times.

It is this want of archeological knowledge which has occaſioned ſo many harſh ſentences to be pronounced on the works of the ancients. The choruſes of their tragedies will certainly be found very unnatural, if an eſtimate be formed of them from our preſent manners: but when we reflect that the poets, to conform themſelves to the taſte of their contemporaries, were under the neceſſity of introducing choruſes in which political queſtions were diſcuſſed, we cannot refrain from admiring the art with which the ancient dramatic authors contrived to connect theſe choruſes with the action.

Thoſe who are ignorant of the importance annexed by the Greeks to their chariot-races, will conſider Sophocles as having been guilty of a great fault in his Electra, when he puts into the mouth of the perſon who comes to recount the death of Oreſtes, a long deſcription of the above ſports.

Thoſe who are unacquainted with the *Homeric* cuſtoms, may be led to make many injudicious criticiſms relative to the works of Homer. That pompous and ſolemn mode of expreſſion which the Greek and Trojan heroes conſtantly adopt, will appear to them to be unnatural. They will be diſguſted with the poet, on account of the barbarity with which he makes the warriors of Homer treat their priſoners, as well as with their ferocity towards the bodies of their vanquiſhed enemies, which they either deſtine as food for their dogs, or practice on them every mark of barbarity. The Princeſs Nauſicæ, playing with a ball, and waſhing her linen, will appear to them as ridiculous as the Princes who prepare their own repaſts. The ſage Neſtor will have the air of wiſhing to ſtimulate the Greeks to a brutal action, when he holds out to each of them the proſpect of bringing back with him a Trojan woman, to attend on him, and ſhare his bed, to ſuch as are not aware that this was the lot which the conquerors invariably deſtined for the vanquiſhed; and that whatever makes us ſhudder, in theſe conceptions and ideas, belongs to the cuſtoms of the time, not to Homer, who was under the neceſſity of conforming to them.

It is, therefore, impoſſible to form a ſound and correct judgment of the taſte and genius of the ancients, without a knowledge of antiquity. What is ſtill more, it is impoſſible, without ſuch a knowledge, to comprehend the ſenſe of certain paſſages in the ancient authors. For inſtance, the well known verſe of Horace which has been ſo often quoted,

"*Omne tulit punctum qui miſcuit utile dulci,*"

cannot be fully comprehended by any one who is ignorant of the mode adopted by the Romans in chuſing their magiſtrates, namely, that of making a dot at the end of the name of the individual on whom their choice fell. I could cite a thouſand ſimilar inſtances of the neceſſity of the ſtudy of archeology, in acquiring a thorough knowledge of claſſical authors.

This obſervation is not confined to the poets alone, ſeeing that the hiſtorians and orators are in the ſame predicament, and equally unintelligible to thoſe who have not been initiated in the myſteries of antiquity,

tiquity. Finally, without the ſtudy of antiquity, it is impoſſible to comprehend the allegory of a bas-relief, or of a picture, and to judge of the truth of the coſtumes, decorations, and other parts of a theatrical repreſentation.

Accordingly, it cannot be expected that any progreſs can be made in letters, without a knowledge of antiquity. The ſciences go hand in hand; and it is eaſy to prove that archeology principally lends its aid to all the others.

Ancient geography is indiſpenſable to him who is deſirous to reap advantage from the peruſal of hiſtory; and this ſcience receives its principal lights from *numiſmatics*. Medals not only ſupply us with the repreſentations of ſeveral celebrated places; but we likewiſe find on them the names of a great number of provinces, colonies, cities, and municipalities, which, unleſs for them, would either not have been known to exiſt, or would have left us in uncertainty as to their true ſite and poſition.

Chronology, that other torch of hiſtory, likewiſe repoſes on the monuments, and principally on the medals and inſcriptions. They contain irrefragable proofs by which celebrated epochs and important eras are fixed; at the ſame time that the ſeries of events is proved by them in a certain and determinate manner. Relatively to the inſcriptions, it will be ſufficient to cite the high authority of the Arundel marbles, and of other celebrated monuments of the ſame kind. By the help of medals, archeologiſts have been enabled to trace the hiſtory of nations, and of kings, who were without hiſtorians, and whoſe memorable actions would, without ſuch a reſource, have been with difficulty brought together. The names of different magiſtracies; the determination of different weights; and the titles of various princes, are, in many caſes, to be acquired in no other way than by ancient medals. Finally, without the aid of the different deſcriptions of monuments, it is impoſſible to eſtabliſh the authenticity of certain events, which have been altered in the recitals handed down to us.

Mythology, by which painting and poetry are animated, is one of the moſt curious parts of antiquity. Thoſe who have not entered profoundly into its ſtudy, can neither be ſenſible of the merit of the greater part of the allegories, nor divine the ſubject of a piece of ſculpture, or of a picture. But how is mythology to be learned, without a comprehenſion, not only of the ancient authors, but of the monuments. Spence, in his Polymetis, has proved the degree of intereſt with which the works of the poets and thoſe of the artiſts mutually explain each other. Pine's Horace, Sandby's Virgil, and ſeveral other ſimilar claſſical productions, evince the great value which the ancient monuments, applied to the paſſages of the poets, add to the editions of their works. The poets may ſerve to fix the age of the mythological monuments, by making us acquainted with the different changes fables have undergone ſince the time of Homer, either in the manner of relating them, or in their repreſentation; but we are indebted to the monuments for a multitude of details relative to the religion of different nations. We find in them the names of the gods, the functions of their miniſters, and the inſtructions and ceremonies of their worſhip.

The civil and military uſages of the ancients are as well explained by the monuments, as are the ſacred cuſtoms and religious opinions. We notice in them the utenſils neceſſary to domeſtic life, the warlike machines, the order of the battles and marches, as well as of the ſieges and encampments, the ſcenic games, the ſpectacles of the amphitheatres, and a multitude of hiſtorical ſingularities equally inſtructive and amuſing.

Unleſs for the monuments, where would the elements of the ancient languages and ancient writings be found? The literary hiſtory of all the ſciences, cannot, with any certainty, be ſupported on any other baſis than that of the antique monuments.

Several ancient laws, and juridical formulæ, as well as the names of the ancient magiſtrates, cannot be aſcertained without the help of medals. The natural hiſtory of the ancients is elucidated by the great variety of animals and plants repreſented on the monuments, and, more eſpecially, on the engraved ſtones and medals. The figure of the Hyæna, and that of the Hippopotamus, or Sea-horſe, were preſerved on them, after theſe animals had ceaſed to be known in Europe; and the bicorne Rhinoceros was depicted on them, at a time when its exiſtence was obſtinately denied.

The monuments afford us alſo an opportunity of viewing the traits of men celebrated on account of their virtues, of their knowledge, of their valour, and even of their vices. A compariſon of the buſts, engraved ſtones, and medals, enables us to aſcertain the exactitude of the reſemblance; and we may thus ſee the faithful delineations of the men by whoſe

whose talents we are enlightened, and whose great actions stimulate us to virtue, while they elevate our courage.

It is impossible, as I have already had occasion to observe, to explain without a knowledge of archeology the different subjects represented by the arts; and it is equally impossible, without such a resource, to judge solidly of the works of art. The immortal writings of Winckelmann, of Mengs, and of Sulzer, have demonstrated how essentially necessary this science is, in forming the taste, and in acquiring a just idea of the different degrees of the beautiful and sublime.

Lastly, what satisfaction can result from travels, if the person who undertakes them is unable to appreciate the merit of the monuments dispersed in the different countries through which he passes; and to inspect, with some share of discernment, the productions of the living artists, together with the museums, cabinets, &c.? How, indeed, can he travel with advantage to himself and others, without a preliminary knowledge of the different branches of archeology?

These details are sufficient to point out the great utility of archeology, and to demonstrate that it is the most instructive and most amusing part of history.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO the information given by "*A Porter Drinker*," in page 12 of your last Number, allow me cursorily to add a few particulars.

The elder Pliny somewhere mentions *beer* as used by the Gauls; and, whether they borrowed the art of brewing from any other nation, or were solely indebted for it to their own ingenuity, the practice could not have been novel among them in Pliny's day; for the use of the liquor itself must have been long known, before the drinkers of it learned to employ its scum (or *yeast*) in fermenting their bread; which Pliny says that the Gauls did.—His words, if I rightly quote from memory, are—"*Galli cerevisiæ spumâ panem fermentant.*" — This passage naturally calls the attention to note the revolutions produced in arts and domestic economy by accidental circumstances. Though the use of yeast seems to have been general among the Gauls in Pliny's time; yet, after the vine had been propagated through their country, and Bacchus had snatched the cup from the hand of Ceres, yeast appears to have gradually fallen into disuse and oblivion; since, on an attempt of the Parisian bakers, about a couple of centuries ago, to introduce it as a *new* improvement, a hue and cry was raised against it, as unwholesome and poisonous; and a grand consultation of physicians was held, to determine on the propriety or impropriety of suffering it to be employed.

Virgil mentions beer as used by the Scythians, and the northern nations in general—

— — — Pocula læti
Fermento atque acidis imitantur vitea sorbis—

which words I cannot pass over, without submitting to the judgement of better critics than myself, whether, instead of *Fermento*, we ought not to read *Frumento*, as in the passage of Tacitus quoted by your correspondent. The phrase, *pocula vitea*, is a marked expression; and, in two of the three cases, the poet points out, not the liquor itself, or the mode of preparing it, but the *natural production* from which it was derived. By the correction, *Frumento*, we find his phraseology perfectly uniform and consistent, viz. that "from *corn* and *fruits* they extracted liquors which served as substitutes for the juice of the *vine* or grape." Besides, what other passage, in the whole compass of Latinity, can be adduced to prove that *fermentum* was ever used to signify *fermented liquor*, as it is here commonly interpreted?

Earlier than Tacitus, Pliny, or Virgil, we find that Xenophon, in his "*Anabasis*," mentions beer, which he found among some of the savage tribes through whose countries he passed in the famous retreat of the *ten thousand*. He calls it "*barley-wine*"—οἶνος κριθινος—and, accustomed as his Greeks were to good wine from the grape, this barbaric liquor was, by his account, too strong for them, unless they tempered it with water—ᾗ μὴ τις ὕδωρ ἐπιχεοι, or words to that effect.—From his description of its strength, we might be tempted to consider this *barley-wine* as something like the Scoth or Irish *whiskey*, if he had not added the characteristic circumstance of its carrying a high head of *froth*, which brings it nearer to our modern beer.

The Jews too, it appears, were acquainted, in our Saviour's time, with some other inebriating liquor besides wine; since we find the angel, in the gospel, predicting that John the Baptist should not drink either wine or "*SIKERA*." Leaving to learned Orientalists to determine whether that *sikera* was beer, cider, or whiskey, I think highly probable, that, from their intercourse with the Egyptians, the

the Jews were acquainted with the use of beer long before the time of our Saviour; for

Columella mentions Egyptian beer—

—"Pelusiaci proritat pocula zythi:"

and, if I mistake not, the Egyptians ascribed the invention to Osiris. Nor will that high antiquity of its origin be deemed improbable by any person who recollects that the use of *fermented bread* appears to have been general throughout Egypt in the days of Moses: for, if that had not been the case, the use of *unfermented bread* by the *poor and oppressed* Israelites, in the hurry and confusion of the *exodus*, could not have been regarded as a circumstance so extraordinary or important, as to become the foundation of a national anniversary—the *feast of unleavened bread*.—Should any of your readers here start an objection, and say that *leaven* and *yeast* are different things, I request that he will be so good as to inform me *whence* leaven first originated?

With respect to the Egyptian beer, when the heat of the climate is taken into consideration, I conceive that it could have been brewed only in small quantities, fresh and fresh, for immediate use—or that, if laid by in any larger quantities, it must have been an article of expensive luxury, exclusively confined to the more opulent class of inhabitants, who could indulge themselves with the accommodation of deep and cool cellarage—or that it was a muddy, disgusting, unwholesome, beverage*—unless the Egyptians possessed some art, at present unknown, by which they prevented the liquor from continuing to ferment beyond the necessary time, or fermenting anew when once it had undergone the vinous fermentation to a sufficient degree. From the effects experienced even in the mild climate of England, such of your readers as are accustomed to keep malt liquor for any length of time in their cellars, will readily admit my observations to be well founded.

The extract from the *Northumberland Household Book* is curious: but *is it correct?* for, on multiplying the hogsheads by the gallons, I find a different result. Be that, however, as it may, it would be desirable to know what proportion His Grace's "*quarter*" of malt bore to the modern quarter, consisting of *eight Winchester bushels*. If the measure, used on the occasion in question, was the same as ours, either the malt must then have been much better than we can procure at present, or the ancient mode of brewing was better, or the liquor brewed by our ancestors was not so strong as that which is now drunk by their posterity: for His Grace of Northumberland (whom I cannot suppose to have brewed worse beer than his neighbours) made *twelve* gallons from every *bushel* of malt; whereas *eight* or *nine* are as many as can now be made tolerably good from a Winchester bushel, of *such* malt, at least, as is to be procured in and about London.

Another particular which strikes me in that extract, is the remarkably *small quantity of hops*. If the statement be correct, there must also have been a prodigious difference in quality between the hops of that and of the present day; or, at that period, the English did not brew their beer to be kept any time, but drank it quite fresh and fermenting: for the allowance there is only *one pound* of hops to *a quarter* of malt; to which quantity, *eight* pounds are now found indispensably necessary, if the liquor be intended to stand the summer—if not, at least five or six: otherwise it will soon turn sour, and corrupt, so as to be unfit for drinking.

If you deem this hasty scribble worthy of admission into your valuable Miscellany, I hope your readers will excuse me for having omitted to refer to book and chapter in quoting my authorities. I would very cheerfully give more particular references, were I not prevented by want of leisure at the present moment, to examine the volumes in search of the passages.

I am, Sir, your constant reader,

J. CAREY.

Islington, February 2.

* Like that thick, black, muddy, Bohemian beer noticed by Burton the Melancholist—

"Nothing goes in so thick;
Nothing comes out so thin:
'Tis therefore clear, the dregs
Must all remain within."

For the Monthly Magazine.

COLIANA.

Consisting of SELECTIONS *of the curious* MSS. *bequeathed by the late* MR. COLE *to the* BRITISH MUSEUM, *and lately opened.*

PLAYS.

THE author of *l'Histoire du Concile de Constance*, vol. 2, p. 440, gives the glory of introducing plays into Germany to the English. He says that the English fathers assembled at that Council, on the return of the Emperor to Constance, from whence

whence he had been abſent for ſome time, in order to expreſs their joy on that occaſion, cauſed a comedy to be acted before him, on Sunday, January 31, 1417, the ſubjects of which were the nativity of our Lord, the arrival of the Eaſtern Magi, and the cruelty of Herod. The Germans, therefore, ſays Monſieur L'Enfant, are obliged to the Engliſh for the invention of theſe ſort of ſpectacles, unknown to them before that time

Letter from Mr. Cole to Dr. Percy.
Feb. 23, 1767.

CROZIER, *or* PASTORAL STAFF.

Dr. Archibald Macklain, in a note upon the word *crozier*, in Moſheim's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, (vol. i. p. 319, edit. 1758,) thus explains it. "The *lituus*, (ſays he,) which, among the ancient Romans, was the chief enſign of the augurs, and which derived its name from its reſemblance to the military-trumpet, became a mark of epiſcopal dignity, we call it the crozier, or biſhop's ſtaff." But herein I take him to be utterly miſtaken. The crozier, or paſtoral ſtaff, is taken from the known and common ſtaff which ſhepherds, even to this day, make uſe of to catch hold of the hinder-leg of their ſheep, in order to take them, and alludes to the paſtoral office of the biſhops and clergy, according to that of our Saviour, "I am the good ſhepherd;" and to the common name of the clergy, paſtors, or ſhepherds.

It is no uncommon device to ſee a crozier, from the hand of a biſhop or ſaint, piercing the mouth of a dragon, on which they trample, to imitate the victory of Chriſtian faith over the works of the Devil, repreſented by a dragon. This was on an old tomb, the only one remaining, dug up ſome years ago in the precincts of the Priory of Bernwell, near Cambridge, and probably deſigned for one of the priors there. It is on an old tomb in Pelham Church, where the croſs gorges the dragon. And the ſame device occurs on an old tomb belonging to Biſhop Roger, at Saliſbury. (See the Archæologia, vol. ii. pl. xiii.)

HABITS AND FASHIONS.

Monſieur de la Porte, in his Mémoires, printed 1751, at p. 81, tells us that the Comte de Charoſt, in 1633, going to Court, was dreſſed in a ſuit of black velvet, with white boots.

The ſame perſon, a little after, at p. 85, ſays that Queen Anne of Auſtria, his miſtreſs, ſent him to the Duke of Lorraine, who had diſpleaſed her, and to reproach him with his folly, with a preſent of a *tababare*, as he calls it, *où bonnet à l'Angloiſe de velours verd chamarè de paſſemens d'or double de panne jeune, avec un bouquet de plumes, vertes & jaunes!* It ſhould ſeem by this that it was then looked upon as a ſort of fools cap: yet by the deſcription it ſeems to have been much more ornamented than the hat, which has baniſhed all ſorts of caps but the Scotch blue bonnet, no doubt from its uſefulneſs and better defence againſt the weather.

Black ſilk patches on the face were uſed by the ladies even in Oliver's time. (See the Life of Lady Warner, p. 19.)

KING'S COLLEGE CHAPEL.

The ſeats of the old oaken ſtalls, which are contrived to turn up or down, as the perſon chuſes to ſit higher or lower, are curiouſly carved with groteſque figures, as in the older ones in Ely Cathedral; but theſe odd figures, to ridicule the monks and regular clergy, are no where better expreſſed than in the ſtone ſpouts and ornaments of the old buildings of this college, oppoſite to Clare Hall Chapel. Burnet, in his Travels, giving an account of the cathedral of Straſburg, has ſet this matter in a good light, (p. 276, 277): "The bas reliefs upon the tops of the great pillars of the church are not ſo viſible; but they are ſurprizing; for this being a fabric of three or four hundred years old, it is very ſtrange to ſee ſuch repreſentations as are there. There is a proceſſion repreſented, in which a hog carrieth the pot with the holy-water, and aſſes and hogs, in prieſtly veſtments, follow, to make up the proceſſion. There is alſo an aſs ſtanding before an altar, as if he were going to conſecrate, and one carrieth a caſe with reliques, within which one ſeeth a fox; and the trains of all who go in this proceſſion are carried up by monkies.—This ſeems to have been made in hatred of the monks, whom the ſecular clergy abhorred at that time, becauſe they had drawn the wealth and the following of the world after them; and they had expoſed the ſecular clergy ſo much for their ignorance, that it is probable, after ſome ages, the monks falling under the ſame contempt, the ſecular clergy took their turn in expoſing them in ſo laſting a repreſentation to the ſcorn of the world. There is alſo in the pulpit a nun, cut in wood, lying along, and a friar lying near her, with his breviary open before him, and his head under the nun's habit, and the nun's feet are ſhod with iron ſhoes."

SELECTIONS

SELECTIONS *from the* CORRESPONDENCE *of* MR. COLE *and his* FRIENDS.

SOAME JENYNS.

"Have you seen Mr. Soame Jenyns's Book on the internal Evidence of Christianity; it is much read and admired.—He told me that the King talked much to him about it last Sunday, and seemed master of every argument in it. At the Feast of the Sons of the Clergy last week, Sir S. Stafford Smyth, who sate on the right hand of the Lord Mayor Sawbridge, asked him if he had read it? He replied, with a laugh, 'What! Soame Jenyns write in behalf of Christianity.' 'Yes, (replies Smyth,) and he tells you in his book that he believed once as little as you can do.'"

Dr. Lort to Mr. Cole. May 15, 1776.

MR. WILKES.

"Mr. Wilkes's speech pleased me much: if the scoundrel really meant all he said, he would nearly have cancelled all his rogueries, in my opinion; but his design is to distress, by proposing great matters at an improper time; and his compliment to Bishop Lowth is only to deal the heavier blow on Bishop Terrick, who, I dare say, had none of those absurd prejudices he lays to his charge: all he meant was not to awaken the absurd prejudices of Wilkes's Presbyterian friends and allies."

Mr. Cole to Dr. Lort. May 16, 1777.

CHATTERTON.

"I doubt you are again in error, my good Sir, about the letter in the Gentleman's Magazine, against the Rowleians, unless Mr. Malone sent it to you; for he is the author, and not Mr. Steevens, from whom I imagine you received it. There is a report, that proof of some part of Chatterton's forgery is to be produced from an accomplice. But this I do not answer for, nor know the circumstances. I have scarce seen a person who is not persuaded that the *fashion* of the poems was Chatterton's own; though he might have found some old stuff to work upon, which very likely was the case: but now that the poems have been so much examined, nobody (that has an ear) can get over the modernity of the modulation, and the recent cast of the ideas and phraseology, corroborated by such palpable pillage of Pope and Dryden. Still the boy remains a prodigy, by whatever means he procured or produced the edifice he erected: and still it will be inexplicable how he found time or materials for operating such miracles. Yours ever. H. W."

Mr. Horace Walpole to Mr. Cole. Feb. 22, 1782.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

"Whenever I can get the Chartulary conveyed to you by a friend, for it must not be hazarded in a stage, you shall certainly have it. I will send you in my next copies of the seals I took. The seal of Colne Priory, I fear, does not now exist. Mrs. Holgate burnt a great box full of deeds and seals, many of them in tin cases. Into the same fire went a lock of Oliver Cromwell's hair, and a Diary of his Life, in his own hand-writing, in the true canting strain. She has a fine ebony cabinet of his, filled with his table linen: she gave me a napkin, which has on it the arms he assumed as Lord Protector, with the coronet over them."

Mr. Tyson to Mr. Cole. Nov. 22, 1779.

First PINE-APPLE *raised in* ENGLAND.

"Mr. Pennicott has shewn me a most curious and delightful picture. It is Rose, the royal gardener, presenting the first pine-apple raised in England to Charles the Second. They are in a garden, with a view of a good private house, such as there are several at Sunbury, and about London. It is by far the best likeness of the King I ever saw: the countenance chearful and good-humoured, and very sensible. He is in brown, lined with orange, and many black ribands; a large flapped hat, dark wig not tied up, nor yet bushy; a point cravat, no waistcoat, and a tasseled handkerchief hanging from a low pocket. The whole is of the smaller landscape-size and extremely well coloured, with perfect harmony. It was a legacy from London, grandson of him who was partner with Wise."

Mr. H. Walpole to Mr. Cole. March 6, 1780.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SO long a time has elapsed since I first issued my proposals for publishing a "Verbal Index to the Plays of Shakspeare," that I felt it incumbent on me to convey to my subscribers some information to account for the delay, and for this purpose request your insertion of the following notice in the Monthly Magazine. It will be recollected that I originally stated my determination not to print the index, till I should be assured that my expences should be covered, and, therefore, adopted the only mode, by which I could ascertain, how far such a work was desired by the public. It is now time to inform my subscribers, that the deposits in the hands of my booksellers are by no means equal to defraying the expences of publi-

cation, and that it has been only in compliance with the wishes of some of Shakspeare's warm admirers, that I have suffered the subscription to remain open so long. If the work should eventually be published, the subscribers will in one respect be benefited by the delay, as it has given me an opportunity of incorporating in my index the play of Pericles, which had not been inserted in our poet's works, till the last edition published by Mr. Stevens. Three months more I am willing to give to the experiment; and, at the expiration of that period, either the work shall be put to the press, or the subscribers shall be called upon through the channel of the Monthly Magazine to withdraw their deposit from the hands where they lodged it, and where it has ever since remained.

I am Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Bath 12th Jan. 1804. FRANCIS TWISS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me, by way of sequel to the late remarks of two of your Correspondents on certain passages of Gray and Clarendon, to mention an odd absurdity into which another admired writer has fallen. It occurs in Darwin's description of his marvellous Poison-tree of Java: where the author, studious of decoration, has overlooked propriety.

"Fierce in dread silence on the blasted heath,
Dire Upas sits, the Hydra-tree of death.
Steep'd in fell poison, as his sharp teeth part,
A thousand tongues in quick vibration dart;
Snatch the proud eagle towering o'er the heath,
Or pounce the lion, as he stalks beneath.
Chain'd at his root two Scion-demons dwell,
Breathe the faint hiss, or try the shriller yell;
Rise, fluttering in the air on callow wings,
And aim at insect-prey their little stings."

BOTANIC GARDEN, Part 2. Can. 3. v. 237.

The passage contains a great deal of fine poetry, certainly. What a pity that it should want common-sense! For how is it possible that insects can get near enough to the young shoots to be destroyed by them, while the baleful effluvia from the parent-tree spreads so much wider, and arrests the distant flight of the eagle. On reading the passage in question, I was forcibly reminded of the ingenuity of

"The man who, contriving a hole thro' the wall,
To admit his two cats, the one great, t'other small,
When a great hole was made for great puss to pass thro'.
Had a little one cut for the little cat too!"*

In the same poet's address to Philanthropy, there is an imitation, so palpable, of some lines in the Wanderer of Savage, that I suspect my notice of it must have been anticipated.

"The Spirits of the Good, who bend from high
Wide o'er these earthly scenes their partial eye,
When first, array'd in Virtue's purest robe,
They saw thy Howard traversing the globe;
Saw round his brows thy sun-like glory blaze
In arrowy circles of unwearied rays;
Mistook a mortal for an angel-guest,
And ask'd what seraph-foot the earth impress.
Onward he moves! Disease and Death retire,
And murmuring Demons hate him, and admire."

BOTANIC GARDEN, Part 2. Can. 2. v. 463.

The lines of Savage to which I allude are the following:

"Where veiny marble dignifies the ground,
With emblem fair in sculpture rising round,
Once-lov'd Horatio sleeps, a mind elate!
Lamented shade, ambition was thy fate.
Ev'n Angels, wondering, oft his worth survey'd;
Behold a man, like one of us! they said.
Straight heard the Furies, and with envy glar'd,
And to precipitate his fall prepar'd."

WANDERER, Canto 5. v. 537.

The imitator, has, however, so much improved upon his original, that the theft must be forgiven. Yet, from certain other resemblances, there seems reason to believe that the poet of Derby was indebted, in more instances than one, to the author of the Wanderer.

The critique of N. N. on the passage which he adduces from Gray's exquisite "Fragment of an Essay on the alliance of Education and Government," is obviously just. But I deem too highly of that poet to admit that he had exhausted his stock of ideas, and therefore found himself compelled to drop the subject:—an inference very unfair and unfounded. I am, Sir,

Worcester, Your's, &c.

Jan. 16, 1804. TREBOR.

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* The whole epigram, to which these lines belong, is as follows:

"Southampton's wise sons found the river so large,
Tho' 'twould carry a ship 'twould not carry a barge;
But soon this defect their sage noddles supplied,
For they cut a snug ditch to run close to its side:
Like the man," &c.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Publication of the 1st inſtant, you favour your Readers with the title of an *important* financial ſtatement, viz. "An Account of the Net Produce of all the permanent Taxes in the Years and Quarters ending the 10th Day of October, 1802 and 1803, reſpectively;" but it appears to me that by ſome miſtake, the account itſelf is defective. I cannot find that it exhibits a comparative view either of the years above mentioned, or of the quarters. There is a total of upwards of thirty millions, which I *ſuppoſe* is the national revenue of the year 1803; and that that of the preceding year is entirely omitted, ſo that we cannot judge of the comparative difference. As to the ſtatement of the produce of the quarters, I do not perceive any at all; and I confeſs it was with a degree of intereſt that I turned to the *title*; for the Newſpapers had previouſly given a ſtatement of the comparative revenue of thoſe years and quarters, which appeared to me inconſiſtent with itſelf. I think that of the years gave an exceſs of about five million in favour of 1803; whereas that of the *quarters* ſelected for compariſon (being, I believe, the laſt in the two reſpective years) gave a ſurplus of about 100,000 only, in favour of the quarters of the year 1803, or 400,000 for the *whole* year, inſtead of five millions. I conceive that the *average* quarter ought to have been ſtated, otherwiſe all the quarters; at all events, the ſtatements of the years and the quarters reſpectively, ought to have corroborated each other: but that not being the caſe, I flattered myſelf you would have ſet the matter clear, in which I am diſappointed; yet hope that it will be in your power to do it, for any apparent inconſiſtencies in the ſtatements of the public finances lead the people to ſuſpect the *veracity* of them altogether: and at this criſis, if there be a favourable ſtatement to exhibit, (which I truſt there is) I need ſcarcely repreſent to you the importance of it's being publiſhed in a manner that ſhall remove all doubts upon the ſubject. Many of my friends whom I have conſulted upon this occaſion, have found themſelves quite as much at a loſs as myſelf to explain the ſtatements on this head which have been already publiſhed. In the *particulars*, the item of land-tax ſeems to have been entirely omitted, or not to have been diſtinctly ſtated; yet we know a conſiderable portion of it ſtill remains unredeemed, and muſt form a part of the public revenue. I truſt you will excuſe the liberty I have taken; and am,

Your's, &c.

Jan. 28, 1804. X. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM engaged in reading books upon ſome particular ſciences, and have occaſion to take up authors of all periods. When I begin a book, it becomes neceſſary, for obvious reaſons, to know with ſome preciſion the time in which it was written; although this might be ſo eaſily intimated by the author, yet it is but ſeldom that the reader is ſo fortunate as to meet with direct information of it.

It is evident that no concluſion can be drawn from obſerving the date of the year in which a book was publiſhed, as the interval between writing and publiſhing may vary exceedingly; and if it be an edition ſubſequent to the firſt, it is impoſſible to form even a gueſs, from this circumſtance, of the year in which it was written. It now and then happens that a licenſe, or approbation of ſome learned ſociety, is prefixed to a book, which, being always dated, afford ſome little light to the inquiry. It alſo ſometimes occurs to the author to inſert a date to his dedication or preface; this is a happy hint to his reader. But moſt commonly the reader is not accommodated in any one of theſe ways, and is left to judge very vaguely of the date of the work, if he have not a biographical account of the author at hand; and even if he have, he is not always ſatisfied in this particular, if the writer be not of ſome celebrity.

I wiſh, Sir, you could perſuade anthors to prefix to their dedications, prefaces, advertiſements, &c. the date in which their works are delivered over to the printer; or if they chooſe to ſend forth their offſpring without theſe uſual attendants, to find ſome corner in which the era of their compoſitions may be made known; by which we ſhould be enabled to know their relative poſitions to one another in reſpect to time, and to appreciate their opportunities of information, from the ſtate of ſcience, and accumulation of facts, at the time in which they compoſed. This communication would generally be rather advantageous to their fame, than otherwiſe; and always ſatisfactory, if not frequently neceſſary, to the reader.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

London, 5th Jan. 1804. J. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me to return thanks to your three different correſpondents who have ſo obligingly anſwered my queries reſpecting *tea-kettles*, and at the ſame time to notice a remark in the Rev. Mr. Robinſon's anſwer, which ſeems to mark

further inveſtigation. That gentleman ſays, that "*river-water will leave no ſediments of earthy particles at the bottom of the tea-kettle.*" This may be ſtrictly true in many, or, if you pleaſe, in moſt caſes: but is it univerſally ſo? or, when we talk of "*rivers*", are we excluſively to underſtand *natural rivers*, which flow in their original ſelf-formed channels, undiverted from their courſe by human induſtry. This queſtion is not foreign to the purpoſe:—that ſtream, for example, which is commonly called *The New River*, and whoſe water ſupplies ſo great a portion of the metropolis—in what light are we to view it? Though, in ſtrict propriety of ſpeech, it be only a canal or aqueduct, yet, when every circumſtance is duly conſidered, its water, I think, may very fairly be deemed *river-water*. Now, I can poſitively aſſert from ocular conviction, and can prove by the evidence of my own tea-kettle, that the *New River* water *does* depoſit earthy ſediments, which, in time, concreſce to ſtone. My kettle has never had in it a ſingle drop of any other than the New River water, from the time when it came new into my poſſeſſion about four or five years ago: nevertheleſs, at the moment when I propoſed my queries, it was completely lined with a ſtony incruſtation, not indeed ſo thick as I have ſeen in ſome kettles in country parts, yet little ſhort of half an inch in thickneſs.

It may be proper to obſerve that mine is an *iron* kettle: and, whether iron poſſeſſes a greater aptitude, than copper, to attract the earthy particles, is a point that deſerves conſideration. To me it appears an intereſting queſtion: for, *if* it can be aſcertained that the ſame water, which depoſits *an earthy ſediment in iron veſſels*, leaves *none in thoſe of copper*, it muſt neceſſarily follow that the water comes *much leſs pure and wholeſome from a copper kettle*, than from an iron one, and that the latter is of courſe preferable. But this is a point which yet remains to be proved.

I recollect, indeed, to have been informed, a few years ſince, by a gentleman connected with the New River Company, that they had tried caſt-iron cocks in the main-pipes which run along the ſtreets; but that theſe were, in no very long time, nearly choaked with ſtony incruſtations, and that the Company were in conſequence forced to reſume the uſe of wooden cocks, which, in their former practice, they had not found liable to the ſame inconvenience.

I conclude by expreſſing a wiſh that theſe crude remarks may attract the notice of ſome more ſcientific man than I, who may be able and willing to communicate to the public ſome uſeful information on the ſubject. Mean time, I am, Sir,

Jan. 3d, 1804. J. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

Ὸν Θεος θελει ἀπολλυειν, πριν ἀφρονεῖ

Quem Jupiter vult perdere, *dementat* prius.

PERMIT a well-wiſher to inquire of the critical readers of the Monthly Magazine, whether they know any other inſtances of the verbs ἀφρονεω and *demento* uſed in an active ſenſe. Theſe verbs have, I think, been generally taken for *actives* in the lines prefixed: But if there is no authority for this conſtruction, would it not be better to underſtand them in a neuter ſenſe, in conformity with their ſignification in all other inſtances? The ſyntax will then be, "*Ille*, quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat;" *i.e. inſanit, delirat, deſipit.* The only authors within my knowledge who uſe the verb *demento* are Apuleius and Lactantius; it is a *neuter* with both: The tranſlator of the proverb in queſtion was evidently directed in the choice of this uncouth word by the correſponding word in the Greek ἀφρων, *demens*.

Oxford, Your's, &c.

Nov. 13, 1803 GRAMMATTICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU may have read lately in the public prints ſeveral accounts of tainted meat, offered for ſale by the butchers, being ſeized by magiſtrates, and burnt. As this is an inſtance of the zeal of authority interfering with commerce, it has connection enough with a defence of foreſtalling for me to be permitted to aſk a few queſtions.

1. By what arguments has it been proved, that meat kept ſo long as to be offenſive to the noſe is alſo unwholeſome to the ſtomach?

2. How comes it, that, if meat ſo kept be dangerous to the poor, it ſhould be innoxious to the rich; and that a mayor, after deſtroying meat kept five days, may go home to his dinner on veniſon kept ten?

3. As the meat was "burnt, and not buried, becauſe it was unfit even for dogs," are all dog-feeders in an error (for they feed with carrion highly putrid); and is the dog himſelf in a miſtake, when he buries his bone till it is rotten?

4. Do you think that the butcher is not ſufficiently puniſhed for not having attended to the ſtate of the atmoſphere, by the loſs ariſing from the decreaſed price of his meat; and will he not be more careful in future, if he do not ſuffer the loſs of the whole? MISORHETOR.

To

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ODE TO FRIENDSHIP.

O! thou, renown'd in claſſic lore,
Whom ſages love and bards adore,
Accept my votive lays;
And grant me, ſoft in ſylvan bow'rs,
To grace thy ſainted ſhrine with flowers,
With garlands, and with bays.

For there in tranquil ſhades withdrawn,
Unſkill'd to cringe, unus'd to fawn,
Thy ſmile enchants the ſoul;
Where Truth, ethereal ſeraph, reigns,
And Peace, from courts expell'd, maintains
A ſoft ſerene controul.

Where, form'd to raiſe, exalt the mind,
By Virtue's chaſt'ning laws refin'd,
The Muſe inſtinctive glows;
The Muſe, where Petrarch 'plain'd and ſtray'd,
That grac'd with ſofteſt charms the ſhade,
And, liſt'ning, wept his woes.

'Tis thus, ordain'd o'er earth to riſe,
The Soul her deſtin'd ſeat, the ſkies,
In proſpect fair ſurveys;
While Peace extends her ſoft'ring arms,
And Hope, with fairy hand, the charms
Of future bliſs pourtrays.

For me, each wayward paſſion laid,
Should Fate in bow'r or leafy ſhade
My tranquil days aſſign;
Unmov'd by Splendour's fading toys,
Oh! let me prove thine inmoſt joys,
And make thy raptures mine.

If haply doom'd to weep forlorn,
Diſtreſs ſhall blaſt my vernal morn,
In fancy pict'ur'd fair;
Oh! while the mental thunders roll,
Oh lift thy ſuppliant's 'wilder'd ſoul
To ſpurn each baneful care!

And deign, as ling'ring life expires,
To ſoothe, revive, her fleeting fires,
And calm her burſting ſighs;
Her hopes, appall'd in death, reſtore,
And when this heart ſhall throb no more,
Survive in ſofter ſkies.

T.

AT SEA, ON LOSING SIGHT OF THE LAND.

ADIEU, lov'd ſcenes, where firſt I ſaw the light,
For you my boſom heaves the deep-felt ſigh,
While now in diſtance far your hills recede,
And leave to billowy waſtes the cheerleſs eye.

When tropic lands unbounded ſtretch around,
Still o'er thoſe mountains blue ſhall fancy roam;
And, Lune, thy ſhores with rural beauty crown'd,
Through every change my heart ſhall fondly own.

Nor all the charms of India's happy clime
From this dear hope can ever win my breaſt,
That where the cloudleſs morn of life was mine,
In tranquil age theſe wearied limbs may reſt;
That in the vale where winds my native ſtream,
O'er my laſt ſleep the evening ſun may beam!

Y.

SPRING.

LONG-wiſhed Spring, thy riſing dawn
Diſpels the ſtorm-fraught clouds away,
And ſoon with bland enlivening beams
The Sun diffuſes brighter day.

'Twas late when mourn'd the leafleſs woods,
And dreary dead and ſilent all,
Except ſome headlong icicle
Againſt the rugged branches fall.

But now with tufted foliage cloath'd,
They bend majeſtic to the gale,
And oft their wide o'er-arched ſhades
Reſound the ſtrain of Philomel.

The limpid ſtream, relentleſs graſp'd
In icy chains, again looks gay;
Sparkling from ſteep to ſteep deſcends,
Then, ſweetly murmuring, winds away.

And as adown the ſunny vale
The flower-enamel'd ſide it laves,
The primroſe views her image fair
Reflected in the glaſſy waves.

The ſhepherd-boy, at eaſe reclin'd
On the tall mountain's airy brow,
Salutes with many a jocund tune
The lovely ſcene that lies below.

How ſoft the balmy zephyr breathes,
How blue the clear benignant ſky!
The varied landſcape ſmiles around,
Echoing with naught but ſounds of joy.

Nature exults beneath thy reign,
Delightful Spring!—inſpir'd by thee,
I dare, while lightly beats my heart,
T' invoke the power of poeſy.

B.

INSCRIPTION

INSCRIPTION I.

HERE ſtop, young man! and if thine eye
Can ſhed o'er injur'd worth a tear,
With heedleſs ſtep oh paſs not by,
But wake the thought of pity here.

Beneath this yew's funereal ſhade
The broken-hearted Nancy ſleeps;
And often here the paſſing maid,
Or paſſing ruſtic, ſtops and weeps.

For black-hair'd Nancy, kind and fair,
Was gentle as the gentle dove,
And died (ah wretched!) in deſpair,
The victim of unhallow'd love!

Or, if thou ſhed'ſt the bitter tear
O'er thine own ſorrows, man forlorn!
Here pauſe, for ſhe repoſes here
Who once like thee was doom'd to mourn.

Beneath this yew's dark umbrage reſt,
Againſt the rugged trunk reclin'd;
And tender thoughts, ideas bleſt,
Shall ſoftly ſoothe thy mourning mind.

But haſt thou, wretch! by beaſtly luſt
Impell'd to do the blaſted deed,
Betray'd the virgin's guileleſs truſt?
Wretch, if thou haſt, ſtop here and read:

"Spoiler of maids, whoſe ſoul is guile,
A villain's victim ſleeps below!
She drank ſweet poiſon in a ſmile,
And found that lawleſs love was woe.

"Modeſt ſhe was, ſhe knew not art;
Her thoughts ne'er ſoar'd on wings of pride;
Her hand was bounty, and her heart
To pity's mildneſs was allied.

"Love, love the pureſt, fir'd her breaſt;
Love was betray'd by villainy:
But now her ſorrows are at reſt,
And her ſad ſtory ſpeaks to thee."

E. E——TT.

INSCRIPTION II.

HEAR, man of thought, my voice. I know thee well,
And not a ſtranger to my paths art thou;
For I have often mark'd thee in this glen,
Muſing; thy ſeat this bank, moſs-carpeted.
My name is Solitude. In all thy walks
By thee I wait; and when thou ſing'ſt thy ſong
Of true poetic harmony, awake
Echo, my ſiſter, in the craggy vale:
She hears thy ſong, and mournfully repeats
In ſweeter ſounds its ſweetneſs. Mark me, Bard!
Soon as the Sun looks o'er the woody hills,
And gilds with living gold vales and their ſtreams,
I ſeek this cavern damp with dripping ſprings,
By ſun-beam unillum'd, and hear hoarſe gales
Shake the tall pines that o'er this brown rock wave
The ſolemn ſhade. Here, till the Sun ſalutes
The Iſles Atlantic, I, moſt thoughtful, muſe
On life, death, fathomleſs eternity,
Duration, nature, and the Cauſe uncauſed.
But ſoon as dim-ey'd Even ſpreads her ſhades
In ſtill ſucceſſion over earth and ſea;
Soon as the owl welcomes with wildeſt ſhrieks
Deſcending Night, and the ſweet Nightingale
Flings on the ear of Darkneſs melody;
Emerging from this ſombre cavern then,
O'er ſhadowy plains, or by the viewleſs ſtream
That ſoftly murmurs to the lonely hour,
Slowly I wander. Or in ſome unknown
And viſionary vale, while far around
The ſilent landſcape ſleeps, I hear the ghoſt
Of Suicide tell his pathetic tale
To Midnight, till the Queen of Heav'n aſcends
Her ſilver-clouded throne, and ſcares away
The formleſs children of the ſepulchre.
Oh, Man of Meditation, ſince theſe joys
Are to thy ſoul not charmleſs, viſit thou
This valley of the cavern, when the Sun
Flames in the eaſt, or when the ſtate of Night
Stalks noiſeleſs o'er the world; and I will bleſs
Thy penſive walk, and whiſper to thy ſoul
Poetic thoughts moſt pleaſing, moſt ſublime.

E. E——TT.

PART OF THE EIGHTH SATIRE OF JUVENAL IMITATED.

*SAY, Orleans, what avails the blazon'd tree,
Rich in imperial anceſtry, to thee?
Why proudly ſhow St. Louis' broken buſt,
The ſword and crucifix obſcur'd with duſt?
Why boaſt the Conſtable,† whoſe gilded ſtaff
Time's icy touch has moulder'd to a half?
Or great Navarre, in whom, with valour ſhone
Each milder grace that dignifies a throne?
If with their effigies you hang the hall,
Where pimps, and proſtitutes, and traitors bawl;
Where midnight plans of regicide are laid,
To ranks of frowning Capets full diſplay'd;
And where, half-drunk, you juſt begin to doſe,
At peep of dawn, when they to battle roſe?
§If ſilken C—— boaſt a martial line,
Whoſe high achievements on his chariot ſhine;
Vain of defect, he gives us thus to ſee
Within what is, without what ought to be;
And vaunts the fires who fought to mark his plate,
Emblaze his curricle, and crown his gate.
C——, whoſe feminine and furtive bloom,
Smooth, poliſh'd limbs, and hands that drop perfume,

* Verſe 1—12.
† The Conſtable Bourbon.
§ Verſe 13—18.

The

The ſhaggy portraits of his fathers ſhame,
Their ruſty armour, and Herculean frame.
* Though countleſs quarters fill th' armorial ſhield,
To virtue ſtill nobility muſt yield.
Be by deſert a Churchill or a Hyde,
Be noble acts, not noble birth, your pride.
Let theſe, tho' Chancellor, precede your mace;
Let theſe, not Garter, make the crowd give place
If juſt in word and deed, I aſk no more.
The patent's clear. My Lord, you walk before:
For he, whoſe virtues earn a nation's thanks,
Beyond a Percy or a Howard ranks.
His country too old Egypt's cry will join:
"'Tis found—'tis found—an honeſt patriot's mine:
Nobles give way. Nor white nor ſable rod
Shall dare precede "the nobleſt work of God."
†Call we high-born the wretch who ſhames his birth?
Shall paſt ſupply the want of preſent worth?
Then may a Watſon's ſon his God belie,
A Mansfield's cheat, an Abercromby's fly.
‡Who but a fool his infant would baptize *Goliah*, thus to ſwell his pigmy ſize;
With Cupid dream to bleach his negro's face,
Or cure the rickets with the name of *Grace*?
The mangy pug, Miſs Prue's ſupreme delight,
Whoſe charm is uglineſs, whoſe ſpirit ſpite,
Call'd Hero, Prince, or ſomething more auguſt,
Creates but more abhorrence and diſguſt.
Beware left thus Mahon or Plaſſy‖ ſhow
How war-worn titles a burleſque may grow.
§ But whither tends this harſh preceptive vein?
To you, O Q——, I ſuit the ſtrain,
Who thro' St. James's pace with pompous gait,
As if your own deſerts had made you great.
"Hence, vulgar crew," indignant you exclaim,
"Who ſcarcely know the country whence you came!
"A D——s I." Long, mighty D—s, live,
And taſte the joy theſe precious letters give.
Yet ſhould great D——s have a cauſe to plead,
Some low plebeian's talents muſt be ſec'd,
To empty coronets who hires his brains,
And laws they made, to ſenators explains.

Oft from a cottage ſprings ſome powerful mind,
Which all the ſophiſt's cobwebs can unwind;
Or ſome bold warrior, who, from India's ſhore
To either pole, bids Britiſh thunder roar.
What excellence is your's? 'A Douglas blood!'
Say are you wiſe? 'A D——!' Brave or good?
'A D——s.' Well—But if ſo great and dull,
How differs then your Grace's noble ſkull
From your great Grandſire's on his buſt of ſtone?
A block of marble his—and your's of bone.
*We act more fairly with the beſtial tribes,
Where individual worth their rank preſcribes.
The ſwifteſt ever is the nobleſt horſe,
Who wins the plate, and triumphs on the courſe;
Tho' mean his paſture and obſcure his breed,
His blood himſelf ennobles by his ſpeed.
But ſhould the colt of *Diamond* or *Highflyer*
Be diſtanced on the turf, and ſhame his ſire,
Off, off to Tatterſall's, conceal his birth,
And on his ſtrength, not ſwiftneſs, reſt his worth:
He ſtill may ſerve a brewer's rumbling dray,
Or amble, harneſs'd, in a tradeſman's *ſhay*.
Hence that yourſelf, and not your ſires, may plead
Some claim to rank, perform one generous deed,
Which to the lofty titles we may join,
They gain'd by merit—you, my Lord, by line.
†Let this ſuffice for one whom Fame reports
Vacant, and vain of ſervitude in courts;
Fruitleſs the Muſe's admonitions there,
Where ſenſe to read, or feel, them is ſo rare.
‡On borrow'd fame 'tis wretched to repoſe;
The prop enfeebled, down the fabric goes.
But would you gain a ſelf-ſupported ſoul,
Nor, like the yielding hop, require a pole,
Be firmly virtuous; true to every truſt;
Brave as a ſoldier; as an umpire juſt.
Should you be ſummon'd by a ſhameleſs Court,
Where will is law, aſſaſſination ſport,
Tho' o'er your neck the guillotine they poiſe,
Point to the criminal, and dictate lies,
Yield not your honour in the jaws of death,
Nor meanly barter happineſs for breath.

* Verſe 19—29.
† 30—31.
‡ Titles conferred for conqueſts, and continued to the families of the victors.
‖ 32—38.
§ 39—55.

* Verſe 56—70.
† Verſe 71—74.
‡ Verſe 76—84.

MEMOIRS

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIR *of the* LIFE *of the late* PROFESSOR DAVID RUHNKEN.

DAVID Ruhnken was born at Stolpe, in Upper Pomerania, on the fecond day of January, in the year 1723. His father had been chief-magiſtrate of the town, was in eaſy circumſtances, had ſeveral other children, and ſpared no reaſonable expence in their education.

As David diſcovered very early uncommon quickneſs in learning, his parents determined, while he was yet a child, to bring him up a ſcholar. His mother in particular had an ambition that her ſon ſhould become a clergyman; and he was ſent for his inſtruction in the Latin tongue to the ſchool of Schlave, of which Kniephoff, a man poſſeſſed with a warm and amiable enthuſiaſm for claſſical literature, was then maſter. He communicated to his pupil all his own paſſion for Roman elegance and learning; and Ruhnken from that time thought nothing ſo much to be deſired as ſuperiority in thoſe which are denominated claſſical attainments.

From Schlave Ruhnken went to Frederick's College in Koningſberg. He was ſoon diſtinguiſhed at that ſeminary for his extraordinary proficiency in Latin erudition. He had for his fellow-ſtudent and rival Immanuel Kant, ſince famous as a metaphyſician and philoſopher.—Kant was then devoted with great zeal to claſſical purſuits; and in theſe there was an ardent but friendly competition between him and Ruhnken all the time they ſtudied together at Koningſberg.

At the age of eighteen years Ruhnken returned from the univerſity to his parents. His parents were deſirous that he ſhould now betake himſelf to the immediate ſtudy of theology, and gave him his choice of any one of the univerſities of Koningſberg, Halle, or Frankfort, at which to proſecute it. The youth himſelf deſired no better than to devote his whole life to claſſical learning, with the addition perhaps of juriſprudence as a means of livelihood.—To avoid for the preſent any direct oppoſition to their wiſhes, he aſked leave to go to ſtudy Greek, under Geſner, at Göttingen; and as few at that time ſtudied the Greek language in Germany otherwiſe than as preparatory to the ſtudy of theology, the old people were ſatisfied, and agreed that in this he ſhould follow his inclination.

He ſet out for Göttingen; but on his way he took the opportunity to viſit Berlin, and the univerſities of Saxony. In Berlin he ſtopped but a few days, intending to ſurvey that capital more at leiſure when he ſhould be upon his return. At Wittenberg, in Saxony, he met with ſo favourable a reception from J. G. Berger, profeſſor of eloquence and antiquities, and from J. Dan. Ritter, profeſſor of juriſprudence, that, after writing to obtain permiſſion from his father and mother, he was induced to continue there two years, inſtead of proceeding, according to his firſt intention, to Göttingen. He obtained during that time the degree of doctor in the civil and the canon laws, and publiſhed a Diſſertation *De Gallâ Placidiâ Auguſtâ*. From Berger he at the ſame time acquired ſingular juſtneſs and delicacy of taſte in regard to purity of Latin compoſition, and great diſcernment in the knowledge of the moſt claſſical Latin compoſitions of modern times. He ſtudied at the ſame time mathematics, logic, and metaphyſics, which were there taught according to the ſyſtem of Wolfius. But theſe ſhared his attention only in an inferior degree. The chief advantage he derived from them was in the aſſiſtance they gave him toward the eaſier and clearer underſtanding of the philoſophical writings of the ancients. Erneſti happening to make an excurſion from Leipſic to Wittenberg, concurred with Berger and Ritter in perſuading him to proceed, for his improvement in Greek literature, rather to Leyden, where he might ſtudy under the famous Hemſterhuis, than to Göttingen, as he before intended. He wrote to his father for leave, and a ſupply of money.—Both were at laſt with reluctance granted. Berger and Ritter gave him letters to Mr. Serjeant Rucker, an eminent lawyer, and to Mr. Meerman, ſyndic or recorder of Rotterdam. Erneſti joined them in the promiſe to procure him a profeſſor's chair in ſome German univerſity as ſoon as he ſhould have finiſhed his ſtudies at Leyden. He ſet out in company with a young nobleman who was on his travels, and arrived there without delay or accident.

To Hemſterhuis he had brought no introductory letter; but immediately after his arrival he waited upon that eminent ſcholar; accoſted him in Latin, related that he was a pupil of Ritter and Berger, and came to ſtudy Greek at Leyden; and

without other commendation was very graciously received.

The young man had before conceived a very high opinion, from the report of others, of Hemsterhuis's learning and manners. That opinion was greatly exalted by personal converse with the man himself. He chose this master in Grecian literature as in all respects the most admirable model for his imitation. For six years he continued his favourite pupil, constant in attendance on his instructions in the hours of teaching, and living at other times almost always in the old man's private society. Hemsterhuis's favour and recommendations procured him the profit of the direction of the studies of different pupils; so that when his parents, to draw him home, began to deny him farther supplies of money, he was enabled to subsist by the fees which he received for his lessons. He carefully perused during this period all the Greek and Roman authors, exploring the true sense of every passage with the keenest and most patient investigation; resorting, where it was necessary, to the aid of every collateral light from other authors and other branches of knowledge; discussing in every obscurity the question of the integrity of the text; carefully noting every thing that appeared to be particularly worthy of remark; and wherever he was himself ultimately at a loss, recurring for information to Hemsterhuis. The works of Homer, Hesiod, Callimachus, and Apollonius Rhodius, in Greek literature, were those which he studied with the greatest attention. His proficiency was demonstrated in a Critical Epistle on Homer and Hesiod, which he addressed to Valkenaer, another eminent disciple of Hemsterhuis; and in a second Epistle on the Works of Callimachus and Apollonius Rhodius, which he sent, two years after that, to his old friend Ernesti. He also gave considerable assistance to the learned Alberti in his edition of Hesychius.

From Greek he returned to the study of jurisprudence. Hemsterhuis, who desired to fix him as a professor in some Dutch university, was of opinion that it might be of advantage for him to be qualified to fill a juridical chair, as well as one belonging to the province of classical literature. Besides, the intimate alliance between the study of Roman antiquities and that of the civil law, naturally led him, who was a proficient in the one, to take a pleasure in cultivating the other. Ruhnken had likewise under his care a pupil who was engaged in the study of jurisprudence, and whom it was his duty to assist in that. As a proof of his diligence and success in this pursuit, he published, with a Translation, and learned Notes, the Greek Commentaries of Thalelæus, Theodorus, Stephanus, and Cyrillus, on the Title of the Code and Digest which relates to Advocates and Procurators.

He resumed after this his studies in Greek. An edition of the hitherto unpublished Lexicon by Timæus, of the words of which the use is peculiar to Plato, was the first fruit of his return to this language. To the text of Timæus he added very learned Notes. The Treatise itself is short, and without affectation of erudition—without the quotation of authorities, simply defines the words and phrases which it professes to explain; but its definitions are very clear and satisfactory, and illustrate many passages in Plato, not otherwise easy to be understood.—Montfaucon had before printed a specimen of this small work. M. Capperonnier, of the King's Library at Paris, furnished the transcript from which Mr. Ruhnken printed his edition; omitting, however, some things of small moment, which were in the original copy. It was reprinted at Leipsic in the year 1756. In 1789 Mr. Ruhnken himself published a new edition of this Treatise, with many additional remarks, emendations of passages in ancient authors, and fragments from other Greek Lexicons yet unpublished. Many parts of Plato are in this book finely illustrated by the observations of the editor. Timæus was a sophist who flourished in the third century.

This publication came out in the year 1754. Ruhnken had soon after an invitation to a professorship in Germany; but he was now too much pleased with his situation, his friends, and his prospects in Holland, to accept it. Hemsterhuis had given him assurance that he would leave no means untried to procure him to be nominated successor either to himself or to Oudendorp, professor of Roman literature, history, and antiquities, in the university of Leyden.

In the year 1755 Ruhnken made an excursion to Paris, to enlarge his mind by a more extensive and varied acquaintance with society, and to examine the valuable public libraries in that capital. Those which he was the most desirous to investigate were the King's Library, and that of the Benedictines of St. Maur's, at St. Germain's-in-the-Fields. To both he obtained easy access by the favour of M. Capperonnier,

Capperonnier. Capperonnier not only allowed him to have the uſe of books from the King's Library in private at his own lodgings, but procured him ſimilar indulgence from the Benedictines. His application and readings were ravenous and indefatigable. Some manuſcripts he tranſcribed entirely; from others he made extracts: others he compared with the printed editions, and noted the variations. As the catalogues had not been always made out from a thorough examination of the manuſcripts which their titles reſpectively deſcribed, he was often led aſide from the particular purpoſe with which he opened any one of theſe, by finding, under the title, perhaps, of ſome Father of the Church, beſide him, portions of Plato, Ariſtotle, Xenophon, and others of the beſt authors. Theſe he found commonly inſerted without any diſcontinuity of the manuſcript, or any mark to indicate that the copyiſt there paſſed from one work to another. Among other objects of curioſity which were ſhewn to him at this library, was the ſtudy occupied by Casaubon when he was keeper of it; an apartment which Ruhnken naturally ſurveyed with awful veneration.

In a whole year's reſidence at Paris he made a greater number of tranſcripts and collations of different editions than were ever known to have been executed by one perſon within the ſame ſpace of time.—The Pariſians, who witneſſed his induſtry, named him, on account of it, Hercules Mulagetes. Nor did he, in the mean time, neglect to mingle in the amuſements and the ſociety of Paris. He viſited the theatres, galleries of paintings, ſchools of medicine, cabinets of medals, with the workſhops of eminent artiſts and artizans, and all that was moſt intereſting in that ſeat of learning, ſcience, pleaſure, buſineſs, taſte, and vanity. He became acquainted there with two learned Engliſhmen, in whoſe converſation he took great delight; Mr. Samuel Muſgrave, who was then ſtudying medicine; and Mr. Thomas Tyrwhit, a man of fortune and of pleaſure, but fond of elegant erudition, and who lived afterwards to diſtinguiſh himſelf by his learned publications in his own country.

From Paris he was recalled by the friendly care of Hemſterhuis. Both Hemſterhuis and Oudendorp were now old and infirm; and Ruhnken's good patron wiſhed him to be in the way, to ſucceed to the chair of the one or the other of them.—Till a vacancy ſhould occur, Ruhnken was appointed as Greek reader to aſſiſt Hemſterhuis.

He entered upon the duties of this appointment in the month of October 1757, by reading an inaugural Diſſertation on the Right of Greece to the Character of the Parent Country of the Arts and Sciences. This oration was heard with extraordinary applauſe, on account both of the ingenuity and reſearch with which its general propoſition was proved and illuſtrated, and of the purity and elegance of its Latinity, excelling any thing that had for many years been produced on any ſuch occaſion at Leyden. The duties of his ſituation as reader or lecturer engaged him to interpret the books of the New Teſtament, ſuch as the Goſpel of St. Luke, and the Acts of the Apoſtles, and after theſe the profane claſſics, Homer, Xenophon, &c. This taſk he performed with great ability, explaining thoſe books one portion after another, and teaching his pupils alſo to read and explain them; after which he uſually dictated obſervations upon the difficult paſſages, to be written down, and privately ſtudied by them.

When Geſner of Göttingen was afterwards preparing to publiſh his edition of the Hymns of Orpheus, Rhunken having beſtowed much pains in the critical ſtudy of thoſe pieces, communicated his notes to that learned profeſſor. But Geſner was not willing to give to another a right to ſhare in the praiſe of his labour; and he therefore declined to uſe what Rhunken had ſent. Yet the advice of Erneſti at laſt prevailed upon him to inſert thoſe hitherto unpubliſhed fragments of Orpheus, which Rhunken had copied from the manuſcripts in the King of France's library, and the various readings which he had noted in collating three of thoſe manuſcripts. Geſner received theſe from Erneſti, and but for his earneſt perſuaſion would not have made uſe of them.

Soon after this, upon a vacancy in the profeſſorſhip of civil-law at Leyden, Ruhnken, by the influence of Hemſterhuis, was enabled to evince his gratitude to his old friend Ritter, by procuring him to be nominated to fill the vacant chair. Ritter, however, after ſignifying his acceptance of the appointment, ſuffered himſelf to be over-perſuaded by his wife, who was afraid of finding her death in Holland, and ſtayed where he was.

Four years after his appointment to the office of reader in Greek, Rhunken ſucceeded, on the death of Oudendorp, to the

the profeſſorſhip of Latin eloquence, Roman antiquities, and hiſtory. His inaugural Diſcourſe upon this occaſion was *De Doctore umbratico*, and had for its ſcope to expoſe the diſadvantages of that excluſive attachment to ſolitary, or merely ſcholaſtic, ſtudy, which unfits a man for the eaſy, uſeful, and elegant intercourſe, of common life; while it alſo makes him unable to diſtinguiſh in letters what things are truly important, from thoſe which are mere trifles and fooleries unworthy of a reaſonable perſon's care. The diſcourſe gave offence to the maſters of ſome of the principal ſchools, who thought that its ridicule was directed againſt them, and became, in conſequence of this, Rhunken's enemies. A profeſſor at Amſterdam, and another at Franeker, had been his competitors, at leaſt in their private wiſhes, for the chair at Leyden; and the diſappointment made them alſo unfriendly to him. Both theſe incidents contributed for a while to render the attendance of ſtudents at his lectures leſs numerous than was to have been expected. He gave three different courſes annually; one of hiſtory, in which he followed the plan of Perizonius, or rather Turſellini, with improvements; another of antiquities, in which, from the genuine teſtimonies of the ancients themſelves, and from remaining monuments, he explained the whole detail of the cuſtoms, arts, manners, and policy, of the Romans; a third for the interpretation of claſſical authors, in which Terence, Suetonius, Cicero, and Ovid were among the favourite ſubjects of his prælections.

Geſner died at Göttingen, the ſame year on which Ruhnken was promoted to this profeſſorſhip at Leyden. Upon the recommendation of Erneſti of Leipſic, Rhunken was invited by the Hanoverian Miniſter, Baron Munchauſen, to fill that vacancy. He declined the offer for himſelf, but recommended Heyne, who accepted the appointment, and has ſince done it infinite honour. The curators of the Univerſity of Leyden had the generoſity to reward his attachment to it by adding ſix hundred florins a-year to his ſalary.

In the year 1763, when he was above the age of forty, Mr. Ruhnken conceived a warm affection for *Mariamne Heirmans*, a young lady of admirable beauty, daughter to Mr. Gerard Heirmans, who had been Dutch Conſul at Leghorn.—Although ſhe was only in her eighteenth year, and had many young admirers, ſhe gave a preference to the addreſſes of the profeſſor. He married her though ſhe had no fortune. After living with him five years in great mutual happineſs, and bearing him two daughters, ſhe was ſtruck with an apoplexy, became firſt ſpeechleſs, and then loſt the uſe of ſight; and ſhe now ſurvives him in a ſtate of wretched imbecility.

His marriage made ſome alteration in his habits of life. He now accuſtomed himſelf to riſe early in the morning; then to ſtudy for a couple of hours; then give two or three hours to the buſineſs of his profeſſorſhip; in the intervals between his hours of teaching, either to walk, or amuſe himſelf at home; then to dine; then to paſs ſome hours either at the houſes of his friends, or with his friends at his own houſe; after this to ſup with his wife and children, and retire early to reſt. There were three days in the week on which he was not engaged in teaching, and at leaſt on two of thoſe he uſed to go out to hunt. He had, beſides, ſo many other of the common duties of life to attend to, that it is ſurprizing, not that he ſhould have publiſhed ſo little, but that he ſhould have found time to prepare ſo much for publication.

His friend Alberti had not lived to complete his edition of Heſychius.—Rhunken therefore brought out the ſecond volume of that work with accuracy and illuſtrations not unequal to thoſe which had been exhibited in the firſt.

Rutilius Lupus, Vellcius Paterculus, and Cornelius Nepos, were three authors whoſe writings Profeſſor Rhunken became deſirous to illuſtrate in new editions.—The work of Cornelius Nepos, which he much admired for the pure and ſimple elegance of its ſtyle, he would have elucidated and adorned by exhibiting in conjunction with the text the parallel paſſages from thoſe Greek hiſtorians whom Nepos had followed as his authorities. But he intended to begin theſe labours by giving his edition of Rutilius Lupus. In preparing for this, he entered on a new peruſal of all the Greek orators and rhetoricians. Aldus has publiſhed, in one collection, moſt of the remains of the Greek rhetoricians of which there have not yet been ſeparate editions. Reading Aldus's Collection, Mr. Rhunken diſcovered, in a Treatiſe by the rhetorician Apſines, a paſſage which, upon comparing it with the Notes of John of Sicily upon Ariſtides, he found to be that portion which relates to the hiſtorical invention of the Work of Longinus *De Arte Rhetorica*, which was

ſuppoſed to have been entirely loſt. He communicated the diſcovery to his friend Hemſterhuis, and by his advice had a ſhort Notice of it inſerted in the *Journal des Sçavans*. Rhunken afterwards collated this paſſage with the manuſcripts of Longinus's remains; and at the time of his death left almoſt all in readineſs for a new edition of that author, with this important addition.

In the year 1766 died Hemſterhuis, at an age above fourſcore. Next year Rhunken was *Rector Magnificus* of the Univerſity; and upon laying down this annual office, on the eighth day of February, 1768, he pronounced an eulogy of his deceaſed friend, certainly one of the moſt eloquent and judicious things of the kind with which any modern has enriched the language of ancient Rome. In that compoſition, which has been ſince repeatedly printed, he appears to have imitated, in ſome parts with great cloſeneſs, the ſtyle and manner of Salluſt.

The ſame year came out Rhunken's edition of three Latin Treatiſes on Figures in Speech, by Rutilius Lupus, Aquila Romanus, and Julius Rufinianus. The work of Lupus is a tranſlation from the Greek of Gorgias, who was maſter in rhetoric to the younger Cicero, and contains good verſions of many valuable extracts from the works of the Greek orators: that of Aquila is ſimply an abſtract from a larger work by Alexander Numenius, having Latin examples introduced into it by the abridger, inſtead of Greek ones. The Treatiſe of Rufinianus was written in the age of Conſtantine, and gives its examples out of Cicero and Virgil only. This edition gives the genuine text with perfect fidelity. It illuſtrates the obſcurities, amends the corruptions, and aſſembles into one agreeable view all that is now to be known of the age, the fortunes, and the writings, of the ſeveral authors. It is ſtill more valuable on account of an excellent Critical Hiſtory of the Grecian Orators, with which the editor enriched it, and in which all the lights of his erudition and judgment were brought fully into effect.

In the year 1770 Rhunken began to diſtinguiſh Daniel Wyttenbach, long his pupil and friend, at length his ſucceſſor, with the ſame kindneſs which he had himſelf experienced from Hemſterhuis.

About that time he read the Works of Xenophon, together with ſuch books in ancient and modern literature as afforded any materials to illuſtrate this author, and communicated his remarks and emendations to Erneſti, for the edition of Xenophon which he was then about to publiſh. This was Erneſti's ſecond edition of Xenophon. Valckenaer, at Rhunken's requeſt, communicated likewiſe his remarks. Erneſti, however, made leſs uſe of theſe communications than the two profeſſors had expected.

The year 1771 was to Rhunken a period of affliction. His wife, after being threatened with a dropſy, loſt the uſe firſt of ſpeech, afterwards of ſight. He himſelf laboured for a time under ſevere illneſs; and his youngeſt daughter had a ſickneſs, in conſequence of which ſhe alſo loſt the uſe of her eyes. He was at the ſame time teized by the nibbling abuſe of J. A. Klotz, whoſe officious offers of friendſhip he had ſlighted. The reputation of his learning was brought in queſtion by Profeſſors Burman and Schrader in two new publications. And to crown theſe vexations, ſome of his principal friends ſhewed ſomewhat of a diſpoſition to favour the attacks of his enemies, and complained that his method of teaching was tame, and wanting in that enthuſiaſm without which the minds of youth are not eaſily to be inflamed with a love of learning. But Rhunken endured the diſtreſſes of his family with manly fortitude and pious hope; and thoſe other reproaches he eaſily deſpiſed, as knowing them to be unjuſt, and offered without conſideration and judgment in their authors.

In the year 1772, while he was preparing an edition of Velleius Paterculus, and was reviſing ſome of his former publications, he had the pleaſure of receiving a letter from M. Villoiſon of Paris, in which that illuſtrious ſcholar, then young and obſcure, ſolicited the honour of his acquaintance and his advice for the direction of his ſtudies. Both were, by Rhunken, moſt readily granted.

In 1773, he had the merit of diſcovering a part of the treatiſe of Sebaſtian Corradus, de Quæſturâ, of the very exiſtence of which, men of letters were, in general, ignorant; and of procuring it to be republiſhed by his friend Erneſti. This treatiſe is highly valuable for the elegance of its compoſition, and for the light which it throws on the writings of Cicero.

In 1774, on the death of Abraham Gronovius, Rhunken was appointed keeper of the public Library at Leyden. His friend Valckenaer was, alſo, a candidate for the office; but very willingly gave place to Rhunken. On the ninth and tenth days of February, 1775, was celebrated the ſecond ſecular anniverſary of the in-

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ſtitution of the Univerſity of Leyden. The feſtivities on that occaſion were, however, conducted with a tumult and diſorder which this Profeſſor did not approve.

In the year 1776, he publiſhed ſeparately a Diſſertation concerning the Life and Writings of Dionyſius Longinus. Theſe, with certain Notes and Various Readings, had been prepared for Toup's intended edition of that author. But, Toup was ſlow in producing his work, and ſomewhat niggardly of thanks and praiſe to his auxiliaries. It was thought by the beſt judges, that nothing ſuperior to Rhunken's Diſſertation had ever been compoſed in the Critical Hiſtory of Literature. It appeared in Toup's edition in 1778; but Toup did not even ſend Rhunken a ſingle copy of his book, in a preſent, for all the aſſiſtance he had given him.

Matthæi, Rector of the Univerſity of Moſcow, about this time, communicated to Profeſſor Rhunken two hymns of Homer, unknown to the learned of Europe, but found, in an ancient manuſcript, in a library at Moſcow. Theſe Rhunken publiſhed, with very elaborate illuſtrations, in 1780. And, upon receiving a more complete copy from Moſcow, he gave, afterwards, a new edition of theſe Hymns. He ſuffered much this year by a dangerous colic, from which, however, he had the happineſs of a complete recovery.

It was in 1779, that his edition of Velleius Paterculus came out; admirable for his emendations of the text, for the clearneſs and learning of his illuſtrations, for the claſſical delicacy and elegance with which every thing that he did in it was finiſhed.

At the requeſt of Mr. Haken, Miniſter of Stolpe, he communicated to that gentleman a ſhort Memoir of his own Life, to be inſerted in a work which he was then publiſhing, relative to the hiſtory of Pomerania.

In 1782, he gave a new edition of his two Critical Epiſtles; ſubjoining the new edition of the two Hymns of Homer.

In his political ſentiments, though quiet and moderate, he was adverſe to the party of the Prince of Orange. He was, therefore, a ſufferer by the revolution of 1787, both in the diſappointment of his political wiſhes, and even in the diminution of the number of his pupils, and of his fees.

In 1789 he republiſhed his Eulogy of Hemſterhuis, and his Timæus's Lexicon; and gave, likewiſe, a new edition of the elegant Works of Muretus.

In 1792 he was perſuaded, for the ſum of ſeven hundred florins, to ſuperintend a new edition of Scheller's Latin Dictionary.

The revolution in 1795, however it might for a ſhort time gratify his wiſhes as a politician, proved unfavourable to his intereſts as a Profeſſor, by again thinning the numbers of the ſtudents at the univerſity. As ſome compenſation for his loſs, the curators, next year, added three hundred florins to his ſalary.

He was now 74 years of age, and except that he began to experience unuſual quickneſs and difficulty of reſpiration in walking, was, in general, ſtill vigorous and healthy. In July, 1796, he began to ſuffer from a giddineſs in his head. Upon his recovery from this complaint he was affected with a dropſy in his breaſt and feet. This diſorder ſtill continued to hang about him; but was, for a time, alleviated by the care of his phyſicians. In the ſummer of 1797 he found himſelf ſo much better, that he went abroad about his ordinary affairs as before; and in the harveſt he went out again a-hunting, though not quite ſo much as on the preceding year. As winter came on, he was affected with a cough, and the ſymptoms of dropſy began to increaſe upon him. Till the month of May, 1798, he continued to become worſe, but ſlowly, and ſtill with hopes of new relief as the ſeaſon ſhould advance. At laſt the dropſy ſettled in his breaſt and the upper parts of his body. On the 11th of May, he paſſed the day at home; walking in his chamber and converſing with his family and friends, without depreſſion of ſpirits or ſenſe of pain. He fell aſleep, however, while he ſate at ſupper, and ſo went earlier than was uſual to bed. He got up early next morning and dreſſed himſelf without aſſiſtance. Almoſt immediately, after, he felt himſelf ill, and deſired the ſervant to call his eldeſt daughter. She came and found him almoſt ſpeechleſs. He was put in bed, where he languiſhed two days in a ſtate of intenſe fever, and quite inſenſible. At the tenth hour in the evening of the 14th of May, he expired.

He was rather above the middle ſtature, and of a ſquare well-knit figure; his aſpect was manly, ingenuous, and pleaſing; he was not ſilly nor indiſcreet in his talk, but his ſpeech was open, candid, and ſincere. In his youth he was reckoned handſome, and his manners were highly polite and conciliating. His favourite amuſement was hunting, and he had a pride in keeping excellent greyhounds.—He was a ſkilful markſman with a gun; but

but in his latter years he confined his amusement to coursing hares. He was skilful in music, and a good judge of paintings. He lived kindly and happily with his family, in a style of expense suitable to his station, and in the exercise of liberal hospitality. He died without having accumulated riches, or involved himself in debt. The curators of the University purchased his private library for an annuity of five hundred florins to his widow and daughters. He was a man of the most ardent attachment to the interests of literature, and of great and active benevolence. As a critic he excelled in genius or inventive perspicacity, in deep and various erudition, in justness and exquisite delicacy of taste. He was deservedly esteemed as the purest and most elegant writer of Latinity in the age in which he lived. His compositions display much of the spirit of the Greek critic Longinus, whose works he so delighted to illustrate. He was, in his life, the pride of critical erudition, and of the University of Leyden. His death was lamented as a great and common loss by the whole learned world.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

A PLEASING PICTURE.

CAMUS, a member of the French National Institute, who was deputed to visit the countries united to the Republic, concludes his journey through the Departments of the Lower Rhine, and of the vicinity of Calais and the Somme, with this general and pleasing view of their state in the tenth year of the Republic:

"The general result of my observations may be comprised in a few words. The Republican departments that I have visited are in a flourishing condition. All active persons turn their views to manufactures and commerce. The arts, which give life to manufactures and suggest new processes, are honoured and studied. The energy of men of talents are bent this way. The *belles-lettres* and fine arts are generally in a state of stagnation. Materials for literature are not wanting. But, as the *belles-lettres* and the fine-arts flourish only in peace and in the bosom of opulence, when the persons capable of appreciating their value have plenty of money, we are not to be surprised, if they have not obtained that consideration which is the cause of their success. The duration of peace, the security of property, the patronage of government, taste and discernment in the application of the funds, which a prosperous commerce will abundantly supply, render fruitful the seeds which are generally spread through the soil of the Republic."

ANECDOTE.

Dumourier surrendered himself to Clairfayt in the hope of receiving, at least in compliments and fine speeches, some recompence for delivering up to the Austrians four deputies of the Convention and a French General. With his hat off he waited for the moment when the General would speak to him. Some Austrian soldiers came in great haste, bringing to Clairfayt a wounded French soldier. He was a sentinel whom they had met with on duty. As they approached him, they commanded him to be silent, and levelled their pieces at him. The Frenchman cried out "*Alert*," and presented to warn them. The Austrians fired and wounded him; led him away prisoner, and requested the General to decide on his destiny. Clairfayt got up, took the Frenchman by the hand and said: "Brave fellow, you have done your duty: I esteem you more than I do a traitor. I will send my physician to you. Soldiers, take the greatest care of him."

A ROYAL REMONSTRANCE.

That learned, ingenious, and classical scholar, the Rev. Stephen Weston, to whom the literary world are considerably indebted, has lately directed his studies to Arabian and Persian literature. We may expect from his taste and industry much curious and miscellaneous information. The following extracts are taken from a singular paper, printed, but we believe not published, which bears for title "The Spirited Remonstrance of Rajah Soobah Sing to the Emperor Aurungzebe." It is accompanied by the original Persian on the opposite page.

"When we consider the writer of this Letter was a petty Prince addressing a powerful Emperor, we cannot but admire the bold intrepidity and the contempt for a merciless tyrant it displays in every part. But its eloquence, the warmth of its colouring, and the propriety of its images, and the charm of its genius, stamp it with a peculiar and unlooked for value.

value. It was not expected from the passive obedience of the East, and an Oriental remonstrance was never heard, at least by us, in so sublime a tone." There are also frequent touches of beautiful nature and picturesque sketches. We shall now detail some of the most curious paragraphs:

He opens with assuring the Emperor that he has ever been ready with his services as a loyal servant, and every thought he has, is constantly exerted for the prosperity of the empire. That his predecessors were kings of high character: Alexander II. he thus characterises. "For thirty-two years he spread the blessed shadow of protection over the world; and having acquired all the marks of fortune and prosperity became the very current term for excellence and sign of reputation on earth. Wheresoever he turned his eye he saw victory in present, and prosperity in future."

He then accuses the Emperor that he has alienated many of these conquests, and depopulated the country by excessive taxation. "The farmers are plundered and the revenue is defrauded, and the consequence is a deficit in the contributions; and for a lak, or one hundred thousand rupees, one thousand is now collected, and the strong places are all destroyed, and the fortresses reduced to sand-heaps. Whenever poverty has entered the palaces of kings, the state and condition of the nobles may easily be conceived. At this moment the Sepoys are in rebellion, the merchants complaining, the Mussulmauns weeping, and the Hindoos burning, and many in want of their nightly bread beat their cheeks till they are red. You exact a poll-tax from the sick and needy; you rob the indigent of his platter; and the poor man of his cup."

Here he finely describes the Divinity. "If the authentic Word of God, if the heavenly book be held in any esteem, God is the Lord both of true believers and the wild uncivilized Arab, and not of Mussulmauns only; and that there is but a point of difference between the infidel and the believer, is most evident. Though the colouring vary, the true painter that mixes it is one, and he is God! Where there is a mosque, it is to him that we pray; and where there is a temple of idols, for love of him the bells are shaken. If we find fault with the religious faith of any man, we contradict the letter of the heavenly book; if we deface the picture, we commit an offence against the painter."

To this remarkable passage the Rajah adds a distich, which contains the most ingenious idea possible, to account for the origin and the appearance of evil in this world.

"*Distich.*—Whether it be beauty or deformity that you look on, put not the hand of obliteration on it. Defect of proportion is an inscrutable mystery."

He continues his elevated strain of remonstrance against the poll-tax. He says, "In whatever light you consider a poll-tax, nothing can justify it. The proof of a just government and a good police, is where a beautiful woman decked with gold and jewels, can travel from country to country unmolested and in perfect security. At this time the cities are given up to plunder, what then must be the condition of the deserts?"

Most ingeniously the Rajah concludes, by advising the Emperor to begin his capitation-tax by the Rajah Ramsing, because he is the head of the Hindoo tribes. After him he says, "To take it from me your friend, your prompt obedient servant and well-wisher, will be a matter of less difficulty; but to torment ants and flies is unworthy of a man of courage." And finally, with marvellous intrepidity he concludes, "It will appear wonderful hereafter to posterity, that those who have eat your Majesty's salt, and whose business and duty it was, as guardians and tutors, to exhibit patterns of virtue, should have neglected to instruct your Majesty in the principles of truth, which is the essence of the soul!"

ORIGINAL LETTERS *of* SIR JOHN VANBURGH *to* JACOB TONSON.

1719.

"I have the misfortune of losing, for I now see little hopes of ever getting it, near 2,000l. due to me for many years service, plague and trouble at Blenheim, which that wicked woman of "Marlborough" is so far from paying me, that the Duke being sued by some of the workmen for work done there, she has tried to turn the debt upon me, for which, I think, she ought to be hanged.

We stayed two nights in Woodstock, but there was an order to the servants, under her Grace's own hand, not to let me enter Blenheim; and lest that should not mortify me enough, she, having some how learned that my wife was of the company, sent an express the night before we came there, with orders, if she came with the Castle-Howard ladies, the servants should not suffer her to see either house, garden,

gardens, or even to enter the park; so that she was forced to sit all day and keep me company at the inn."

SIR JOHN VANBURGH *to* JACOB TONSON.

1725.

"I have been forced into Chancery by that B. B. B. old B— the Duchess of Marlborough, where she has got an injunction upon me by her friend the late good Chancellor*, who declared that I never was employed by the Duke, and therefore had no demand upon his estate for my services at Blenheim. Since my hands were thus tied up from trying by law to recover my arrear, I have prevailed with Sir Robert Walpole to help me in a scheme which I proposed to him, by which I have got my money in spite of the hussey's teeth. My carrying this point enrages her much, and the more because it is of considerable weight in my small fortune, which she has heartily endeavoured to destroy, as to throw me into an *English Bastile*, there to finish my days, as I began them in a *French one*.

ORIGINAL LETTER *of the late* GENERAL WOLFE.

SIR,

You can't find me a more agreeable employment than to serve or oblige you, and I wish with all my heart that my inclination and abilities were of equal force. I don't recollect what it was I recommended to Mr.———'s nephew, it might be the Comte de Turpin's book, which was certainly worth looking into, as it contains a good deal of plain practice. Your brother no doubt is master of the Latin and French languages, and has some knowledge of the Mathematics. Without the last he can never become acquainted with one considerable branch of our business, the construction of fortifications, and the attack and defence of places; and I would advise him by all means to give up a year or two of his time now while he is young, if he has not already done it, to the study of the mathematics, because it will greatly facilitate his progress in military matters. As to the books that are fittest for his purpose, he may begin with the King of Prussia's Regulations for his Horse and Foot, where the economy and good order of an army in the lower branches is extremely correct: Then there are the Memoirs of the Marquis de Santa Cruz, Feuquiere, Montecuculi; Folard's Commentaries upon Polybius; the Projet de Tactique, ou la Phalange, couplée et doublée; L'Attaque et la Defense des Places, par le Maréchal de Vauban; Les Mémoires de Goulon, L'Ingénieur de Campagne, par St. Remi, for all that concerns tillery:—O the Antients, Vegetius, Cæsar, Thucydides, Xenophon's Life of Cyrus, and The Retreat of the 10,000 Greeks. I don't mention Polybius, because the Commentaries and the History generally go together of later days. Davila, Guicciardini, Strada, the Memoirs of the Duc de Sully.

There is abundance of military knowledge to be picked out of the Lives of Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII. Kings of Sweden; also of Zisca the Bohemian: and if a tolerable account could be got of the Exploits of Scanderbeg, it would be inestimable; for he excels all the officers ancient and modern in the conduct of a small defensive army. I met with him in the Turkish History, but no where else. The Life of Sertorius contains many fine things this way; there is a book lately published, that I have heard commended, "l'Art de la Guerre par Pratique;" I suppose it is collected from all the best authors that treat of war; and there is a little volume intitled "De la petite Guerre" that your brother should take in his pocket when he goes upon duties and detachments. The Marshall de Puysegur's book too is in esteem. I believe Mr. ——— will think this catalogue long enough; and if he has patience to read and a desire to apply, as I am persuaded he has, the knowledge contained in them, there is wherewithal to make him a considerable person in his profession, and of course very useful and serviceable to his country.

In general the Lives of all great commanders and all good histories of warlike nations will be very instructive, and lead him naturally to imitate what he must necessarily approve of.—In these days of scarcity, and in these unlucky times, it is much to be wish'd that all our young soldiers of birth and education would * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

* *Qu.* Lord Macclesfield.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. BOOTH HODGETT'S (DUDLEY) *for Machinery for rolling Iron for Shanks, and for forming the ſame into Shanks for Nails.*

THE method uſed in rolling iron is well known, the variation adopted by the patentee is obtained by having one roller perfectly cylindrical, or in the uſual form of rollers, and the other, at proper intervals, is ſo indented as to form the ſhanks of nails at once, by making them thick at one end, and running off to a point at the other. It is evident that by a contrivance of this kind the operation of nail-making muſt be greatly expedited. That part of the buſineſs which relates to the making of the heads is to be done in the uſual way. In the caſe of brads, where heads are not wanting the whole operation is performed at once. The indentations on the roller are of courſe made of different lengths according to the ſize of the nails wanted.

MR. STEPHEN HOOPER'S (WALWORTH) *for Machinery for cleanſing of dry and other Harbours;—opening a Channel through Sands at Sea, &c. &c.*

The apparatus to keep off the back water, and the reſervoir, may be built of any dimenſion of timber or other materials, of a concave form, in the proportion of about thirty feet in length, to twenty in breadth. If built of timber, a number of ſquare piles muſt be placed at about two feet aſunder, and of ſuch a length as, when driven ſufficiently deep, to leave the upper part of them on a level with the top of the pier-head. A row of theſe piles being placed in the front, another row muſt be driven cloſe to the pier-head, and a range to form each end. The front and back rows muſt be ſtrongly fixed or locked together by timber, framed acroſs and keyed, and the piles at the ends in the ſame manner, ſo that the whole may be ſufficiently ſtrong to confine the body of water contained in it, and to withſtand the action of the ſea againſt it. The front part of the reſervoir, and the end next the ſea, muſt be ſupplied with a number of blocks or pieces of timber, about twelve inches ſquare framed between the piles from the bottom to the top, to be fluſh or ſquare with the inſide of the piles, for valves to ſhut againſt: theſe blocks muſt be placed about a foot aſunder, by which openings will be formed between the piles, of about two feet wide by one foot deep. To each of theſe ſpaces, a valve muſt be fixed, opening inwards, freely to admit the water, when the waves drive againſt the reſervoir; and then, by cloſing when the wave retires, prevent the water from returning. The bottom of this reſervoir muſt be made water-tight, that part only excepted, which communicates with a tunnel, which is made of proper dimenſions to convey the water from the reſervoir to the upper part of the harbour. This tunnel muſt be fixed along by the inſide of the pier-head cloſe to the ground, and filled with a number of ſluices about ten feet diſtant from each other. In cleanſing a dry-harbour, the perſon employed to ſuperintend the buſineſs muſt at high water open the ſluice next above the waters edge; and when the ſea runs high, the next below it (for the water in the tunnel will, by the action of the waves on the reſervoir, be conſiderably higher than the tide itſelf, or level of the water in the harbour: and the current from the ſluice will drive the ſoil it meets with into the water); and as the tide ebbs he muſt open another ſluice, and then another, and ſo on: this proceſs will ſcour from each part of the harbour along the head in ſucceſſion, a quantity of ſoil proportioned to the height of the tide, and of the water driven into the reſervoir.

The next thing deſcribed in this ſpecification is an horizontal windmill. Then a machine for pecking up rocks under water, ſo as to open or aſſiſt in making a navigation. The peckers may be fixed by different machinery to work by the motion of the veſſel; but in caſes where the veſſel has no motion, the peckers may be worked by a roller having a number of cogs about three fourths of the way round it, for another ſet of cogs fixed to the pecking bars to work into. On the turning of the roller, the bar is raiſed up till it comes to that part of the roller where there are no cogs, when it frees itſelf and drops down with velocity to peck the ſtone. Theſe rollers may be put in motion by manual labour, horſes, wind, or water, and may be worked with different machinery.

A ſhifting keel to aſſiſt ſhips, hoys, barges, &c. going to the windward; and a lighter for ſcouring away bars, &c. are repreſented by plates, and deſcribed in

Mr. Hooper's specification. To these are likewise added improvements upon a water-wheel for raising water; and another with a tunnel for scouring away sand or loose soil, for getting a ship off the sand or main.

MR. JAMES ROBERTS'S, *and* GEORGE CATHERY'S (SOUTHAMPTON) *for completely and effectually eradicating* SMUT *from* WHEAT.

This invention consists in mixing the smutty wheat with lime made from stone, or white or grey chalk. The lime, when slack, is to be sifted through a fine sieve, and then mixed well with the wheat, in proportion to the degree of smut, from one to two bushels to a load of five quarters; it is then to be passed through a machine; in general once will be sufficient to make the wheat fit for the miller; but, if intended for sale, it will frequently be necessary to pass the wheat through the machine twice, and in some cases three times. The machine is made of wire, with brushes within, upon the same principle as those in common use for dressing flour, only that the wire is stronger and coarser.

Wheat, we are told, cleansed by this invention, will produce flour of as good a quality and value as flour made from wheat of the best growth.

MR. JAMES BEVAN'S (CASTLE-STREET) *for Methods of applying* MACHINERY *for the Purposes of more expeditiously striking or sticking Mouldings, and for grooving and excavating Wood in every Manner now usually performed by any Kind of* PLANE.

These operations are to be performed by the planes or other instruments now used for similar purposes, or with such alterations as are necessary to adapt them to the machinery. They may be used either singly or combined in any number, according to the width of the boards to be worked at once, and according to the nature of the work to be done. The instruments are made to pass horizontally over the material, in the direction of the mouldings, &c. by a connecting rod or shaft communicating at one end with the instruments, and at the other end with the machinery, capable of affording a reciprocating motion.

The machinery may consist of a crank; whose radius must be nearly half the length of the required stroke, and must be regulated accordingly, which may be affected by the arm of the crank, passing through a mortise in a strong box fixed on an axis, and sliding in the said box to any required length, where it must be fixed by strong screws, the axis being turned by manual exertion, by horses, water, steam, or any other power, and having its motion regulated by a fly-wheel. For this part of the machine Mr. Bevan lays no claim to an exclusive privilege, but he thought it necessary to describe it as an example of a simple method of giving a reciprocating motion.

The drawings annexed to this specification exhibit side and end views of the box or frame containing the planes or other instruments, with the proper apparatus; likewise an horizontal and a vertical section of the same. From these and the description, which is very appropriate, the whole plan of the patentee will be readily understood.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

A LITERARY treasure of considerable value will shortly be presented to the public. It consists of the entire and unpublished Correspondence, and of various Miscellaneous Works, of "the Shakespeare of Novel Writing," SAMUEL RICHARDSON. The recent decease of his last surviving daughter, Mrs. Anne Richardson, of Stratford in Suffolk, is the cause of these valuable relics being given to the world, after being locked up in possession of the family for upwards of forty years. As the correspondence chiefly related to living characters, Mr. Richardson enjoined in his last illness that his posthumous papers might not be published "during the life-time of his daughters, unless either of them should by accident be reduced in circumstances, when he trusted the publication would

would prove a fortune to them;" and under this impression he actually arranged and corrected great part for the press. The death of his last daughter having now removed the force of the above injunction, his grandsons, the Rev. SAMUEL CROWTHER, rector of Christchurch, London, and PHILIP DITCHER, Esq. of Wimpole-street, have disposed of the manuscripts, in behalf of the various branches of the family, to Mr. PHILLIPS, of St. Paul's Church-yard, and they will immediately be published in five or six elegant volumes, accompanied with suitable embellishments. The Life and Literary Character of Mr. Richardson will be prefixed by Mrs. BARBAULD, who will superintend the publication.

N. B. As it is possible, that some of the representatives of Mr. Richardson's literary correspondents may be in possession of Letters and other MSS. which may assist the intended publication, Mr. Phillips earnestly invites the loan of all such papers as soon as possible.

Mr. PORSON has, we learn, put two others of the Plays of Euripides to the press, the Hippolytus Coronatus and Alcestes. He is also superintending an edition of Herodotus, in seven volumes, 12mo. now printing in Edinburgh.

The Rev. Mr. ESMSLEY has the care of a new edition of Thucydides, which is also printing at Edinburgh.

A General Officer, whose name is dear to the public, having addressed, while on foreign service, a Series of Letters to his Son, who was on the point of entering the army, has been prevailed on to permit their publication; and this valuable system of military and popular ethics, will speedily make its appearance under the title of *The Military Mentor*. Perhaps no work was ever written which was so completely calculated to produce in the same person the qualifications of the accomplished gentleman and the gallant officer.

Lord GRENVILLE is printing a small volume of letters, which the late Earl of Chatham sent to his nephew, the father of the present Lord Camelford.

The Paradise Regained, prepared for the press by the late T. WARTON, supposed to have been lost, has been discovered among the papers of his deceased brother, and will be made use of in the next edition of Milton. The notes are said to display the usual taste and acumen of their eminent author.

Mr. RICHARD TWISS, author of travels in Portugal and Spain, Ireland, France, &c. has invited subscriptions to a new work, in one volume, 4to. which he intends to publish, under the title of Miscellanies, consisting of Essays, Tales, &c. translated and imitated from several languages; with other pieces, on various subjects. The subscriptions are one guinea, to be paid at the time of subscribing.

The Rev. J. GRANT, of Warrington, will publish, in a few days, an Enquiry into the present State of Friendly Societies, having a reference principally to Mr. Rose's Act for enabling them to new-model their Regulations.

The conductors of charity schools in different parts of the country, who have been disappointed in their supply of copies of the "Manual of Religious Knowledge," are informed, that a new and large edition is now in the press, and will be ready for delivery early in spring. It is, therefore, requested, that the conductors of schools, who make use of the book, will address a letter to the Rev. J. GRANT, Warrington, or to Mr. HENRY POTTER, Ormskirk, specifying the number of copies they shall want, that the edition may not again fall short of the demand.

In the course of a few months will be published a new and complete set of Tables for readily computing the Longitude of Places from Lunar Observations, according to a new and accurate method, by the Rev. JAMES ANDREW, of Woolwich Common.

A second edition, enlarged and improved, is in the press, of Mr. EDWARD VALPY'S "Elegantiæ Latinæ; or, Rules and Exercises, illustrative of elegant Latin Style, intended for the use of the higher Classes of Grammar Schools."

Sir HENRY ENGLEFIELD, Bart. F.R. and A.S.S. has in the press a second edition of his much admired Walk through Southampton.

The congregation assembling at Call-lane, Leeds, have united to request that their minister, the Rev. JOSEPH BOWDEN, would favour them with a volume of his Sermons, adapted to the Use of Families. He has complied, and it is in the press, and will shortly be published.

The Bard of Avon, whose works have so often issued from the press, in every possible form, is still to meet the public eye in a new form. A literary gentleman, well known by his various useful publications, has projected a new edition, under the title of "The Lady's Shakspeare;"

and there can be little doubt, from the editor's experience, but that the plan will deſerve the patronage of that ſex, for whoſe uſe the work is deſigned.

The Life of Monſieur Florian, whoſe works are juſtly eſteemed as the models of elegant writing, is tranſlated from the French of his friend M. ROSNY by Mr. BYERLEY, and will make its appearance early in the preſent month, embelliſhed with ſeveral engravings, executed in a very ſuperior ſtyle.—This Life has already appeared in the Monthly Magazine.

A Clerical Kalendar; or, Annual Regiſter of the Eccleſiaſtical Eſtabliſhment in England and Wales, will be publiſhed in the preſent year; comprizing correct and authentic liſts of, 1. The Biſhops and their reſpective Appointments. 2. The Dignitaries in each Diocefe, and their ſeveral Benefices. 3. The Beneficed Clergy in the different Dioceſes, with their Patrons, and Value of their Livings. 4. The Spiritual Officer of each Dioceſe. 5. The Memoirs of the Lower Houſes of Convocation. And, 6, Correct Notices of the Eccleſiaſtical Appointments of the preceding Year.

A Tranſlation of Florian's Paſtoral Romance, by Miſs HIGHLEY, is in the preſs, and will be publiſhed, with three elegant engravings, in the courſe of the preſent month.

Mr. H. WHITFIELD, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and author of the Chriſtmas Holidays, and Black Monday, a poem, has in the preſs a novel, in two volumes, entitled "A Picture from Life; or, the Hiſtory of Emma Tankerville and Sir Henry Moreton," which will be publiſhed early in the preſent month.

Mrs. GOOCH has in the preſs a novel, entitled Sherwood Foreſt.

Profeſſor ROBISON, of Edinburgh, has in the preſs a work on Mechanical Philoſophy, containing the ſubſtance of his lectures.

Mr. MALKIN is about to publiſh an Account of a Tour through Wales.

The ſecond volume of Mr. BAROW's Travels into the Interior of Southern Africa, will ſhortly be publiſhed.

The ſame gentleman intends, at no diſtant period, to announce the Account of his Travels in China.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Glaſgow, is now printing a Collection of his Miſcellaneous Works.

Dr. HILL, of Edinburgh, has committed to the preſs a copious Treatiſe on the Synonims of the Latin Language.

Principal PLAYFAIR, of St. Andrew's, author of a Syſtem of Chronology in the year 1784, will ſoon publiſh an extenſive work on Ancient and Modern Geography.

Dr. ADAM, Rector of the High School, is now printing a Latin Dictionary, on which he has beſtowed the labour of many years. It is intended for general uſe, and is expected to ſuperſede every other of the ſame deſcription.

A volume of Sermons, by the late Dr. DRUMMOND, Archbiſhop of York, together with a Biographical Sketch, written by his ſon, the Rev. Mr. HAY DRUMMOND, is in the preſs.

An Hiſtorical Memoir of the Revival of the Drama in Italy, by Mr. WALKER, of Dublin; and an edition of the Poems aſcribed to Oſſian, accompanied with Annotations, by Mr. BEAUFORD, another Iriſh gentleman, will ſpeedily iſſue from the preſs of Mundell, of Edinburgh.

Mr. WARBURTON's Eccleſiaſtical, Civil, and Military, Hiſtory, of Dublin, will ſoon be ſent to the preſs.

Captain BROUGHTON's Account of his Voyage of Diſcovery to the North Pacific Ocean, with Charts, will ſpeedily be publiſhed.

The office of Principal of the Univerſity of Glaſgow, has lately been filled by Dr. TAYLOR, ſucceſſor to the late Dr. Archibald Davidſon.

Beſides the uſual lectures at the Royal Inſtitution, five new courſes will be delivered this year;—on Belles Lettres, by the Rev. Mr. HEWLET;—on Ancient and Modern Architecture, by the Rev. Mr. CROWE, Public Orator of the Univerſity of Oxford;—on Botany, by Dr. SMITH, Preſident of the Linnean Society;—and on Painting, by Mr. OPIE. The public experiments on Chemiſtry will commence on the 3d of March.

On Tueſday, the 14th of February, the following gentlemen, after a very ſharp conteſt, were elected Vice Preſidents of the Society for the Promotion of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, viz. Richard Clarke, Eſq. Chamberlain of the City, 204.—Sir Robert Peale, bart. M.P. 202.—Nathaniel Conant, Eſq. 181.—Doctor Richard Powell, 178.—Thomas Rowcroft, Eſq. Alderman, 158.

Dr. WOLLASTON has diſcovered a new and very improved method of making ſpectacle glaſſes, they are convex on the exterior ſurface, and concave within. The ſection of thoſe for long-ſighted perſons will aſſume the form of a meniſcus or creſcent, and thoſe adapted for ſhort-ſight will have their principal curvature

on

on the concave ſide. The opportunity afforded by theſe glaſſes of *looking round* at various objects, it is thought may not improperly be expreſſed by the name of *Periſcopic* ſpectacles.

Mr. R. WINTER, of Red Croſs Wharf, London Bridge, has, from the obſervations made by Ptolemy, A.D. 130, December 13, and by Caſſini, Flamſtead, Hornſby, Maſkelyne, Bradley, and Mayer, during the two laſt centuries, calculated the length of the ſolar year to be 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 47 ſeconds, and that of the ſidereal year will be 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, 14 ſeconds.

Mr. CHENEVIX has conſtructed a new Wind-furnace, the ſides of which are inverted inſtead of being perpendicular, ſo that the hollow ſpace is pyramidical. The ſurface at the bottom is thirteen inches ſquare, that at top only eight, and the perpendicular height is ſeventeen inches. This form appears to Mr. C. to unite the following advantages:—1. A great ſurface is expoſed to the air, which, having an eaſy entrance, ruſhes through the fuel with great rapidity. 2. The inclined ſides act in ſome meaſure as reverberating ſurfaces; and 3. The fuel falls of itſelf, and is always in cloſe contact with the crucible placed near the grate.

The cultivation of the annual ſunflower is recommended to the notice of the public, as poſſeſſing the advantages of furniſhing abundance of agreeable fodder for cattle in their leaves. When in flower, bees flock to them from all quarters to gather honey. The ſeed is valuable in feeding ſheep, pigs, and other animals: it produces a ſtriking effect on poultry, as occaſioning them to lay more eggs; and the dry ſtalks burn well, the aſhes affording a conſiderable quantity of alkali.

The Emperor of all the Ruſſias has founded an Univerſity, on a very comprehenſive and liberal ſcale, in Lithuania, for the Cultivation and Diffuſion of the Arts and Sciences in that Part of the Empire.—Mr. FLETCHER CAMPBELL, a Scotch gentleman of conſiderable note as well as talents and accompliſhments, has, on commiſſion, been beating up, as it were, for recruits at Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and Glaſgow, to fill the new profeſſorſhips. It may eaſily be imagined, which is in fact the caſe, that in a country where learning is ſo common, and the young men, from temper as well as neceſſity, ſo adventurous, Mr. Fletcher's labours have not been in vain.

The celebrated PIAZZI is ſaid to have diſcovered another new planet.

The Chineſe characters, cut in wood, which had lain above ſixty years in the National Library at Paris, have been lately tranſferred to the Printing Office of the Republic, for the uſe of Dr. HAGAR. Before their removal, they were counted by a Commiſſary of the Library and a Commiſſary of the Printing Office; and the number of them was found to amount to 86,417. They are contained in 236 boxes; and M. DE LA RUE, one of the above-mentioned commiſſaries, is claſſing them according to the 214 elementary ſigns, and arranging them in a cabinet appropriated to that purpoſe. In the mean time, Dr. Hagar has written a Catalogue and Deſcription of the Rare Chineſe Coins in the National Cabinet, which, it is expected, will ſoon be printed.

M. LANGLES is employed upon an edition of the Arabic Original of the Travels of two Mahometans to China, of which RENAUDOT publiſhed a French Tranſlation at Paris in 1718, but the learned then doubted of the exiſtence of the original. M. Langles intends to enrich his edition with numerous annotations.

Don RAFAELLE, a learned Maronite, from Cairo, has been appointed aſſiſtant to M. DE SACY, as Profeſſor of the Arabic Language in Paris.

M. TITSINGH, formerly Dutch Ambaſſador to the courts of China and Japan, has preſented to the National Library in Paris a part of the Japaneſe books, which he had collected during his reſidence in that country.

M. DE LA TOUR, a wealthy bookſeller in Paris, who had for many years carried on an epiſtolary correſpondence with the Miſſionaries in China, and received from them a great number of curioſities from that country, has lately printed a Deſcription of his Cabinet, and various Articles of Intelligence relative to China. The remainder of his numerous MSS. have been put into the hands of the Abbé GROSIER, who is preparing, from them, for the preſs an improved and enlarged edition of the "Deſcription Générale de la Chine," which hitherto formed the thirteenth volume of the "Hiſtoire Générale" of Father Moilla. The natural hiſtory of China, with which we have hitherto had but an imperfect acquaintance, will in particular be enriched by theſe materials.

M. CHEVENIX,

M. CHENEVIX, in a letter, dated Dreſden, obſerves, that DES COSTILS diſſolves raw platina in nitro-muriatic acid, and precipitates it by muriate of ammonia at ſeveral times. The firſt portions are yellow, the laſt redder. He reduces the red precipitate, and obtains an alloy. He expoſes this alloy to a current of oxygen, and a blue oxide is volatilized; pure platina remains behind. The blue ſublimate is the oxide of his new metal.

A new vegetable ſalt, containing a new acid, has been diſcovered by KLAPROTH. It conſiſts of a ſaline maſs, excluded from the trunk of the white mulberry, *morus alba, L.* on the ſurface of the bark; it has the appearance of a coating, in little granulous drops of a yellowiſh and blackiſh brown.

Profeſſor SPALDING has juſt publiſhed a ſecond volume of his edition of the Inſtitutes of Quintillian.

SCHWEIGHÆUSER has lately publiſhed two new volumes of Athenæus, one of the text and the other of notes.

Profeſſor HEYNE has in the preſs a new edition of Virgil, intended chiefly for ſchools; it will be compriſed in four ſmall volumes.

A new edition of the Argonautics of Orpheus has been lately publiſhed, with notes, by SCHNEIDER.

BECK is preparing for the preſs, a new edition of Sophocles, in three volumes, quarto; it is expected to be ready for publication at the end of the preſent year.

From an official account of Louiſiana, we learn, that there exiſts, about 1000 miles up the Miſſouri, and near that river, a mountain of ſalt, 180 miles long, and forty-five in width. It is compoſed of ſolid rock-ſalt, without any trees or even ſhrubs on it. Salt ſprings are very numerous beneath the ſurface of the mountain.

Some French chemiſts have diſcovered platina to be a compound ſubſtance, containing, beſides platina, a blue oxide of ſome new metal, *tellurium, chronium*, and a black powder unknown.

C. F. REINHARD, of Straſburgh, has obtained a patent for his new method of printing muſical notes with ſolid plates. Theſe ſtereotypes differ from Didot's, who ſets up moveable types to form a matrix, whereas Reinhard requires no intermediate matrix, but ſets up directly with moveable matrices: a proceſs at once ſimple, certain and unexpenſive. M. Reinhard by printing with two colours has likewiſe ſucceeded in imitating written muſic with more effect than can be done by means of engraved plates.

An excellent regulation has lately been publiſhed in Holland, which prevents ignorant quacks from ſelling their poiſons, and tampering with the conſtitutions of their infatuated patients.

Profeſſor WIBORG, of Copenhagen, has invented a machine for weighing corn, by means of which the quality may be diſcovered from its weight.

The Society of Domeſtic Economy at Copenhagen has offered a prize of 100 rix dollars for the beſt anſwer to the queſtion—What is the beſt proceſs for converting bones into nutritive food?

M. WOLF, of Turnau, in Bohemia, has diſcovered a peculiar kind of vitreous matter, which is obtained from a blackiſh baſaltes, found in abundance at Buchberg, in Bohemia. When this ſtone is laid in the glaſs-furnace, it becomes fluid in eight hours time, ſo that ſnuff-boxes, candleſticks, &c. of the moſt approved form, may be caſt with it. It is more fluid than fuſed glaſs, and therefore cannot be blown like that ſubſtance, but may, however, be drawn into coarſe threads and bars. When cold, it becomes harder than glaſs, and is not ſo eaſily ground and cut. In caſting it, the maſs ſtrongly adheres to iron moulds; to prevent which inconvenience, they muſt be made of braſs. It likewiſe corrodes the ſmelting-pots more than glaſs; it may, however, be uſed inſtead of manganeſe, as an addition to the latter, which it colours.

In the circle of Littau, in Eaſt Pruſſia, about twelve miles from the Baltic, a piece of amber was lately found in digging a drain to a meadow; the greateſt length of it was thirteen inches and a quarter, and its greateſt breadth eight inches and a half. It contains 318 Rhineland cubic inches, and weighs fifteen pounds, fifteen ounces and three quarters, ſo that it conſiderably exceeds in ſize and weight the piece of amber in the King of Spain's Cabinet of Natural Hiſtory at Madrid, which weighs eight pounds, and has been eſteemed the largeſt piece hitherto either found on the ſea-ſhore, or dug out of the ground. A dealer offered 3000 dollars for this curious ſpecimen; but, all the amber found in Pruſſia being the property of the ſovereign, the King has ordered it to be depoſited in the Cabinet of Minerals at Berlin, allowing, however, 1000 dollars to the proprietor of the eſtate where it was found.

The *Dépot Militaire* at Paris has lately publiſhed, in two volumes, octavo, with a map, a *Notice Deſcriptive de l'Angleterre, l'Ecoſſe, et l'Irlande*, containing particular information (chiefly from Engliſh works) relative

relative to the ſituation of places, the ſources and courſes of rivers, the roads, the population, ſoil, productions, manufactures, and trade of Great Britain and Ireland; for the uſe of the army of Invaders!

M. REGNIER has invented a new thermometer, the tube and graduation of which are the ſame as in common thermometers, the mounting only exhibits a new arrangement proper for rendering it ſerviceable in agriculture and the arts. The cane, containing this thermometer, is about three feet four inches in length. The ſocket is of copper; it forms a long ferrule, which preſerves the glaſs cylinder, containing the liquid of the thermometer. The ſocket is pierced with ſeveral ſmall holes, through which the fluid enters when the end of the cane is plunged into it. The iron end of the cane, which reſts upon the ground, is ſupported at the extremity of a ſocket by a ſpring that yields when the end of the cane reſts upon hard ſubſtances; by this contrivance, the thermometer is equally preſerved from ſhocks on every kind of ground. Another ſpring, placed over the bulb of the thermometer, yields when too much weight is borne upon the cane. The upper part of the cane is terminated by a ball of cork, covered with Morocco leather; the elaſticity of the cork keeps the thermometer from breaking, if the cane be accidentally dropped. In the center of this cane a cavity is made, in which the tube of the thermometer is fixed, and half of its circumference towards the top opens by a hinge, for the purpoſe of making obſervations, when the liquid of the tube is ſeen, and the ſcale graduated upon ordinary principles. The thermometer is extremely uſeful,

1. To aſcertain and to compare, at a certain depth, the temperature of ſown land, when the ſurface is hard and frozen.

2. To eſtimate the heat of hayſtacks, which frequently take fire before the farmer is aware.

3. To compare the heat of garden beds.

4. To find out the ſtate of fermenting liquors.

5. For every kind of operation in which the heat of coppers is regulated to a certain degree.

6. As an agreeable companion in country walks, to thoſe who wiſh to aſcertain and compare the temperature of different ſprings and ſtreams, or other ſimilar purpoſes.

A new mechanical pulley has lately been conſtructed, ſo that a weight may be raiſed, without running any riſk of the cord ſlipping, or the pulley turning round, ſo that it remains ſuſpended without danger. The body of the pulley is a cylinder of the diameter that would have been given to the groove, and the ſame thickneſs as a common pulley. This cylinder is fixed into an arm, which has two pivots; to each ſide of this arm is faſtened a ſmall piece of wood, of ſufficient diameter to form, above the cylinder, a narrow paſſage, the ſides of which are of ſuch a height as to contain the cord. Theſe pieces project, and have grooves, which begin at a certain diſtance from the center, and proceed to the circumference; and, on their inner ſurface, they are made rough, that they may the better hold the cord. A kind of fork, moveable on pivots, is continually preſſed by a ſpring againſt the two pieces of wood, ſo that each of its teeth enters the grooves made in them; but, when the cord is pulled the uſual way, the fork is no obſtacle to the motion of the pulley, but the moment it is let looſe, the fork, preſſing by the effect of the ſpring againſt the projecting pieces of the wood, prevents it from ſlipping, while the pulley itſelf is ſtopped by the teeth of the fork that fix themſelves into the grooves. A lever ſerves upon occaſion to remove the ſprings, and prevent their action.

M. ESMARK, Member of the Norwegian Council of Mines at Kongsberg, has, in a late tour in Norway, made many intereſting experiments in order to determine the boundary line of vegetation, and of the unmelting of the ſnow. Of the mountains which he aſcended for this purpoſe, the higheſt is Schneehütten, which, according to his obſervations, riſes rather more than 8000 Rhineland feet above the level of the ſea. It is covered with eternal ſnow, and, at a place where the ſnow had tumbled down, twenty five layers of it might be diſtinguiſhed, each of them with a rind of ice. The uppermoſt layer, which has a wave-like ſhape, was, in the hollows of the ſnow-waves, weaker, and of an amethyſt colour; which appearance has likewiſe been obſerved in the Alps. Where the rays of the ſun fall in an oblique direction towards the north and north-eaſt, the boundary line of the ſnow is as low as 3000 feet above the ſurface of the ſea; but, towards the ſouth and weſt, where the heat of the ſun is more powerful, it is only at the height of 7000 feet above the level of the ſea that the ſnow is found never to thaw. The higheſt parts, which M. Eſmark climbed, conſiſted of a ſtone compoſed of quartzore and micaceous particles, except Mount Tromfieldet, betwixt Tönſtel and Foldalen, the ſummit of which conſiſts of a hitherto

a hitherto non-deſcript kind of ſtone, which is a mixture of feldſpath and ſchillerſpath, at an elevation of nearly 4500 feet above the level of the ſea. This kind of ſtone is ſo powerfully magnetical, that it changed the direction of the needle at the diſtance of four feet. It will take a very fine poliſh, and, with reſpect to colour, ſomewhat reſembles the Labrador ſtone. The boundary of vegetation in Norway differs in different places, as do likewiſe the kinds of trees and plants, which are capable of bearing a greater or leſs degree of cold. At the height of 1000 feet, ſome of the better ſorts of fruit-trees thrive, and are productive. The pitch-pine (*pinus picea* LIN.) bears a greater degree of cold in Norway than the fir (*pinus abies* LIN.), the latter thriving only at the height of 2000 feet, which the former is found at an elevation of 3000 feet above the level of the ſea; the birch likewiſe thrives at that height: but, at a greater height, Mr. Eſmark met with no other vegetable productions, except the *betula nana*, ſome ſalices, and the juniper buſh, which, however, do not thrive at a greater elevation than 3200 feet above the level of the ſea. Barley and oats will indeed grow at the elevation of from 1500 to 1800 feet, but only in ſheltered valleys. At an elevation of from 1200 to 1300 feet, the night-froſt does frequently great injury to the young crops.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

ONE of the moſt important papers preſented to this learned body during the year 1803, was Major Mudge's account of the meaſurement of an arch of the meridian, extending from Dunmoſe, in the iſle of Wight, latitude 50° 37′ 8″ to Clifton in Yorkſhire, latitude 53° 27′ 31″ carried on in the years 1800, 1801, and 1802. Mr. Mudge was led to ſelect Dunmoſe for one of the extremities of his line, as obſervations made there, in conjunction with others at Greenwich, would enable him to make corrections of the latitudes of places given in papers formerly printed in the Tranſactions of this Society. Beſides, by this, he had the means of aſcertaining the diſtance of the Royal Obſervatory from the northern to the ſouthern end of the line, and conſequently, of connecting it with the parallels of Dunkirk and Paris.

Dunmoſe being fixed on, his object was to carry on the triangles, as nearly as poſſible, in the direction of its meridian, ſelecting the ſtations, ſo that their ſides might be properly inclined to it, and of ſufficient length. The northern ſtation was to be brought as near the meridian of the ſouthern one as poſſible, and likewiſe in the neighbourhood of ſome open ſpot of ground, proper for the meaſurement of a baſe of verification. A ſtation having theſe advantages was found near Clifton, a ſmall village in the vicinity of Doncaſter, and a level of ſufficient extent for a baſe, on Miſterton Carr, in the northern part of Lincolnſhire. At Clifton the direction of the meridian was obtained from numerous obſervations on the pole ſtar, at the times of its greateſt eaſtern and weſtern elongations from the meridian.

Having premiſed theſe circumſtances, Major Mudge gives a very accurate deſcription of the Zenith Sector with which he made his obſervations; with the manner of adjuſting the inſtrument previouſly to uſe. The ſector and obſervatory made for its reception, were firſt erected in the Tower, and afterwards in the garden of the Aſtronomer Royal at Greenwich, with a view of obſerving the zenith diſtance of certain ſtars, which were afterwards to be obſerved at Dunmoſe, to aſcertain the latitude of that ſtation.

In our account of this paper we cannot follow the worthy Major in his operations, but we may obſerve that he made uſe of every precaution to prevent the poſſibility of error, and to obtain reſults which, in future, might be depended on in all calculations.

As the meridional line fixed on by Mr. Mudge was not far eaſtward from the Duke of Marlborough's obſervatory, he obtained from his Grace leave to make uſe of the obſervations he might have made at Blenheim, by which he had the means of aſcertaining the lengths of the degrees on the meridian, at the middle points between Blenheim, and the two extremities of his arc. The mean zenith diſtance of γ Draconis at Blenheim, on the 1ſt of January 1802, was 0° 19′ 23″ 06 ſouth.

ſouth. And the zenith diſtance of this ſtar, at the ſame period, at the ſtation Dunnoſe, was 0° 53′ 56″.63 north. Therefore the difference of latitude between Dunnoſe and Blenheim was 1° 13′ 19″.69. The latitude of Dunnoſe is 50° 37′ 8″.21; that of Greenwich being taken at 51° 28′ 40″, their difference is 0° 51′ 31″.39. Hence 50° 37′ 8″.21 + 1° 13′ 19″.69 = 51° 50′ 27,″.9 muſt be the latitude of Blenheim, within a ſmall part of a ſecond of the truth.

Mr. Mudge found the ſubtenſes in the heavens, of the different parts of his terreſtrial, arc as follows:

Between Dunnoſe and Clifton	2°	50′	23″.30
Between Dunnoſe and Arbury Hill	1	36	19.98
Between Arbury Hill and Clifton	1	14	3.40
Between Dunnoſe and Greenwich	0	51	31.39
Between Greenwich and Clifton	1	58	51.59
Between Arbury Hill and Greenwich	0°	44′	48″.19
Between Dunnoſe and Blenheim	1	13	19.69
Between Blenheim and Clifton	1	37	3.69

Taking the diſtance of Blenheim Obſervatory from the perpendicular to the meridian of Dunnoſe at 446458 feet (ſee Philoſophical Tranſactions 1800); and the parallel to the perpendicular at Dunnoſe from that obſervatory, where it cuts the meridian of the former, being about $\frac{4}{10}$ of a ſecond in latitude north of the latter, therefore Mr. Mudge takes the diſtance of Blenheim north of Dunnoſe to be 446498 feet; hence he obtains the following terreſtrial arcs, from which he computes the lengths of the ſeveral degrees; for by dividing the arcs by their correſponding celeſtial ones, and afterwards multiplying the quotients by 3600″, we get the lengths of the degrees.

Arcs.	*Feet.*		*Fathoms.*
1. Dunnoſe and Clifton	1036337	Therefore the length of the degrees at the middle points between theſe ſeveral ſtations are	60820
2. Dunnoſe and Arbury Hill	586320		60864
3. Arbury-Hill and Clifton	450017		60766
4. Dunnoſe and Greenwich	313696		60884
5. Greenwich and Clifton	722641		60794
6. Arbury-Hill and Greenwich	272624		60849
7. Dunnoſe and Blenheim	44 498		60890
8. Blenheim and Clifton	589839		60769

Taking the latitude of Greenwich at 51° 28′ 40″ from the ſeveral arcs now given, the latitudes of their middle points are readily found; and, with the lengths of the degrees, when properly arranged, will ſtand as follows:

		Latitude of middle points.		*Fathoms.*
Arbury Hill and Clifton	—	52° 30′ 29″.8	—	60766
Blenheim and Clifton	—	52 38 56.1	—	60769
Greenwich and Clifton	—	52 28 5.7	—	60794
Dunnoſe and Clifton	—	52 2 19.8	—	60820
Arbury-Hill and Greenwich	—	51 51 4.1	—	60849
Donnoſe and Arbury-Hill	—	51 35 18.2	—	60864
Blenheim and Dunnoſe	—	51 13 18.2	—	60890
Dunnoſe and Greenwich	—	51 2 54.2	—	60884

From this meaſurement it appears, that the length of a degree on the meridian in latitude 52° 2′ 20″ is 60820 fathoms, ſuppoſing the whole arc ſubtending an angle of 2° 50′ 23″.38 in the heavens, and a diſtance of 1036337 feet on the ſurface of the earth.

The length of the degree at the middle point (51° 35′ 18″) between the ſouthern extremity of the arc and Arbury-Hill is 60864 fathoms, which exceeds the above by 44 fathoms. But this degree, admitting the earth to be an ellipſoid, with the ratio of its axes as 229 to 230, ſhould be about 10 fathoms leſs.

Mr. Mudge is, however, perfectly convinced of the general accuracy of his whole undertaking; and after carefully re-examining his books, he thinks it highly probable, that an error in the whole diſtance of 197 miles, does not amount to more than 100 feet correſponding to 1″ in the amplitude of the whole arc, or even to half that quantity.

From the late operations of the French Academicians it appears that the meridional diſtance between Dunkirk and Barcelona is 3527921 feet; the diſtance between Dunkirk and Paris is 133758 feet; and the diſtance between Paris and Green-

wich is 963954 feet; therefore the distance between Greenwich and Dunkirk is 830196 feet. The distance between Greenwich and Clifton is 722641 feet; hence, 441968 feet is the meridional distance between Clifton and Barcelona. The latitude of Barcelona is 41° 21′ 48″.8, that of Greenwich is 51° 28′ 40″, and if to the latter we add 1° 58′ 51′.59, the arc between Clifton and Greenwich, we shall get 53° 27′ 31″.59, for the latitude of Clifton; hence the difference of latitude between Barcelona and Clifton is 12° 5′ 42″.79, something more than the 30th part of the whole circumference of the earth. With this difference of latitude, and the above-mentioned distance, we find the mean length of a degree on the earth's surface in latitude 47° 24′ to be 60795 fathoms. The latitude of Paris is 48° 50′ 15″, which, compared with that of Clifton, gives 4° 37′ 16″.59 for the difference between their parallels. The meridional distance is 1686595 feet; hence 60825 fathoms is the length of the degree in latitude 51° 9′.

By way of appendix to this valuable paper is subjoined Tables of the bearings of the principal stations in the counties of Essex, Suffolk, Kent, &c. from the parallels to the meridian of Greenwich, and their distances from that meridian. Also a Table of the latitudes and longitudes of the preceding stations and objects referred to the meridian of Greenwich. The accuracy of these tables may undoubtedly be depended upon, and, as in the latter, the numbers are carried even to decimal parts of seconds, they will be a valuable addition to our topographical knowledge.

In the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1801, Mr. Knight has recorded some experiments on trees, from which he inferred, that their sap, having been absorbed by the bark of the root, is carried up by the alburnum, or white wood, of the root, the trunk, and the branches; that it passes through what are there called the central vessels, into the succulent part of the annual shoot, the leaf-stalk, and the leaf; and that it returns to the bark, through the returning vessels of the leaf-stalk. In a paper lately communicated by the same gentleman to this society, his principal object is to point out the causes of the descent of the sap through the bark, and the consequent formation of wood. These causes appear to be gravitation, motion communicated by winds or other agents, capillary attraction, and probably something in the conformation of the vessels themselves, which render them better calculated to carry fluids in one direction than another.

Mr. Knight begins with the leaf, from which he assumes, all the descending fluids in the tree are derived. The efforts which plants always make to turn the upper surfaces of their leaves to the light, have induced naturalists to conclude, that each surface has a totally distinct office, Mr. Knight has detailed a number of experiments to support that conclusion. From these he infers, that in the vine the perspiratory vessels are confined to the *under* surface of the leaf, and that they, like the cutaneous lymphatics of the animal economy, are probably capable of absorbing moisture when the plant is in a state to require it. The *upper* surface seems, from the position it assumes, either formed to absorb light, or to operate by the influence of that body; and if any thing exhale from it, it is probably vital air, or some other permanently elastic fluid. It is known, that perpendicular shoots grow with greater vigour than others, and Mr. Knight imputes it, from some experiments, to a more perfect and rapid circulation.

To prove the effects of motion on the circulation of the sap, he selected a number of young seedling apple-trees, whose stems were about an inch in diameter. By means of stakes and bandages of hay, not so tightly bound as to impede the progress of any fluid within the trees, he deprived the roots and lower parts of the stems of several trees of all motion, to the height of three feet from the ground, leaving the upper parts of the stems and branches in their natural state. In the succeeding summer much new wood accumulated, in the parts which were kept in motion by the wind, but the lower parts of the stems and roots increased very little in size. Removing the bandages from one of these trees, he fixed a stake in the ground, about ten feet distant from the tree on the east side of it, and attached the tree to the stake, at the height of six feet, leaving it liberty to move towards the north and south, but in no other direction. Thus circumstanced, the diameter of the tree from north to south, in that part of its stem which was most exercised by the wind, exceeded that in the opposite direction, in the following autumn, in the proportion of 13 to 11.

Hence we see the means which nature employs to adapt the forms of its vegetable productions to every situation in which

which art or accident may depoſit them. If a tree be placed in a high and expoſed ſituation, the new matter which it generates will be depoſited chiefly in the roots and lower parts of the trunk, and its growth will be low and ſturdy, and well calculated to reſiſt the heavy gales to which its ſituation conſtantly expoſes it.

When a tree is wholly deprived of motion, by being trained to a wall, or when a large tree has been deprived of its branches; it often becomes unhealthy, and not unfrequently periſhes, owing to the ſtagnation of the deſcending ſap under the rigid cincture of the lifeleſs external bark. In proof of this he pared away this bark from ſome very old pear and apple trees, and more wood was generated in the old trunks, within two years after this operation, than in the preceding twenty years; which he attributes to the facility of communication which has been reſtored between the leaves and the roots, through the inner bark for he has frequently obſerved that, wherever the bark has been moſt reduced, the greateſt quantity of wood has been depoſited.

Although Mr. Knight ſuppoſes that capillary attraction and a certain conformation of the veſſels of the bark are cauſes of the deſcent of the ſap towards the root, yet he conſiders gravitation as the moſt extenſive and active cauſe of motion, in the deſcending fluids of trees: and he ſees a reaſon why it ſhould neceſſarily be ſo; for if the ſap paſſed and returned as freely in the horizontal and pendent branches, as in the perpendicular branch, the growth of each would be equally rapid, the former would ſoon extend too far from its point of ſuſpenſion at the trunk of the tree, and thence muſt inevitably periſh, by the compound ratio in which the powers of deſtruction, compared with thoſe of preſervation, would increaſe.

The principal office of the horizontal branches, according to Mr. Knight, in the greateſt number of trees, is to nouriſh and ſupport the bloſſoms, and the fruit or ſeed; and, as theſe give back little or nothing to the parent-tree, very feeble powers alone are wanted in the returning ſyſtem. No power at all would have been fatal; and powers ſufficiently ſtrong wholly to counteract the effects of gravitation, would probably have been, in a high degree, deſtructive; and it is Mr. Knight's opinion, that the formation of bloſſoms may, in many inſtances, ariſe from the diminiſhed action of the returning ſyſtem in the horizontal or pendent branch.

This paper contains many other curious and intereſting facts on grafting, budding, &c. and we are told that an examination of the manner in which wounds in trees become covered (for they can never be ſaid to heal) affords further proof that the medullary proceſſes, as they are improperly called, like every other part of the wood, are generated by the bark; for whenever the ſurface of the alburnum is expoſed but a few hours to the air, though no portion of it be deſtroyed, vegetation on that ſurface ceaſes for ever. New bark is gradually protruded from the ſides of the wound, and thus new wood is generated. In this wood, the medullary proceſſes are diſtinctly ſeen to take their origin from the bark, and to terminate on the lifeleſs ſurface of the old wood within the wound. The concluding part of the paper relates to the formation of buds in tuberous plants, as potatoes, &c. beneath the ground.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Volume 1; *of* "*The Beauties of Handel,*" *in two Volumes, conſiſting of one hundred of his moſt favourite Songs, Duetts, and Trios. The whole ſelected, furniſhed with a figured accompaniment for the Piano forte, and dedicated to His Majeſty, by Joſeph Corfe, gentleman of the Chapels Royal, and Organiſt of Saliſbury.* 1*l.* 5*s.*

MR. CORFE in the preſent publication has catered for the lovers of Handel's Muſic with a taſte in ſelection, extent of plan, and liberality of execution, that cannot fail to attach credit to himſelf, as well as to bring into more general notice, and promote the practice of, the fineſt vocal compoſitions of that great maſter. The Editor, in his advertiſement to this volume, informs us, that he has availed himſelf of the opportunity of conſulting Handel's manuſcript ſcores; from which the harmonies in the accompanied recitatives are faithfully taken: he alſo properly notices, that many of the Songs having formerly been printed with the counter-

tenor cliff inſtead of the baſs; as in "*Come, come, thou Goddeſs*". "*Hide me from Day's garish Eye*" &c. &c. He has employed the treble and baſs cliffs only; but at the ſame time has taken care to inſert the viola part (when below) in its true place. This is an arrangement never before adopted, and will be found generally uſeful. The accompaniments are ably deduced, and the baſſes are correctly figured. The ſecond volume is ſpeedily to appear; and if it poſſeſſes the various merits of the firſt, it will compleat a highly deſirable and very uſeful undertaking.

Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6, *of* "*Feſtive Harmony*," *conſiſting of Madrigals, Motets, Elegies, Glees, &c. from the Works of the moſt eminent Compoſers; ſelected by Meſsrs. Sale and Page, and dedicated to the Preſident and Members of the Glee-Club.*

This Work, the merits of which we have pledged ourſelves to notice, is conducted in a ſtyle that reflects great credit on the ingenuity, taſte and circumſpection of the ſelectors. The matter is choſen and arranged with judgment. The engraving is neat, and on the whole remarkable for its accuracy; while the paper is of excellent quality. The value and claſſical ſtyle of the compoſition with which this publication is ſupplied will be anticipated by every one who reads in the propoſals, the names of C. Weſley, Giovan Ferretti, John Danby, Thomas Weelkes, Mr. Webbe, the Earl of Mornington, Dr. Cooke, Dr. Cattcott, and the late Mr. Jonathan Battiſhill. Of the laſt-mentioned gentleman, ſeveral compoſitions are introduced, to which the lovers of pure melody and rich feſtive harmony will liſten with great delight. They are ſelected from manuſcripts in the hands of Mr. Page, and form ſome of the fineſt evidences of the original genius and profound ſcience of their author. This Work, we underſtand, is to be comprized in ſix Numbers; and, judging by the contents of thoſe which have already appeared, we venture little in aſſerting, that, when completed, it will form as excellent a collection of this ſpecies of vocal compoſition as is to be found in our Engliſh catalogues.

"*The Britiſh Fleet*," *an Opera, as performed with unbounded applauſe at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden. Compoſed by J. Braham.*

The muſic of this Opera, though certainly very unequal, is, in the aggregate, worthy the talents from which it emanates. The overture is not, perhaps, to be claſſed with the better parts of the vocal portion of the work; but ſome of the airs are conceived with great taſte, and poſſeſs the quality of expreſſion in a high degree. Of theſe the moſt prominent are "*Love and Glory*," and "*Lovely Kitty*," which, whatever they may owe of their good effect on the *boards* to Mr. Braham's extemporaneous embelliſhments, are in themſelves chaſte, appropriate, and melodious. We cannot, however, diſſemble, that the lack of acquaintance with ſome of the firſt ſecrets of fine compoſition is too often apparent; and that further ſtudy of the laws of combination and harmonical evolution will be neceſſary to render Mr. Braham's compoſitions equal to his ſtyle of vociferation. Yet, it is due to him to obſerve, that, conſidering how much of his time muſt have neceſſarily been devoted to the cultivation of his vocal powers, his preſent production poſſeſſes much to be admired, and ſtrongly claims the ſuffrages of the muſical public.

A Collection of ſelected Melodies, harmonized for Voices, by Samuel Webbe, Eſq. part of which have an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte.

This Collection, which is publiſhed in Numbers, at two Shillings each, has been formed with that judgment for which the muſical world has ſo long given Mr. Webbe full credit. The harmonization is ingenious, and the effect, for the moſt part, ſtrikingly pleaſing. The melodies in which Mr. Webbe has been the moſt eminently ſucceſsful are thoſe of "My mother bids me bind my hair," from Haydn. "The ſilver Moon's enamoured beams," from Battiſhill, and "O Nanny, wilt thou gang with me," from Carter. The whole is arranged for three Voices (a baſs and two ſopranos); and the Work, we doubt not, will prove highly acceptable to thoſe who are attached to ſocial harmony.

A Grand Sonata for the Piano-forte, Compoſed and dedicated to Miſs Lætitia Williams, by F. H. Barthelemon. 4s.

The epithet *ingenious* applies with particular propriety to this Sonata. In the firſt movement we find ſome curiouſly-conſtructed modulation, leading to a *Fugue*, which, though not ſtriking in its ſubject, is worked in a ſtyle which diſcovers great reſources of mind in this

ſpecies

ſpecies of compoſition, as well by its general contrivance, as the happy caſt of the accompanying parts. The *rondo* and the *toccata finale* are pleaſantly conceived, and form to each other that agreeable relief neceſſarily reſulting from the combination of *taſte* and *experience*.

Pope's celebrated Ode of "The dying Chriſtian to his Soul." Set to Muſic by George Gueſt, Organiſt, Wiſbeach, and late of His Majeſty's Chapel Royal. 2s.

This fine, though ſhort poem, has exerciſed the talents of various compoſers, but without inſpiring very extraordinary energies. However, among thoſe who have attempted it with moſt ſucceſs, may be named the late Mr. Jackſon of Exeter, and the author of the muſic now before us. If the melody ſometimes wants force, it is yet ſmooth and pleaſant; and the expreſſion, though not always, perhaps, ſufficiently animated, is never falſe. In the movement given to "The World recedes," we could have wiſhed that Mr. Gueſt had contrived to mark the break in the ſenſe at the word *eyes* in the ſecond line, and not to connect the firſt *fix* with the two *laſt* ſyllables of that line, which in *meaning* attach themſelves only to the third line. What we have to except to is, however, of a trivial nature: conſiderable merit pervades the compoſition, and will, we doubt not, produce credit and profit to the ingenious compoſer.

Six Divertimentos for two Violins, compoſed, and dedicated to E. Dickſon, Eſq. by F. Yaniewicz. 6s.

In theſe divertimentos, which are familiar in their ſtyle, Mr. Yaniewicz has introduced the celebrated melodies of "Mamma mia," "Ame tute le belle," "Little Peggy's Love," "The Caledonian Beauty," and "The River Dee," The two parts are blended with ſkill, and the paſſages are greatly calculated to improve the *bowing* of young Practitioners, by whom they will be found pleaſing and extenſively uſeful.

"The Imperial Medley," a Characteriſtic Sonata for the Piano-forte, in which are interſperſed celebrated Airs of various Nations, by L. Janſen. 2s. 6d.

Though little more than the operation of *arrangement* was neceſſary to the production of this ſonata, yet we cannot withhold from Mr. Janſen the juſt meed of our good opinion. The choice he has made, does credit to his taſte; and the eaſe with which the ear is led from one ſubject to another, argues a facility in this ſpecies of compilation not poſſeſſed by every muſic-*maker* of the day.

Twelve Waltzes for the Piano-forte, or Harp, with an Accompaniment for a Tambourine and Triangle. Compoſed and dedicated to Miſs Hume, by I. Fiſin. 7s. 6d.

This ingenious compoſer has produced in the preſent work reſpectable ſpecimens of that merit we have frequently acknowledged. The ſubjects are engaging, and the paſſages are free, eaſy and connected. If we do not find in this collection all the variety we would have wiſhed, it is, perhaps, fair to attribute our diſappointment, in that particular, rather to the neceſſary monotony of the *tune*, than to any lack of invention in the compoſer.

Six Military Divertimentos, adapted for the Piano forte. Compoſed and dedicated to the Ducheſs of York, by I. C. Weyrauch. 3s.

Mr. Weyrauch has infuſed into theſe ſprightly divertimentos much of that martial ſpirit which ought to predominate in compoſitions of this ſpecies. They are adapted for the piano-forte with ſkill, and by ſtudents of that inſtrument will be found as uſeful as they are pleaſing.

Twelve Favourite Airs, adapted for two German Flutes, by L. C. Nielſon. 6s.

Mr. Nielſon has blended in the preſent work, twelve of the moſt popular airs of the country; and has added to them variations calculated both to pleaſe and improve flute-practitioners: we are advocates for this kind of publications, becauſe we conſider them as didactic; and as winning the fancy and inducing the attention of the juvenile ſtudent.

"Willy of the Clyde," a favourite Song, written by J. Croſs. The Muſic compoſed by J. Sanderſon, and ſung by Miſs Havell, in the Grand Burletta, called "John Bull and Bonaparte." 1s.

"Willy of the Clyde" is a pleaſant trifle. The Scotch ſtyle is imitated with ſucceſs, and the general effect is that of eaſe and lightneſs.

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☞ *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the* ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, *and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference; it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works, (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted* FREE of EXPENCE.

ARCHITECTURE.

A Supplement to a Treatise on the Construction and Properties of Arches, published in 1801; by George Atwood, Esq. 7s. 6d. sewed.

ASTRONOMY.

A Geographical, Nautical, Mechanical, and Mathematical, View of the Universe; by W. Parker. 8vo. 3s.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of Geoffrey Chaucer, the early English Poet, including Memoirs of his near Friend and Kinsman, John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster; with Sketches of the Manners, Opinions, Arts, and Literature, of England in the Fourteenth Century; by William Godwin. 8vo. (second edition) 4 vols. 1l. 16s. boards. Phillips.

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The various circumstances are so explicitly detailed, that little can be added: but there are some leading and collateral points which the worthy Alderman, when speaking in his own person, could not so well expatiate upon, that yet strike every thinking mind. Previous to the Alderman's establishing a continental correspondence for the exportation of prints, immense sums were annually sent out of this country for the purchase of those that were engraved abroad. He employed and encouraged superior artists, and by his industry and perseverance turned the course of a great current of wealth which had formerly flowed from this country to the Continent, and to those nations from whom we had formerly purchased prints we now sold them. His energies were successful—indeed such energies command success; but the growing produce he appears to have invariably appropriated to the prosecution of his favourite object, *the encouragement and extension of the Fine Arts.* By his engrav-

ing, at an immense expence, a vast number of fine prints, and endeavouring to establish an English historical school of painting, he has expended more than three hundred and fifty thousand pounds. The benefits that were thus obtained by the arts and artists must be obvious to every one; but the incalculable advantages that will accrue to numerous branches of business connected with them, and to the commerce of the country, though equally certain, are not at first sight quite so obvious. They branch out into a number of particulars, and lead to consequences that give this highly respectable character a right to be classed among the most useful members of the community, and to the title of a benefactor to his country. We must postpone a few thoughts on this subject until the next Retrospect, by which time we may be enabled to say something more of the plan, and correct any error that may possibly be in the following statement. From all the information we have been able to obtain, we believe, that it is intended to draw the lottery in Guildhall; that there are sixty prizes consisting of capital pictures, drawings, and books of prints; that the capital prize, consisting of the whole of the pictures now exhibiting at the Shakespeare Gallery, and including the premises for an unexpired term of sixty-four years, has cost the proprietors upwards of thirty thousand pounds. It is intended to have 21,000 tickets, at three guineas each, and the holder of every unsuccessful ticket will be entitled to one guinea's worth of prints, so that this will be literally a lottery without a blank.

For Sir W. Anderson.

"DEAR SIR, *Cheapside, Feb.* 4, 1804.

"The kindness with which you have undertaken to represent my case, calls upon me to lay open to you with the utmost candour the circumstances attending it, which I will now endeavour to do as briefly as possible.

"It is above sixty years since I began to study the art of engraving, in the course of which time, besides employing that long period of life in my profession, with an industry and assiduity that would be improper in me to describe, I have laid out with my brethren, in promoting the commerce of the Fine Arts in this country, above three hundred and fifty thousand pounds

"When I first began business, the whole commerce of prints in this country consisted in importing foreign prints, principally from France, to supply the cabinets of the curious in this kingdom. Impressed with the idea that the genius of our own countrymen, if properly encouraged, was equal to that of foreigners, I set about establing *a School of Engraving in England*, with what success, the public are well acquainted. It is perhaps at present sufficient to say, that the whole course of that commerce is changed; very few prints being now imported into this country, while the foreign market is principally supplied with prints from England.

"In effecting this favourite plan, I have not only spent a long life, but have employed near forty years of the labour of my nephew, Josiah Boydell, who has been bred to the business, and whose assistance during that period has been greatly instrumental in promoting a School of Engraving in this country. By the blessing of Providence, these exertions have been very successful; not only in that respect, but in a commercial point of view; for the large sums I regularly received from the Continent, previous to the French Revolution, for impressions taken from the numerous plates engraved in England, encouraged me to attempt also *an English School of Historical Painting*.

"I had observed with indignation, that the want of such a school had been long made a favourite topic of opprobrium against this country by foreign writers on national taste. No subject therefore could be more appropriate for such a national attempt, than England's inspired poet and great painter of nature, Shakespeare; and I flatter myself the most prejudiced foreigner must allow, that the Shakespeare Gallery will convince the world, that Englishmen want nothing but the fostering hand of encouragement to bring forth their genius in this line of art. I might go farther, and defy any of the Italian, Flemish, or French schools, to show in so short a space of time, such an exertion as the Shakespeare Gallery: and if they could have made such an exertion, the pictures would have been marked with all that monotonous sameness which distinguishes the different schools; whereas in the Shakespeare Gallery, every artist partaking of the freedom of his country, and endowed with that originality of thinking so peculiar to its natives, has chosen his own road to what he conceived to be excellence, unshackled by the slavish imitation and uniformity that pervade all the foreign schools.

"This gallery I once flattered myself with being able to have left to that generous public, who have for so long a period encouraged my undertakings; but unfortunately for those connected with the Fine Arts, a Vandalist Revolution has arisen, which, in convulsing all Europe, has entirely extinguished, except in this happy island, all those who had the taste or the power to promote those arts; while the tyrant that at present governs France, tells that believing and besotted nation, that, in the midst of all his robbery and rapine, he is a great patron and promoter of the Fine Arts; just as if those arts that humanize and polish mankind, could be promoted by such means, and by such a man.

"You will excuse, my dear Sir, I am sure, some

some warmth in an old man on this subject, when I inform you, that this unhappy Revolution has cut up by the roots that revenue from the Continent, which enabled me to undertake such considerable works in this country. At the same time, as I am laying my case fairly before you, it should not be disguised, that my natural enthusiasm for promoting the Fine Arts, (perhaps buoyed up by success) made me improvident. For had I laid by but ten pounds out of every hundred my plates produced, I should not now have had occasion to trouble my friends or appeal to the public; but on the contrary, I flew with impatience to employ some new artist with the whole gains of my former undertakings. I see too late my error, for I have thereby decreased my ready money, and increased my stock of copper-plates to such a size, that all the printsellers in Europe could not purchase it, especially at these times, so unfavourable to the Arts.

"Having thus candidly owned my error, I have but one word to say in extenuation. My receipts from abroad had been so large, and continued so regular, that I at all times found them fully adequate to support my undertakings at home. I could not calculate on the present crisis, which has totally annihilated them. I certainly calculated on some defalcation of these receipts by a French or Spanish war, or both; but with France or Spain I carried on but little commerce—Flanders, Holland, and Germany, who, no doubt, supplied the rest of Europe, were the great marts; but alas! they are now no more. The convulsion that has disjointed and ruined the whole Continent, I did not foresee; I know no man that did. On that head, therefore, though it has nearly ruined me and mine, I can take but little blame to myself.

"In this state of things, I throw myself with confidence upon that public, who have always been but too partial to my poor endeavours, for the disposal of that which in happier days I flattered myself to have presented to them.

"I know of no means by which that can be effected just now, but by a lottery; and if the Legislature will have the goodness to grant a permission for that purpose, they will at least have the assurance of the even tenour of a long life, that it will be fairly and honourably conducted. The objects of it are my pictures, galleries, drawings, &c. which, unconnected with my copper-plates and trade, are much more than sufficient to pay, if properly disposed of, all I owe in the world.

"I hope you, my dear Sir, and every honest man, at any age, will feel for my anxiety to discharge my debts; but at my advanced age of 85, I feel it becomes doubly desirable.

"I am, dear Sir, with great regard, your obedient, and obliged servant,

"JOHN BOYDELL."

The Lord Bishop of Carlisle. J. Hoppner, R. A. pinxt. Charles Turner sculpt.

An admirable portrait extremely well engraved in mezzotinto.

Lady Heathcote. J. Hoppner, R. A. pinxt. W. Ward sculpt.

In this portrait the lady is delineated in the character of Hebe, but we do not think that Mr. Hoppner has been so successful as he usually is, especially in characters that we expect to see marked with taste in their air and attitude, for the easy and elegant representation of which he has long been deservedly admired. This figure not eminently graceful; Mr. Ward has engraved it in mezzotinto in a very good style.

Psyche,—La Colombe Retrouvée. Sir William Beechy pinx. Caroline Watson sculp.

Two very beautiful little prints. In the figure of Psyche, the artist, without any thing bordering upon that servile spirit of imitation which we have sometimes seen, appears to have caught a large portion of the spirit of Sir Joshua Reynolds. It reminded us of the style in which that matchless painter sometimes delineated his allegorical figures: yet, with the utmost respect for the talents and general accuracy of Sir William Beechy, we cannot help thinking the head of this figure much too infantine for the body. Both the prints are engraven with uncommon delicacy.

Four prints designed as companions, viz.

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These four subjects may be put in the class of *pretty decorative prints*; and of such prints there are a numerous class of admirers. They are engraved in the dotted style, in a manner so similar to each other, as to render them admirable companions.

The late Mrs. Pope, in the character of Juliet. M. A. Shee, R. A. pinx. W. Ward sculp.

A most fascinating and enchanting portrait of a beautiful woman; though it is nothing more than a head, and has little to do with the character of Juliet; but it is a very good portrait, and very finely engraved in mezzotinto.

Gulliver managing his Boat before the King and Queen of Brobdignag in a Water-trough. Plate II. Gilray del. et sculp.

Mr. Gilray's former delineation of the

King viewing Bonaparte through a teleſcope, illuſtrated by a quotation from Swift's Gulliver, we noticed in a former Retroſpect. To ſay that this is a ſuitable companion to that, is giving it high praiſe. It is exactly applicable to the quotation from the book, abounds with whim and point, and is on the whole ſuch a print as no man of the preſent day, except Mr. Gilray, could either conceive or execute.

Mr. Bromley has juſt finiſhed a plate in the line manner, from a very animated deſign of Loutherbourg, repreſenting the Battle of Haſtings, for Bowyer's edition of Hume's Hiſtory of England. In the engraving Mr. Bromley has adopted a ſtyle of uncommon vigour and ſpirit, exactly appoſite to the ſubject, and has ably ſuſtained the well-earned reputation he has acquired in this ſplendid work. This plate is to embelliſh the 57th number.

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Being an Analyſis of all Acts of General Importance, paſſed during the late Seſſion of Parliament.

NEW INCOME ACT.

A very full and accurate Table of the New Duties impoſed by this Act, having been inſerted in the laſt Number of the Monthly Magazine, p. 68, *the Editors muſt refer their Readers, for further Information on the Subject, either to the Act itſelf, or a very correct Abſtract of it inſerted in Nos.* VIII. *and* IX. *of the Law-Journal, as the Limits preſcribed in this extenſive Miſcellany for the Notice of new Legiſlative Enactments do not afford ſufficient Room for the inſertion of all the Proviſions of ſo voluminous an Act.*

The Editors, however, conceive it neceſſary to obſerve, for the better underſtanding of the Extent to which TENANTS *are liable to be charged in reſpect of their Occupation, that* the Duties on Tenants, or all Dwelling-houſes, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, *in the laſt Number*; *p.* 69, are, according to one of the Rules in the Act, to be charged on all Dwelling-houſes and other Properties before-mentioned, EXCEPT A DWELLING-HOUSE NOT OCCUPIED WITH A FARM OF LANDS, or with a Farm of Tythes or Tithes.

"An Act to amend the Laws relating to Spiritual Perſons holding of Farms; and for enforcing the Reſidence of Spiritual Perſons on their Benefices, in England." 43 Geo. III. Cap. 84. (Paſſed the 7th of July, 1803.)

SPIRITUAL perſons againſt whom no action ſhall have been brought under the Act, 21 Hen. VIII. c. 13, intituled "*Spiritual Perſons abridged from having Pluralities of Livings, and from taking of Farms*," are indemnified; and contracts which would be good after paſſing this Act, are to be valid, notwithſtanding that Act. § 1.

Perſons ſued under the recited Act, may apply to the court, if ſitting, or to a judge, if not ſitting, to ſtay proceedings, upon payment of ten pounds in every caſe where a verdict ſhall be obtained, together with the coſts: and where no verdict ſhall have been obtained, upon payment of the coſts up to the time of application. § 2.

But ſuch court or judge may order any ſuit commenced on, or ſubſequent to, July 1, 1801, to be diſcontinued without coſts. § 3.

Spiritual perſons may take houſes, with or without orchards, gardens, &c. though not in a city, &c. and ſuch as have not ſufficient glebe, may by conſent of the Biſhop take Farms for the convenience of his houſehold and hoſpitality only, without being ſubject to any penalties; but nothing herein ſhall authoriſe any non-reſidence. § 4.

Spiritual perſons may hold eſtates as property, but not any farm for cultivation, unleſs under a leaſe granted on or before January 1, 1803, or by conſent of the Biſhop. § 5.

It ſhall be lawful for any ſpiritual perſon to bargain, and buy or ſell again for any profit any manner of cattle or corn neceſſary for the occupation of any farms, that may, under this Act, be lawfully held, whithout being ſubject to any penalties, or provided that nothing in this Act ſhall extend to authorize any ſuch ſpiritual perſon to buy or ſell any cattle or corn, in perſon, in any market, fair, or place of public ſale. § 6.

Vicars or curates may take leaſes of the impropriate parſonages of their pariſhes, without being ſubject to any penalties. § 7.

But in ſuch caſes in which ſuch impropriate parſonage, rectory, or vicarage, ſhall

shall not have been so occupied by any spiritual person, such person shall remain liable to such penalties, unless he shall have obtained the licence of the Bishop. § 8.

Clergyman licensed or exempted from residence may occupy, where he resides, such lands as the Bishop may allow. § 9.

The 13 Eliz. c. 20, and 14, 18, c. 43, Eliz. touching ecclesiastical leases, are repealed. § 10.

But the Act is not to deprive spiritual persons of any privilege they now enjoy. § 11.

From and after the 7th July, 1803, so much of the first Act as imposes the penalty of ten pounds on any spiritual person who shall not keep residence, shall be repealed; and from and after the 7th of July, 1803, every spiritual person who shall, (without sufficient cause, and who shall not have any such licence or exemption as is in this Act mentioned) wilfully absent himself therefrom for three months together, or to be accounted at several times in one year, and make his residence at any other place, except at some other benefice of which he may be possessed, shall, when such absence shall exceed such period, and not six months, forfeit one-third of the annual value, (deducting therefrom all outgoings, except any stipend paid to any curate); and when it shall exceed six months, and not eight months, one half; when it shall exceed eight months, two-thirds; and when such absence shall have been for the whole of the year, three fourths of such annual value; to be recovered by action in any court of record: the whole to go to the person who shall sue, together with costs. But no parsonage that hath a vicar endowed, or perpetual curate, and having no cure of souls, shall be comprehended under the name of Benefice, within this Act. § 12.

The court, in which any action shall be depending, may require the diocesan to certify the reputed annual value of benefices, &c. § 13.

No person who has resided a year, without absence for more than three months, shall be liable for any previous non-residence, unless the action be commenced before he has so resided. § 14.

No spiritual person having any office, in such manner as the same under any of the provisions of the first recited Act, or of an Act, passed in the 25 Hen. VIII. *An Act that every Judge of the High Courts may have One Chaplain beneficed with Cure*; or of another Act of 28 Hen. VIII. intituled, *The Bill for Non-residence of Spiritual Men and their Benefices*; or of another Act, in 33 Hen. VIII. intituled, *An Act for the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and others, to have Chaplains*; would exempt such spiritual persons from residence, or from the penalties in the said Acts contained for non-residence—or actually serving as a Chaplain of the House of Commons—or as Clerk of His Majesty's Closet—or as a Deputy Clerk thereof, during the time of their respective attendance—or as a Chaplain General of His Majesty's Forces, or Brigade Chaplain on Foreign Service, or Chaplain on board any of His Majesty's ships, or of His Majesty's dock-yards, or in any of His Majesty's garrisons, or Chaplain of His Majesty's corps of Artillery, during the times of attending the duties of such offices respectively, or as Chaplain to any British factory—or in the household of any British ambassador or public minister residing abroad, during the time of his actually residing in such factory or household, and performing there at all due times the duties of such his office—or as Chancellor or Vicar General, or in his absence the Principal Surrogate or Official in any ecclesiastical court of any diocese, whilst they are residing in the places where their respective offices are exercised—or as Minor Canon, or Vicar Choral, or Priest Vicar, or any such other public officer in any cathedral or collegiate church, during the times for which they may be required by the canons or local statutes thereof to reside at such cathedral or collegiate church, and actually reside and perform duty at the same—or as Deans, Sub-deans, Priests, or Readers in His Majesty's Royal Chapels at St. James's and Whitehall, or as Reader in His Majesty's private chapel at Windsor or elsewhere—or as Chaplain at the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea, or Royal Military College at High Wycombe, or Teacher at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich—or Chaplains at the Royal Hospitals at Greenwich and Chelsea, or as Chaplains to the Royal Hospitals for Seamen at Haslar and Plymouth, whilst they shall respectively reside and perform the duties of their respective offices—or as a Preacher or Reader in any of the Inns of Court or at the Rolls—or as Bursar, Dean, Vice-president, or public Tutor or Chaplain, or other such public officer in any College or Hall in either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, during the period for which he may respectively be required, by reason of any such office, to perform the

the duties of such office, and actually shall perform the duties of the same, or as public Librarian or public Registrar, or Proctor, or public Orator, or other such public officer, in either of the said Universities, during the period for which he may respectively be required, by reason thereof, to perform the duties of any such office, and actually shall perform the duties of the same, or as Fellow of any College in either of the Universities, or of Eton or Winchester College, during the time for which he may be required to reside by any charter or statute, and actually resides therein, or as Warden or Provost of Eton or Winchester College, during the time for which they may be respectively required to reside, or shall actually reside therein; or as Schoolmaster or Usher in the same, or as Schoolmaster or Usher of Westminster School, shall be liable to any pains, penalties, or forfeitures for non residence. § 15.

Persons entitled under 28 Hen. VIII. c. 13. to the privilege of non-residence till forty years old, not to be entitled to it after thirty. § 16.

No penalty to be levied against the person, where it can be recovered by sequestration of the benefice in three years. § 17.

Bishops may grant licences for non-residence, upon application by petition in writing by any spiritual person, upon such proofs as such Bishop may think necessary, if he require it, by affidavit made before any Surrogate or Master Extraordinary in Chancery, to grant in such cases as are herein-after enumerated. § 18.

And it shall be lawful for any Bishop to grant licences to any spiritual persons to reside out of the proper house of residence, or out of the parish, and within such distance therefrom, as the case may appear to such Bishop to require; if, upon the consideration of all the circumstances, such Bishop shall think the same proper, in the several cases herein-after mentioned; viz. by actual illness or infirmity of body of himself, or wife, or child—where there shall be no house of residence, or where the house shall be unfit—having in the parish any mansion belonging to himself or any relative, to reside in—any spiritual person having any benefice, of small value, and serving as a stipendiary curate elsewhere—any Master or Usher of any endowed school duly licenced by the Bishop—or the Master of any other school who now is or shall be, within one month after the 7th of July, 1803, duly licensed by the Bishop;—and also any Master or Preacher of hospitals or incorporated charitable foundation;—any person holding any endowed Lectureship, or endowed Chapelry, or endowed Preachership,—or any spiritual person having any benefice, of small value, and serving as Preacher in any proprietary chapel in cities or towns;—the Librarians of the British Museum—or of Sion College—or the trustees of Lord Crewe's Charity. But for any such licence, the party shall not pay more to the Secretary of the Bishop than ten shillings, exclusive of stamps. Also if any spiritual person applying to any Bishop for such licence, shall think himself aggrieved by the refusal thereof, he may appeal to the Archbishop of the province: but the party appealing shall give security to the Bishop for the payment of such expences as the Archbishop or his commissioners shall award. § 19.

It shall be lawful for any Bishop in any cases not before enumerated, to grant to any such spiritual person a licence to reside out of the proper house of residence, or out of the parish; and to assign, where the stipendiary Curate may be employed, such salary as he shall judge fit, according to the value of the benefice. But reasons for granting such licences are to be transmitted to the Archbishop for examination and allowance. And no licence under this Act shall be void by the death or removal of the grantor, unless revoked by the successor. Also Archbishops, in their respective dioceses, may grant licences; by whom fees may be ordered to be paid by appellants, and the costs may be recovered by sequestration. § 20.

Licences may be revoked, and none are to be in force more than two years. § 21.

Copies of licences or revocations to be filed in the registry of the diocese, and a list kept for inspection; and copies of certain licences and revocations to be transmitted to churchwardens, and publicly read at the first visitation. § 22.

A list of licences confirmed by the Archbishop, or granted in his own diocese, shall be annually transmitted to His Majesty in Council, who may revoke licences, &c. § 23.

But between the grant and revocation of a licence, it shall be deemed valid. § 24.

On or before the 25th of March, 1805, and so annually, a return shall be made to His Majesty in Council of every benefice, &c. and of the persons who shall not have resided thereon; and every non-resident, after January 1, 1804, by exemption, without licence, shall yearly notify the nature of it to the diocesan, within a certain

tain period. But a duplicate of such notification may be delivered to the Registrar to be filed, and his certificate shall be evidence of its being made. § 25.

Persons neglecting to make notification, shall not be entitled to exemption. § 26.

Licence may be pleaded in bar of action, and in case of non-suit, &c. the defendant shall have costs. § 27.

During the vacancy of any see, the power of granting licences shall be exercised by the Vicar General of the diocese; and during the absence of any prelate out of the realm, or disability from exercising his office, it shall be exercised by such person as is empowered to exercise his general jurisdiction. § 28.

This Act is not to exempt them from ecclesiastical censure for non residence without licence; but to censure for non-residence not exceeding three months in one year shall be put in force, nor any proceedings be admitted except at the suit of the Bishop or Archdeacon. § 29.

If any unlicenced person does not sufficiently reside, the Bishop may issue a Monition to reside, &c. Returns to be made to Monitions, which may be required to be upon oath. Where returns shall not be made, or not be satisfactory, the Bishop may order residence; and if disobeyed, may sequester the profits of the benefice, and direct an application thereof. But an appeal may be made against sequestrations to the Archbishop. § 30.

But the appellant must give security for payment of expences. § 30.

Persons who shall return to residence on monition, shall pay the costs. § 31.

If any person returning to residence on monition, shall before six months thereafter absent himself, the Bishop may, without monition, sequester the profits of the benefice. § 32.

If a clerk shall continue under sequestration three years, or incur three sequestrations within that period, the benefice shall become *ipso facto* void, and the patron entitled to present. § 33.

Contracts, after passing this Act, for letting houses in which any spiritual persons shall, by order of the Bishop, be required to reside, shall be void; and persons holding possession after the day appointed, shall be subject to forty shillings per day; but in cases of contracts before passing this Act, not till three months after service on the occupier, &c. § 34.

But no person liable to penalty for non-residence, while the tenant shall continue to occupy. § 35.

If an action be brought for non residence before issuing monition, sufficient to satisfy penalty and costs, shall be retained out of the profits of the benefice, which are subject to be sequestered by this Act. But if, at the time of filing any monition, no action shall have been commenced, none shall be afterwards brought, &c. § 36.

No oath relating to residence shall be required of any vicar. § 37.

Act to extend to all dignities, prebends, benefices, donatives, perpetual curacies, and all parochial chapelries, exempt as well as not exempt, and all peculiars. § 38.

Archbishop, Bishop, and Archdeacon, within whose respective province, diocese, or jurisdiction shall be locally situate any benefice, &c. exempt or peculiar, shall have the same powers as if they were not so; and where any such benefice, &c. shall be situate in more than one province, &c. or between the limits of two, the Archbishop or Bishop to whose cathedral the parish church shall be nearest, shall have the like powers, &c. But Peculiars shall be subject to the Archbishop or Bishop to whom they belong, though situate in another diocese. § 39.

Act not to affect His Majesty's Prerogative in granting dispensations, nor to affect clerks retained in His service under 9 Edw. II. c. 8. § 40.

No Archbishop or Bishop shall be liable to the penalties for non-residence. § 41. No penalty shall be incurred under this Act for non-residence prior to January 1, 1804. § 42.—Nor for farming under this or any other Act, till April 5, 1804. § 43. Act not to extend beyond England. § 44.

ACCOUNT OF THE DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of January to the 20th of February.

Admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.

	No. of Cases.
EFFUSIO in Pericardium	1
Typhus	2
Hypochondriasis	3
Dyspepsia	14
Asthenia	25
Hysteria	3
Anasarca	11
Scrophula	9
Amenorrhœa	17

Menorrhagia

Menorrhagia	5
Leucorrhœa	3
Morbi Infantiles	22
Morbi Cutanei	19
Mania	1

The Public may be surprised, that Typhus, which formerly presented an obtrusive figure in the monthly catalogue, should, for a considerable time past, have occurred in so insignificant a proportion to the sum total of diseases.

The fact is undoubted; to explain it would be a matter of curious, although probably of unsatisfactory, speculation.

The case at the head of the list was that of an evident enlargement of the heart, accompanied with every symptom that could indicate an effusion in the pericardium. It is, of course, equally out of the reach of medical and chirurgical assistance; and the patient, although little advanced in years, will be doomed, for the remainder of his life, which, happily, must be short, to submit to a state of almost constant pain, watchfulness, and anxiety. He had been long addicted to the baneful and transient solace of spirituous exhilaration. Amongst men in the lower classes of the community, this intemperance is the principal and prevailing origin of their debility and disease.

They exhaust prematurely all that is pure and delicious in the cup of life, and are obliged to swallow afterwards the bitter dregs.

Living fast is an expression which more accurately perhaps than may be imagined, illustrates a physiological fact. Any thing which hurries the action of the corporeal functions, abridges inevitably the period of their possible existence.

As the wheel of a carriage has a certain number of rotations before it arrives at the destined goal, in like manner to the arteries of the human frame is allotted only a certain number of pulsations before the vital energy is entirely exhausted. The brighter the flame burns, the sooner it is out.

Eminent longevity has seldom been known to occur except in persons of a remarkably tranquil and slow-paced circulation.

Two patients in the private practice of the Reporter during the last month, have been dreadfully afflicted with hypochondriasis. It is rather remarkable that, in each case, the disease was excited originally by indulging in an unavailing regret for the loss of a beloved friend; an event, which, in one of the instances alluded to, was accompanied with circumstances of singular horror and affliction. To the first patient who applied, as she evidently possessed a fibre too firm and tense, the *warm* bath was recommended; to the second, whose muscles were relaxed, and nerves too irritable, the *cold*;—to both, Chalybeate and Peruvian medicines; and, as a matter of more importance than any pharmaceutical remedy, uninterrupted occupation of mind and corporeal activity. Although other means are undoubtedly of use, exertion is the grand *specific* for the cure of hypochondriacal complaints.*

It is worthy of notice, that diseased affections of a mental nature are frequently cured, commonly suspended at least, by the supervening of any serious physical disorder. An insane patient, who had been so for about a year, and had once before been afflicted in the same way, was not long ago, on account of his cries disturbing the neighbourhood, removed to an asylum at some distance from town. In consequence of circumstances attending his removal, he caught a cold, which was immediately followed by symptoms of *cynanche maligna* and intermittent fever. These complaints were speedily relieved by the liberal administration of bark and wine; and for six weeks past, the patient has had no threatening of a relapse to his former mental derangement.

The result, in this instance, of tonic and stimulating remedies seems to countenance an opinion which the author of the report has long entertained, that remedies of the same species should be more generally and vigorously applied in cases of maniacal disorder.

Violence is not *strength*. In typhus fever, for instance, of which, in its advanced stage, delirium is the most prominent and alarming symptom, excessive debility constitutes the characteristic, and, in fact, the essence of the disease. This delirium seldom comes on, until the strength of the patient has arrived at its lowest point of reduction: a better evidence cannot be required, that the former is produced by the latter: and, from analogy, it may be fairly inferred, that, in most other circumstances, where frenzy takes place, it arises from the same cause. This analogy might be corroborated by other diseases; hysteria, for instance, which, although it is most apt to occur in relaxed constitu-

* The perusal of Mr. Green's Poem on the Spleen, and Dr. Aikin's Letter to his Son, on Vapours, or low-Spirits, ought to be prescribed to every person in whom there is any tendency to that disorder.

tions, and although its violent attacks are generally occaſioned by circumſtances immediately preceding that weaken or exhauſt, exhibit ſymptoms of morbid energy, much greater than the patient would have been capable of diſplaying in the ſtate of her moſt perfect health and vigour.

Mental diſeaſes are well illuſtrated by thoſe of the body. The paroxyſms of mania are *convulſions* of the mind, thoſe of melancholia its *paralyſis*. It is a vulgar, but ill founded, notion, that madneſs, in any of its modifications, ariſes in general from an exceſs of intellectual vigour; it is not, in every caſe, but in moſt caſes it is, a ſymptom of radical imbecility or of gradual decay.

Southampton-row, J. Reid.
February 23, 1804.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,
In February, 1804.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

In the courſe of February, the blockade of the French and Dutch ports, has been continued with vigilance, though not without ſome difficulty, at times, from the ſtate of the weather. The preparations of the French for a deſcent upon this country, ſtill proceed, and are now more nearly complete than at any former period. But, no conſiderable force has yet been able to eſcape out of their ports, to ſea; and it becomes, every day, more and more improbable, that, without ſome very extraordinary concurrence of accidents in their favour, they ſhould be able to elude our ſquadrons, or break through them.

Diſpatches from Commodore Hood, enumerate between forty and fifty ſhips as taken from the enemy, or at leaſt detained by our ſquadron off Martinique, ſince the date of his laſt preceding diſpatches, and previouſly to the 26th of November laſt. At a moderate eſtimate, the value of theſe ſhips with their cargoes, may exceed a million ſterling. Accounts from Sir J. T. Duckworth, mention 44 captures to have been made, by the ſquadron on the Jamaica ſtation, between the date of his laſt previous diſpatches and the 26th of October. Theſe appear to be not leſs valuable than the captures off Martinique. The average value of what the enemy have been lately loſing to us, at ſea, in the Weſt Indies, may be, therefore, taken at a million ſterling, a month. Perhaps the ſum of their loſſes at ſea in the other parts of the world, may be of equal amount. Four and twenty millions a year, in loſſes at ſea, excluſively of the other waſte and expenditure of the war, are a conſumption which might, in time, even impoveriſh all France. It is true, that much of this is entirely waſted; and that comparatively but little goes, in the end, to enrich the Britiſh captors.

From the Eaſt, the accounts are leſs favourable. The ſurrender of Pondicherry to Linois's ſquadron, was prudently denied. The whole ſquadron might have been eaſily detained, if the Britiſh Commanders on that ſtation, had received timely notice of the renewal of the war. But, while the Engliſh remained without knowledge of this change; a faſt-ſailing French ſhip brought information of it to Admiral Linois; and he ſailed, inſtantly, for the Mauritius.

The Mahrattas have, for many years, been, next after the Britiſh, the chief Power in Hindooſtan. Lately, they have been much divided among themſelves. Bajerow, the Peiſhwa, or according to their ancient conſtitution, Chief-magiſtrate of the State, is in defenſive alliance with the Britiſh Government in India, to which he has recently ceded a very extenſive territory. Dowlut Row Scindia, and ſeveral other Mahratta Chiefs, have, ſince, ſet themſelves in oppoſition to the Peiſhwa; and are now, with a great force, in arms againſt him. To protect their ally the Britiſh have declared war on the diſobedient Chiefs. All Hindooſtan is thus about to be afflicted with new hoſtilities. The Company may, of courſe, expect another ſeaſon during which it ſhall be impoſſible for their trade to advance in proſperity, for their debts to be diminiſhed, for their long promiſed contribution to be paid towards leſſening the general debts of the nation, or for any increaſe to be made in the dividends on the ſhares of the Proprietors.

The moſt unpleaſing news have been received from the iſland of Ceylon. In the war which broke out there, ſome time ſince, the king of Candy was at

firſt extremely unfortunate. His troops were routed: the Britiſh preſſed on, without oppoſition, into the interior parts of his dominions; his capital was taken. But, in the ardour of ſucceſs, the conquerors had advanced too far, had diſperſed themſelves throughout a wider extent of poſts, than their force was ſufficient to maintain, had taken no account of the diſeaſes to which they ſhould be liable in thoſe inland and uncleared territories, of the ſnares to which they muſt be expoſed by their ignorance of the local advantages and diſadvantages, or of the difficulties by which they muſt there ſuffer in regard to the means of ſubſiſtence. They have been, in conſequence of this, beſet by the King of Candy's forces, at their moſt advanced ſtation in the new conqueſts. Major Davie, the commanding officer, was compelled, perhaps by difficulties of which we are not yet ſufficiently informed, perhaps by mere puſillanimity, to a miſerable ſurrender. No ſooner were the Britiſh trooops, Whites and Malays, diſarmed by the capitulation, and the Candians maſters of the place, than the conditions were baſely violated. The whites except Major Davie, and one or two other officers were faithleſsly maſſacred; and the Malays were compelled to enter into the King of Candy's ſervices. Some of theſe Malays, true to their firſt engagements, deſerted, at the earlieſt opportunity, and made their eſcape down the country. Governor North, upon receiving the news, ſent orders to withdraw the troops from others of the advanced poſts. At ſome of theſe, where our ſoldiers were already ſurrounded by the troops of Candy, they gallantly cut their way through the midſt of them. The natives deſcended ſlowly, towards the Britiſh ſettlement: and the Governor, with his Council, and thoſe who were with them, were in ſome conſternation.—This is the ſubſtance of the laſt official diſpatches from Governor North.—Conſiderable reinforcements were, however, ſent out, early laſt ſummer, to join the army in Ceylon. And thoſe would probably arrive in time to ſave the colony from further misfortune, or even to recover all that had been by the late diſaſter, loſt.

By the delays to remove the Britiſh ſtores from the Cape of Good Hope, after the ceſſion of that ſettlement under the Peace of Amiens, a portion of thoſe ſtores, to the value of between one and two hundred thouſand pounds ſterling, has been left to confiſcation for the benefit of the Dutch.

A number of French gun-brigs and other armed veſſels of the enemy, have, within theſe four weeks, been taken off Boulogne, and on other parts of the French and Dutch coaſts.

Of the Army of Reſerve, ordered by an act of the laſt ſeſſion, of parliament, 34,162 fighting men have been actually levied. There is ſtill a deficiency of 15,422 men.

The alarm relative to the Volunteers, is at an end. A deciſion of the court of king's bench, has aſcertained that their ſervice cannot, on the conditions on which it was originally accepted, be made compulſory.

M. Rochambeau, and a number of other French officers, priſoners of war, from St. Domingo, are now at Cheſterfield, Aſhbourne, and other places, adjacent to theſe.

The conteſted election for Middleſex has come under the conſideration of the Houſe of Commons, ſince its meeting after the Chriſtmas adjournment. The petitioners againſt the election of Sir Francis Burdett had neglected to deſcribe their intereſt as electors, in the petition, in a manner agreeable to the proviſions of the act of parliament, which relates expreſsly to this object. Mr. Fox made a motion, that their petition, thus defective in a formality, which he held to be indiſpenſible, ſhould not be proceeded upon, by the Houſe. A conſiderable number of thoſe who are the moſt favourable in their ſentiments to his wiſhes and principles, ſupported his motion. It was, however, rejected by a great majority. A committee was appointed for the election. It proceeds in the inveſtigation; and the trial will ſcarce be ſoon at an end.

On the queſtion, whether the law ſhould be renewed to reſtrict the banks in Ireland, again, for a limited time, from making payments in money; ſome intereſting debate has been repeatedly excited in the Houſe of Commons. Mr. Corry, Mr. Forſter, Lord Archibald Hamilton, Mr. Johnſtone, and ſeveral other members, took part in it. In the diſcuſſion a number of ſtriking facts were mentioned, evincing Ireland to ſuffer grievouſly, at this moment, by the ſcarcity of actual caſh, and by a balance of exchange enormouſly againſt that country. But, nothing was ſuggeſted to juſtify the meaſure of leaving the Iriſh banks to make their payments in money, while the bank of England gives only bills. The renewal of the reſtriction,

tion, for the preſent, was, therefore, not abſolutely oppoſed.

Mr. Wilberforce, ſtill vigilant to procure the abolition of the ſlave-trade, has moved, with ſucceſs, for the papers of a correſpondence, from which he expects important additions to that great body of authentic facts, by which he ſeems to hope that the public muſt, at length, be fully and univerſally convinced, of both the rectitude and the expediency of that meaſure.

A plan for the legal adjuſtment of differences between the cotton-manufacturers and their ſervants, is, alſo, under diſcuſſion in parliament. Its object is of the greateſt importance; and conſiderable difficulty has been found in the endeavour to form a plan at once equitable and agreeable to the intereſts and wiſhes of all parties.

A bill to amend and conſolidate the laws relating to the Volunteers, is in its progreſs through the forms of parliament. It was introduced by the miniſter, to the Houſe of Commons. Its principal new proviſions are; that a Volunteer belonging to any corps, whoſe ſervices have been accepted, ſhall, upon five days' attendance at the exerciſes, after theſe have been learned, enjoy a right of exemption, for that year, from the ballot for the militia:—for twenty-four days' exerciſe, ſhall, if in the Infantry Volunteers, be free from ballot for the Army of Reſerve:—and for fourteen days' exerciſe, ſhall have the ſame right of exemption, if he belong to the Volunteer Cavalry.

The buſineſs of parliament has been ſomewhat impeded by a very ſerious indiſpoſition of the King, for part of laſt month. It has excited a general alarm, and anxiety, great in proportion to the affection, with which his Majeſty is regarded by his ſubjects. But, the lateſt reports of his phyſicians, beſpeak his illneſs as ſenſibly alleviated.

FRANCE

Furniſhes little, that is of conſequence, to the hiſtory of the preſent month. The numbers of the gun-boats in its ports have, indeed, been, by all accounts, augmented within theſe few weeks. The other preparations for invading this country, are, likewiſe, ſaid to be forwarded with an activity which increaſes in proportion, as that period in the ſeaſon advances, in which it becomes ſtill leſs and leſs eaſy for gun-boats, or other ſhips of war, to croſs the channel, without being encountered by our fleets. General Murat enjoys, as governor of Paris, a revenue of more than 14,000l. ſterling a year.—The Danes have lately experienced ſeveral inſolencies from Bonaparte, which have been thought almoſt to menace ſpeedy hoſtilities. Among other preparations made in France, for the invaſion of England, is a proclamation to be iſſued upon the army's arrival in this country: a genuine copy of that proclamation has been already publiſhed in London.

RUSSIA, DENMARK, AND SWEDEN,

Have made adequate preparations to hinder France from puſhing her conqueſts farther to the North: and, likewiſe, it ſhould ſeem, to protect the liberties of Germany, according to the preſent modification of its Imperial Conſtitution. A marriage has juſt been celebrated at St. Peterſburgh, between the Arch-Ducheſs Maria, ſiſter to the reigning Emperor, and the hereditary Prince of Saxe Weimar. The Ruſſian army continues to be augmented: and, eſpecially the force on the ſouth-weſt frontiers, to be ſtrengthened.

GERMANY

Is ſomewhat diſturbed by diſputes, on the ſubject, "whether Nobles of the Equeſtrian Order, poſſeſſors of ſmall eſtates, and hitherto free from all ſubjection, ſave to the Emperor only, are now to become the ſubjects of the Princes poſſeſſing the great fiefs, and within which thoſe ſmall eſtates immediately lie?"

THE DUTCH

Are preparing to raiſe for their public expenditure, forty millions of florins, by an *extorted free gift!*

ST. DOMINGO

Is now in the poſſeſſion of the Negro and Mulatto Chiefs, acknowledging no dependence on the French Republic. The principal Chiefs are Deſſalines, Criſtophe, and Clervaux. They have, by proclamation, invited, with fair promiſes, the return of the emigrants. Rochambeau, and his army, after attempting to delude Britiſh faith, were ſaved, by a capitulation with the Britiſh commanders, from the rage of the Blacks. Seven thouſand French priſoners, from St. Domingo, are now in Jamaica; the officers have been brought to England.

Abstract of the Return of all THE VOLUNTEER CORPS, whose Services have been accepted by his Majesty; describing each Corps, their *Establishment* and the present *effective Number* in Rank and File.—*(Printed by Order of the House of Commons.)*

Counties.	Cavalry.		Infantry.		Artillery.		Officers, etc.							Privates.
	No. of Troops.	Total.	No. of Companies.	Total.	No. of Companies.	Total.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff Officers.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	EFFECTIVE RANK and FILE.
Aberdeen	—	—	50	3,400	2	120	9	49	117	6	164	149	66	3,520
Angiesea	—	—	10	1,000	—	—	4	10	30	6	52	—	10	1,000
Argyll	—	—	36	2,028	1	63	10	35	74	3	112	87	62	2,091
Ayr	3	144	33	2,677	—	—	10	36	84	2	121	105	46	2,691
Banff	—	—	12	960	1	80	6	12	38	7	41	27	27	1,022
Bedford	4	177	22	1,801	—	—	7	24	61	5	79	59	20	1,978
Berks	11	634	39	3,006	—	—	7	50	109	16	159	127	63	3,485
Berwick	4	160	10	772	—	—	4	11	28	4	40	28	17	912
Brecon	—	—	15	1,196	—	—	6	15	28	—	51	15	—	1,196
Bucks	21	1,122	28	2,426	—	—	15	43	84	25	120	—	54	3,121
Bute	—	—	5	380	—	—	—	5	12	—	17	17	10	99
Caithness	—	—	24	1,272	—	—	5	24	32	8	75	48	48	1,320
Cambridge	3	163	33	2,285	—	—	4	35	74	9	123	111	75	2,590
Cardigan	—	—	9	567	—	—	2	6	15	3	27	18	18	531
Carmarthen	3	120	29	2,316	—	—	14	32	65	8	111	107	40	2,347
Carnarvon	—	—	15	1,100	—	—	5	15	31	3	48	45	15	1,073
Chester	14	732	58	4,841	1	105	22	73	172	18	240	227	139	5,372
Clackmannan	1	40	4	296	—	—	2	5	10	—	14	14	5	336
Cornwall	8	383	65	5,432	15	2,328	30	74	182	22	296	343	134	7,772
Cromarty	—	—	2	100	—	—	1	1	6	—	7	4	4	104
Cumberland	1	56	50	3,431	5	330	16	55	111	9	175	169	70	3,736
Denbigh	4	194	35	2,334	—	—	12	33	70	4	106	103	52	2,404
Derby	6	230	73	5,277	—	—	12	77	171	12	257	245	157	5,852
Devon	33	1,873	193	13,197	17	1,325	56	223	481	49	718	643	362	15,212
Dorset	7	515	28	2,221	—	—	7	32	68	4	102	102	61	2,340
Dumbarton	2	88	7	695	—	—	2	7	18	—	18	18	15	630
Dumfries	2	84	28	1,875	—	—	8	30	64	1	81	60	32	1,879
Durham	12	573	54	3,814	6	300	25	69	144	19	205	175	100	4,449
Elgin	—	—	10	770	—	—	—	10	26	—	32	22	20	784
Essex	23	1,251	91	6,335	—	—	17	114	233	14	349	320	164	7,933
Fife	7	350	36	2,613	1	110	16	43	93	21	131	103	71	2,976
Flint	6	270	26	2,129	—	—	11	32	66	6	96	101	53	2,698
Forfar	1	47	44	2,692	1	70	13	46	97	14	145	114	70	2,717
Glamorgan	4	213	35	2,388	—	—	11	37	81	5	118	119	42	2,301
Gloucester	13	664	64	6,436	2	176	13	81	186	19	327	177	118	7,101
Hants	26	1,262	92	7,136	12	839	17	126	272	13	406	391	203	9,459
Hereford	3	180	38	3,720	—	—	14	38	98	12	108	100	22	3,532
Hertford	8	625	27	2,319	1	50	4	36	72	5	125	121	47	2,702
Huntingdon	3	166	10	840	—	—	5	13	26	5	33	31	23	1,006
Inverness	—	—	45	3,666	—	—	13	43	101	24	154	111	89	3,320
Kent	26	1,530	93	8,804	3	253	32	116	254	30	383	397	174	10,295
Kincardine	—	—	12	824	—	—	5	12	28	7	36	32	16	824
Kinross	—	—	4	280	—	—	2	3	8	—	12	12	4	280
Kircudbright	4	200	11	746	—	—	5	15	30	—	41	41	15	946
Lanark	1	65	68	4,448	1	—	20	71	142	27	197	—	112	4,513
Lancaster	8	586	176	13,710	5	560	61	186	400	76	648	439	340	14,278
Leicester	11	622	36	2,916	—	—	10	45	107	11	173	134	68	3,488
Lincoln	11	713	37	4,500	—	—	10	46	108	8	150	142	69	7,866
Linlithgow	2	80	10	800	—	—	3	8	22	9	32	24	20	638
Lothian, Eaft	4	200	10	700	—	—	4	14	27	3	39	—	19	905
Lothian, Mid.	6	300	19	1,574	—	—	10	23	54	6	84	62	30	1,843
Lothian, Mid. Edinburgh, City	—	—	55	4,858	6	415	10	61	124	25	201	129	119	4,757
London	9	560	147	13,338	—	—	68	157	375	67	491	—	265	12,460
Middlefex	2	82	107	8,299	—	—	32	109	221	—	366	366	113	8,379
Man, Isle of	—	—	11	693	—	—	4	11	22	3	35	—	22	693
Merioneth	—	—	7	464	—	—	3	7	14	—	21	21	7	455
Monmouth	2	125	17	1,624	—	—	3	19	44	5	77	5	1	1,616
Montgomery	3	120	20	1,560	—	—	8	23	46	—	40	40	23	1,683
Nairn	—	—	4	320	—	—	2	4	8	—	16	16	4	320
Norfolk	22	1,120	86	6,511	1	108	18	106	224	22	300	263	146	6,918
Northampton	16	1,037	32	3,430	—	—	16	42	143	21	154	151	57	4,089
Northumberland	42	517	62	4,511	—	—	22	69	146	10	231	217	106	4,726
Nottingham	7	472	52	3,935	—	—	13	51	104	10	190	192	64	4,107
Oxford	8	591	43	3,322	—	—	13	51	108	14	181	96	80	3,516
Peebles	1	52	6	480	—	—	3	7	20	5	20	12	11	532
Pembroke	8	430	22	1,851	1	70	10	28	74	11	111	44	45	2,107
Perth	4	160	59	3,867	1	61	18	64	128	23	180	182	68	4,036
Radnor	—	—	12	1,020	—	—	5	12	24	—	48	48	12	1,020
Renfrew	—	—	35	2,707	—	—	12	35	86	9	84	72	69	2,424
Ross	—	—	25	1,620	—	—	6	19	56	4	81	81	31	1,620
Roxburgh	2	108	8	960	—	—	6	16	28	10	54	54	10	1,000
Rutland	4	160	4	335	—	—	3	6	17	7	25	23	8	495
Salop	17	940	57	5,022	—	—	24	66	132	29	222	172	100	5,852
Selkirk	1	50	1	100	—	—	—	2	5	—	5	—	3	142
Somerset	27	1,544	103	7,747	—	—	33	118	268	37	368	344	165	9,080
Stafford	14	1,090	67	5,425	—	—	17	75	170	28	294	227	132	6,072
Stirling	6	308	20	1,318	1	65	10	23	54	9	81	71	31	1,607
Suffolk	13	709	74	6,837	—	—	7	87	189	11	275	203	120	7,312
Sutherland	—	—	14	1,092	—	—	5	14	28	5	44	28	28	1,120
Surry	18	944	103	7,891	—	—	27	121	253	29	360	335	128	8,105
Suffex	17	1,024	66	6,114	6	637	21	74	166	11	211	82	73	6,198
Tower Hamlets	—	—	65	4,173	—	—	18	65	131	31	198	187	129	3,742
Warwick	8	708	51	3,873	—	—	18	59	125	12	199	95	96	4,146
Weftminfter	4	260	119	10,448	—	—	45	123	254	6	478	478	131	10,584
Weftmoreland	—	—	20	1,420	—	—	1	20	43	4	57	15	33	1,420
Wight, Ifle of	2	120	22	1,712	2	184	9	29	65	10	78	52	50	2,046
Wigtown	2	105	9	624	—	—	3	11	23	—	32	32	11	749
Wilts	11	850	57	4,524	—	—	16	63	147	1	212	211	108	5,179
Worcefter	10	494	48	4,246	—	—	12	58	123	8	196	183	77	4,328
York, North Riding	5	267	55	4,381	—	—	13	54	123	7	221	210	72	4,683
York, Eaft Riding	8	382	44	3,473	1	61	14	53	115	—	180	169	53	3,808
York, Weft Riding	33	1,606	166	12,990	1	50	63	179	390	48	607	493	283	14,906
	624	33,832	3,986	313,927	102	8,917	1,226	4,472	9,918	1,100	14,787	11,733	6,733	341,687

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of January, and the 20th of February, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

ALEXANDER, John, South Lambeth, coal-merchant. (Walton, Girdler's-hall
Bate, Fortescue, Vigo-lane, Swallow-street, printseller. (Dixon, Nassau-street
Betts, Benjamin, and Anne Smith, Basinghall-street, factors. (Dann, Threadneedle street
Bunnell, Thomas, Westminster-road, Surry, wheelwright. (Anthony, Earl-street, Blackfriars
Bosma, William, Christopher, Finsbury-square, insurer. (Crowder, Lavie, and Gaith, Frederick-place, Old Jewry
Bowes, William, Bermondsey, flour-factor. (Ripon, Bermondsey-street
Barker, Samuel, Lane-delph, Stafford, potter. (Rubin's, Gray's-inn-place
Bowerbank, Joseph, Islington, coal-merchant. (Harvey and Robinson, Lincoln's-inn, New-square
Buckles, John, jun. Warminster, clothier. (Davies, Warminster
Baxter, Matthew, Barnard Castle, innkeeper. (Rosser, Kerby street, Hatton garden
Bishop, John, Eptom, linendraper. (Gale and Son, Bedford-street, Bedford-row
Bennett, William, Ivy-lane, carpenter. (Pearce and Dixon, Paternoster-row
Bain, George, Bristol, merchant. (Jenkin, James, and Co. New-inn
Boyle, Patrick, Vine-street, Piccadilly, printer. (Brewer, Clement's-lane
Bloore, Whitfield, Sun-street, Bishopsgate-street, timber-merchant (Russell, Aldersgate street
Crabb, John, Crabb, James, Crabb, William, and Nicholas Larkham, Wilton clothiers. (Lowten, Temple
Chivers, William, St. Pancy-causeway, mariner. (Nind, Great Prescott-street
Champion, James, Henry, Gravesend, grocer. (Rigby, New City-chambers
Chapman, John, Nottingham, hosier. (Windus and Holtaway
Colls, Robert, Woodford, corn-dealer. (Wright and Bovill, Chancery-lane
Clarke, John, Tenby, paper-maker. (Grey, Gray's-inn
Crossley, Thomas, Manchester, dimity manufacturer. (Higginbotham, Ashton-under-line
Christian, William, Liverpool, money-scrivener. (Windle, Bartlett's-buildings
Cummins, George, Villier's-street, Strand, victualler. (Dawson, Warwick-street, Golden-square
Cross, James, Tisbury, carpenter (Davies, Warminster
Crank, William Charles, Kennington, brewer and merchant. (Kearley, Temple
Cruickshanks, James, Gerrard-street, metal. sash, and fan-light manufacturer. (Wedel and Day, Gerrard-street
Doue, Henry, Golden-leg-court, Cheapside, hosier. (Harrison, Northumberland-street, Strand
Davies, Samuel, Manchester, dealer in cotton twist. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton-buildings
Dashwood, Francis Bateman, Gain's-hill, Huntingdon, worsted manufacturer. (Parker, Palmer, and Cuppage, Essex-street
Denham, Nathaniel, Lime-street, merchant. (Bourfield, Bouverie-street
Dancy, William, Windsor, apothecary. (Smart and Thomas, staple's-inn
Denton, Edward, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn. (Burdon, St. Andrew's-court, Holborn
Day, Thomas, Grove-hill, Beverly, ship carpenter. (Wills, Warnford-court
Emdin, Abram Compert, Portsmouth, shopkeeper. (Berry, Walbrook
Emerton, Thomas, Stony Stratford, grocer. (Hinderley, Long, and Ince, Symond's-inn
Evans, Philip, Hungerford-market, oyster-merchant. (Loxley, Cheapside
Eames, John, Leicester, cheese-factor. (Taylor, Southampton buildings
Ellis, John, Scarborough, ship-owner (Sansum, Ely-place
Finden, James, jun. Clipstone street, Middlesex, carpenter. (Pepys and Turner, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square
Fern, Richard Spencer, Suffolk-lane, dry-salter. (Williams and Sherwood, Bank-street
Foster, Joseph, Stoke Newington, carpenter. (Jones, Mayor's Court office
Ford, James, Chilwell-street, shoemaker. (Russell, Lent-street, Borough
Gregory, Thomas, Tabernacle-walk, St. Luke's, plumber. (Crawford, Craven-buildings
Gameau, Jos. Aug. Victor, Albemarle-street, bookseller. (Owen and Hicks, Bartlett's-buildings
Hewitt, Henry, Henry Roch, and Thomas Postlethwayte, Sheffield, silver-platers. (Bigg, Hatton-garden
Hives, John, Ilkeston, baker. (Macdougal and Hunter, Lincoln's inn
Hill, William, Bristol, jeweller, (Edmund's, Lincoln's-inn
Hoffman, Andrew, Burgess, Charles-street, Covent Garden, taylor. (senior, Charles-street
Harrison, George, Manchester, merchant. (Ellis, Surrstor-street
Howell, James, Stratfieldsaye, farmer. (Johnson and Caldell, Gray's inn
Hayes, John, late of Bath, butcher, now of St Thomas's street, Southwark. (Clark, St. Paul's college, St. Paul's church yard
Hindley, Richard, and William Wakefield, Manchester, manufacturers. (Foulkes, Bury place, Bloomsbury
Hughes, James, Fletcher, Wigmore street, stationer. (Shepherd Bartlett's buildings
Jarrett, Thomas, Evesham, innholder. (Bousfield, Bouverie street
Jones, Richard, Lanvapley, wool dealer. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's-inn
Johnson, William, Vauxhall, coal merchant. (Lamb, Bedford street, Bedford square
Law, James, Heptonstall, cotton manufacturer. (Edge, Inner Temple
Leeming, Thomas, Preston, John Myers, of Clockheaton, and William Chapman, Preston, worsted manufacturers. (Evans, Thavies inn
Lythgoe, Nathan, Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings
Levy, Jacob Israel, Brighton, merchant. (Howard, Jewry street
Merson, Edward, Ilminster, mercer. (Adams. Old Jewry
Mast, Thomas. Tempsford mills, miller. (Baxter and Martin, Furnival's inn
Moffatt, David, Fleet market, grocer. (Rivers, Basing lane
Marsh Abfalom, Aldgate, jeweller. (Kibblewhite, Gray's inn place
Meeske, Henry, Edward street, Titchfield street, tailor. (Coren, Clifford's inn
Mills, James, and John Mills, Wood in Saddleworth, merchants. (Battye, Chancery lane
Mereton, Thomas, Homerton, victualler. (Walter and Unwin, Shadwell
Mackenzie, John, City chambers, Bishopsgate street, merchant. (Swann and Wallington, Fore street
Petrie, John, and John Ward, Banworth, dealers. (Jackson, Fenchurch street buildings
Polley, John, St. Giles, Oxford, sacking manufacturer. (Bousfield, Bouverie street
Price, John, Finsbury square, merchant. (Williams and Sherwood, Bank street, Cornhill
Parry, William Jackson, Leighton Buzzard, wine and brandy merchant. (Bruce, Tilliter square
Parker, John, Sheffield, money scrivener. (Williams, Castle street, Holborn
Porteous, William, Chippenham, coal merchant, (Houghton, Clement's inn
Pearce, Samuel, late of Crown street, Westminster, now of Exeter, jeweller (Williams and Brooks. Lincoln's inn
Pinch, John Bathwick, carpenter and builder. (Constable, Symond's inn
Ringrose, John. York, vintner. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's inn
Reddish, Thomas, Bucklersbury, warehouseman. (Foulkes, Bury place, Bloomsbury
Robbins, Mary and Catherine Robbins, Birmingham, shopkeepers. (Richardson, Monument yard
Rogers, Peter, Warrington, shopkeeper. (Hexley, Temple
Ransome, John, Little Wallingham, shopkeeper. (Willington and Small, Inner Temple
Riding, Robert, jun. Colne, cotton manufacturer. (Ellis, Curstitor street
Rose, John, Rubberley, horse dealer. (Hore, Garlick hill
Roe, Robert, and Christopher Moore, Bristol, merchants. (Frazer, Gray's inn
Smith, Thomas, Gould's hill, Middlesex, linendraper. (Burroughs, Castle street, Falcon square
Smith, Thomas, Deptford, victualler. (Isaacs, George street, Minories
Shelley, Thomas, Stoke, potter. (Baddeley, Searle street, Lincoln's inn
Swindells, John, and John Dale, jun. Mottram in Longendale, cotton manufacturers. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings
Sellers, Bezer, Leonard, Upper Tooting, money scrivener. Diggles, Madox street
Sexton, John, Greenwich, potter. (Bousfield, Bouverie street
Salisbury, Richard, Bath, coach master. (Shephard and Adlington, Gray's inn square
Sanforth, Samuel, jun. and John Cartledge, Newbold, Chesterfield, potters (Maddock and Stevenson, Lincoln's inn
Skill, John, Strand, oilman. (Hodgson, Charles street, St. James's square
Tombins, William, Lambeth, coachmaker. (Burgoyne and Felder, Duke street, Grosvenor square
Thomas Charlotte, New Bond street, milliner. (Eves, Chapel street, Bedford row
Townsend, John, Stones end, Southwark, wine merchant. (Trafalgar, Bishopsgate street
Taylor, Edward, Blackburn, linen draper. (Dewhurst, Blackburn
Tyler, John, Mountforrel, miller. (Bleasdale and Alexander, New inn
Trees, Samuel, Portsmouth, victualler. (Wilmen, Gray's inn
Towelland, Samuel, Paradise row, Chelsea, victualler. (Wordsworth, Staple's inn
Thacker, Charles, jun. Calter, seedsman. (Lane, Goldsmith's hall
Trulion, Margaret, Triston, farmer. (Rabbet, Carleton, Suffolk
Upcott, John, Ridge, Bedminster, grocer. (Tarrant and Moule, Chancery lane
Vince, Elston Anthony, Grinstead, merchant. (Evans, Thavies inn
Winterburn, Thomas, Whixley, shopkeeper. (Cardale, Ballward, and Spear, Gray's inn
Wills, Christopher, Manchester, victualler. (Shephard and Adlington, Gray's inn
Wood, Robert, and George Payne, Liverpool, wholesale grocers. (Atkinson, Chancery lane

Wright,

Wright, John, Gosport, grocer. (Tarrant and Moule, Chancery lane
Wreeton, Joseph, Oxford street, oilman. (Teesdale, Bishopsgate street
Wallis, John, Great Queen street, druggist and surgeon: (Ayrton, Field s court, Gray's inn
Walker Samuel, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Hurd, King's bench walk, Temple
Williams, James, Haverfordwest, shopkeeper. (James, Gray's inn square
Wheeler, John, Wednesbury, iron master. (Rosser, Kirby street, Hatton garden
Ward, Daniel, and Robert Daniel Ward, Bishopsgate street, bankers. (Willett and Annesley, Finsbury square
Wilmott, William, High street, Southwark, stationer: (Swaine and Stevens, Old Jewry
Wood, Thomas, Dorchester, ironmonger. (Blandford and Sweet, Inner Temple
Willis, Thomas, Bath, carpenter. (Fearsons, Pump court, Temple
Wright, William, Broadway, Westminster, victualler
Walton, William, Wribbenhall, innkeeper and liquor merchant. (Bigg, Hatton garden
Wheeley, John, Wheeleigh, Essex, dealer. (Wharton and Duke, Temple
Wallers, Thomas, St. Paul's, Shadwell, buiscuit baker. (Wallers and Unwin, Shadwell
Wilkinson, John, jun. Lower Grosvenor place, dealer. (Watkins and Cowper, Lincoln's inn
Williamson, John, Liverpool, cheesemonger. (Royle, Liverpool
Young, John, Long Acre, coachmaker. (Dennetts and Greaves, Henrietta street, Covent garden
Young, James, Southampton, linendraper. (Nicholls and Nettleship, Queen street, Cheapside

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Anderson, Charles, Grosvenor mews, hackney man, March 3
Allen, James, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn, tailor, May 15
Aynsley, Jacob, Newcastle upon Tyne, woolendraper, February 21
Browne, George, and Henry Browne, Liverpool, March 16, final
Bird, Henry Merttins, and Benjamin Savage, Jeffries square, January 30
Barker, John, Fieldhead, woodmonger, February 16
Barfoot, William, and Thomas Barfoot, Coleman street, grocers, March 13, separate estate of William Barfoot
Bowrne, Herbert, St. James's street, silk mercer, March 3
Cull, James, Edward Bowyer, City road, baker, March 3, final
Burnett, Edward, and Robert Oliver, Manchester, drapers, March 16, final
Bennett, John, Norton, shipwright. March 5
Braxwell, Arthur, Kelsale, farmer, March 10
Becks, Andrew Berkley, Green street, upholder, March 3
Bostock, John, Headcorn, timber merchant, March 20
Beckley, John, Southampton, grocer, April 9
Bayliss Joseph, Upton on Severn, carpenter, March 8, final
Bavid, John, Tottenham court, stone mason, March 10
Budd, William, Uxbridge, innholder, March 24, final
Burkitt, Miles, Gray's Thurrock, Essex, and Three Cranes Wharf, London, soap manufacturer, February 25, final
Benedicts, Martin, Liverpool, shopkeeper, February 22, final
Bevington, Samuel, Gracechurch street, merchant, February 17, final
Biss, William, Haymarket, grocer, February 18, final
Bailey, Richard, sen. Chelsea, schoolmaster, February 28, final
Barton, Edmund, Lancaster, merchant, (surviving partner of John Clapham, island of Martinique) February 28, final
Browne, Zachariah, and Samuel Fiden, Coleman street, merchants. April 25, final
Cooper Henry, Sandwick, linendraper, February 25, final
Cullingworth, Sarah, Daventry, bookseller, February 27 final
Clayton, John, Sedgeberrow, mealman, March 17, final
Clarke, Robert, King street, Covent garden, linendraper, April 9
Comber, Richard, Lewes, watchmaker, March 10, final
Carver, Thomas, Bedford, baker, March 15. final
Collen, Michael, and Thomas Lewis, Hatton garden, navy agents. March 3, final
Curtis, John, and John Stephens, Penryn, shopkeepers, February 25
Dyer, Jonah, Wotton under Edge, spinning machine maker, February 29, final
Davies, William, Liverpool, plaisterer, March 5
Duramel, Louis, Liverpool, umbrella maker, March 6
Debrett, John, Piccadilly, bookseller, March 24
Dixham, William, Bristol, merchant, March 9, final
Dorset, George, John Johnson, John Wilkinson, William Barnes, and James Tilson, New Bond street, bankers, February 28
Deacon, John Eden, New Bond street, linendraper, February 25
Entwistle, William, Entwistle, cotton manufacturer, February 24, final
Fearnead, Elizabeth, Tunstal, grocer, February 20
Fayence, Peter, Bedford row, insurance broker, February 28
Fox, Jonathan, and William Fox, Pavement, Finsbury, merchants, march 6
Fox, Solomon, Wardour street, cabinet maker, March 3
Foster, Isaac, Bartlett's buildings passage, goldsmith, March 13
Fenwick, Thomas James, Penzance, linendraper, February 25
Farmer, Edmund, jun. Stratford, butcher, February 25
Farquhar, John, Cavendish court, Devonshire square, merchant April 28, final
Gibbs, John, Wrotham, corn chandler. February 28
Gifford, Samuel, Exeter, dyer, February 14
Gilbertson, Robert, Manchester, manufacturer, February 28. final
Geaves, Richard, Dartmouth, merchant, March 1
Green, John, Harborne, nail ironmonger, March 7, final
Gough, Peter, Birmingham, butcher, March 6
Grayson, John, Eastcheap, insurance broker, March 20
Gardiner, Henry Samuel, Wardrobe place, Doctor's commons, weaver, February 18. final
Gilbert, William, Chilwell street, grocer, March 3
Hughes, Morgan, Mourning lane, milkman, February 14
Huddleston, William, Manchester, draper, February 28
Harper, James, of Bordesley, malt mill and bayonet maker, March 3
Heringshaw, Richard, Palace wharf, Lambeth. corn dealer, March 17
Harris, James, Exeter, coachmaker, March 13
Heuchan, John, Liverpool. dealer in muslins. March 13
Hacker, William, of the Precinct of the Palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury, carpenter. February 21
James, John, sen. Nottingham, cotton spinner, February 27
Jones, Joseph, Wood street, Leghorn hat warehouseman, February 25
Lloyd, Richard, Thavies inn, scrivener, February 15
Lowe, Charles, jun. Bolton, miller. February 16. final
Leigh, Robert, Bampton, cooper, February 17, final
Lewis Richard, Codford St. Peter, shopkeeper, March 3
Lane, John, Thomas Frazer, and Thomas Boylston, Nicholas lane, merchants, March 10
Lambe, George, Chatham, tailor. March 24, final
Lewis, Henry, and William Chambers, Rathbone place, shopkeepers, March 10
Langton, George, Liverpool, merchant. March 24, final
Lansdale, Thomas, Lower Brooke street, linendraper, March 20
Larkin, Charles, Rochester, coachmaster, February 25
Mills, Philip, Hereford, butcher, March 8
Mason Isaac, Deptford bridge, upholder, April 9
Murray John, Sherborne lane, merchant, February 25
Morley Samuel, Fleet street, tailor, February 25 final
Nesbitt John, Edward Stewart, and John Nesbitt jun. Aldermanbury, merchants, separate estate of Nesbitt sen. February 4 and 28
Noble Nicholas Berrier, Greystoke, butter factor, February 15
Nash Mark, Wotton under Edge, currier, February 29, final
Neale John, and Peter Tanner, Cock hill, Ratcliffe, coal dealers, March 3
Noble Isaac, Penrith, ironmonger and grocer, February 20
Passman John, Doncaster, machine maker, February 13
Powell Thomas, Warwick street, Golden square, taylor, March 10
Perrins William, Bedworth, maltster, March 8, final
Packer Nathan, West Auckland, brandy merchant, March 31
Parsonage Samuel, Manchester, plumber, February 24
Pourtales, Andrew Paul, and Andrew George Pourtales, Broad street buildings, merchants, February 18
Robins, James, and James Anderson, Water lane, glass sellers, February 25, final
Reynolds, John, Chesnunt, Herts, brewer, February 25
Robson, John, Piccadilly, perfumer, March 10, final
Richardson, John, Chesterfield, liquor merchant, March 26, final
Sykes, Richard, Cheapside, linendraper, March 1, final
Smith Roger, Bradford, Wilts, victualler, February 13, final
Snape Joseph, Shelton, baker, February 20
Smart James Preston, Hanover street, Hanover square, taylor, February 21
Scaley, Richard, Bruntcliffe, Batley, spirit merchant, March 5
Stuart, Hugh, Knuzden Brook, Blackburn, Whitster, February 27
Staples, Luke, Wapping, Staffordshire, warehouseman, April 9
Smith William, and John Ashton, Newgate street, linendrapers. April 17
Sidebotham William, Ashton under Line, shopkeeper, March 13, final
Symons Roel, Dover, shipbroker, March 20. final
Shuriff, James, Hatton garden, merchant. February 18
Thomson Andrew, and Barth. White, Bow lane, wholesale hosiers, February 18
Tatlock James, Finch lane, broker, February 1
Toy Thomas, Penryn, linendraper, February 25, final
Torrane Pierre Frederic, merchant, April 17
Tremlet William, Tottnefs, shopkeeper, March 7. final
Thomas, Thomas (partner with John Hunter and Peter Latham) Camomile street, March 10
Thurston Hugh, Winchcomb, April 2
Treppats W. St. Martin's le Grand, bookseller. March 6
Taylor W. Bets, Wolverhampton, japanner. Feb. 23, final
Van Dyck, P. Dubbieneurs, Arnold John Geevers Leuven and Wynand Adriaen de Gruiter Vink. Circus, Minories, merchants, separate estate of Leuven and de Gruiter Vink. March 23; separate estate of Leuven, March 22 and 28; separate estate of de Gruiter Vink, March 23 and 29
Wigfield James, jun. Northallerton, mercer and grocer, February 18, final
Worboys Arthur and Thomas Sydes, Birmingham, sword cutlers, Feb. 17
West John, Long Acre coachmaker, Feb. 15, final
Webster W. Fore street, linendraper, March 1
Wilde James, John Watts, and John Body, Upper Thames street, sugar refiners, separate estate of Watts, Feb. 25
Wood Richard, Shaithwaite, cornfactor. Feb. 15
Wilfons. Birmingham, grocer, April 14
West John, Somer's place. East, plaisterer, March 10
Wright Thomas, Horsley, clothier, March 10
Warren George, Coventry street, upholder. May 24
Wrighton-Daniel, Little Alne, Flax dresser, Feb. 25

INCIDENTS,

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

Report of the number of perſons who have received Vaccine Inoculation, free of expence, at the ſtations of the Royal Jennerian Society, to the 20th of November laſt.

	Perſons.
Central Houſe, No. 14, Saliſbury-ſquare	1266
School-room, Surry chapel	836
No. 20, Maze-pond, Southwark	150
Mr. Townſend's Meeting-houſe, Rotherhithe	184
No. 172, High-ſtreet, Shadwell	124
No. 2, Epping-place, Mile-end	190
No. 6, John-ſtreet, Minories	98
No. 119, Biſhopſgate Without	359
Sunday-ſchool, Hoxton	235
Sunday-ſchool, Golden-lane	193
Soup houſe, Clerkenwell	78
Sunday-ſchool, Drury-lane	174
No. 29, Great Caſtle-ſtreet, Oxford-market	465
Sunday-ſchool, Caſtle-ſtreet, King's Mews	71
	4323
Inoculated before the Central Houſe was opened	275
Total	4598

To which may be added, that 2008 charges of Vaccine Matter have been ſupplied, *free of Expence*, from the Central Houſe, to 1559 applications, many of them from remote places of the Empire, and others from foreign parts. The ſupply of virus from the other ſtations has alſo been very conſiderable.

The library of the late Thomas Aſtle, eſq. is, by the direction of his will, to be ſold in the courſe of the ſpring; a collection particularly intereſting to the lovers of Engliſh antiquity and Engliſh hiſtory. It will be a ſource of uncommon gratification to thoſe who know how to appreciate that ſplendid collection of Saxon Characters, Saxon MSS. ancient Regiſters, and other documents, tending to the illuſtration of our early Conſtitution and Hiſtory (and to which the public are highly indebted for many of the learned Eſſays publiſhed by Mr. Aſtle), that they are not to be ſeparated; but are bequeathed by him to his noble friend the Marquis of Buckingham, to be added to his Lordſhip's magnificent library at Stowe; which will now have the advantage of uniting in it, and that of the venerable and learned Charles O'Connor, the Antiquary of Ireland, the moſt valuable and the earlieſt Illuſtrations of Iriſh and of Saxon Antiquity. The condition of the legacy is, that the Marquis pay the ſum of 500l. to Mr. Aſtle's executor. Should this offer be declined, the MSS. are to be tendered on the ſame terms to the Britiſh Muſeum. Many of the ancient Saxon Rolls and Charters have been already communicated to the public; and the ſpecimens of the Iriſh MSS. ſo far as they tend to illuſtrate the remote hiſtory of that kingdom, its laws, cuſtoms, and the progreſs of ſociety in it, have been for ſome years digeſted, under the eye of the Marquis, by the grandſon of the very learned collector of theſe valuable materials, and will, we truſt, ſpeedily make a conſiderable addition to this branch of literature.

MARRIED.

Mr. Buck, tea-dealer, of Whitechapel, to Miſs Boote, of Aldgate

Mr. C. Gordon, diſtiller, of Goſwell-ſtreet, to Miſs E. Newton of Laytonſtone.

R. P. Barlow, eſq. of the General Poſt-office, to Miſs Simpſon, daughter of the late S. Simpſon, eſq. of Lancaſhire.

Mr. Sharpe, ſurgeon, of Peckham, to Miſs Oak, of Camberwell Grove.

Mr. G. Ellis, to Miſs E. M. Morris, both of Bernard-ſtreet, Ruſſel-ſquare.

M. Goſſett, eſq. of Lymington-lodge, Hants, and Viſcount of the Iſland of Jerſey, to Miſs Cotton, eldeſt daughter of the late J. Cotton, eſq. of Glouceſter-place, Portman-ſquare.

At Pancras, A. Lindo, eſq. jun. of Finſbury-ſquare, to Miſs Reilly.

Mr. Finch, of Doctors' Commons, to Miſs Ricketts, of Walworth.

Lately, the Rev. S. Cole, Chaplain to the Duke of Clarence, to Miſs Griffiths.

Mr. T. W. Hetherington, to Miſs Pearkes, of St. Paul's Church-yard.

The Rev. E. Bourchier, rector of Bramfield, to Miſs H. Jenner, of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

G. Grimes, eſq. of Holborn-bridge, to Miſs C. Lawton, niece of Sir Robert Warren, bart. of Crookſtown, Cork, in Ireland.

Mr. B. Hennington, to Miſs Lean, daughter of Alex. Lean, eſq. of the Hudſon's Bay Houſe.

Lately, Major-general Congreve, of the royal artillery, to Mrs. Eyre, relict of the late General Eyre, alſo of the artillery.

Captain Rochford, late of the Prince of Wales's light-dragoons, to Miſs Norton, of Edgware.

Mr. G. D. Fontaine, of Great Ruſſell-ſtreet, Covent-garden, to Miſs E. Smith, eldeſt daughter of D. Smith, eſq. of Richmond, Surry.

Mr. Ruſſell, of Kennington, to Miſs M. Leſlie, daughter of the late J. Leſlie, eſq. of Buckingham-ſtreet.

J. T. Thompſon, eſq. of Hampſtead, to Miſs E. Froggatt, of Shoot-up-hill.

Mr. Marſh, of Nelſon's Terrace, to Miſs A. Kearſley, ſecond daughter of J. Kearſley, eſq. of Iſlington.

J. F. Street, eſq. of Bucklerſbury, to Miſs Cooke, of Richmond.

Mr

Mr. Payne, of Richmond, to Miſs Bryant, niece to G. Thomas, eſq. of Hanover-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare.

J. Longdon, eſq. of Alicant, to Miſs Williams, of Belmont-place, Lambeth.

At Queen-ſquare chapel, Mr. C. Lucas, linen-draper, to Miſs M. Bailey, of Bond-ſtreet.

At Enfield, Rev. John Oliver, of Croom's-hill, Greenwich, to Miſs Dodd, daughter and heireſs of the late William Dodd, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn.

At Tottenham, Rev. W Stracy, to Miſs Steward, eldeſt daughter of H. Steward, eſq.

J. Shedden, eſq. of the 15th light dragoons, to Miſs Lewis, youngeſt daughter of M. Lewis, eſq. of Devonſhire-place.

At Pancras, C. Armſtrong, eſq. ſurgeon on the Bombay eſtabliſhment, to Miſs D. Wood, ſiſter of Sir Francis Wood, bart.

DIED.

At his lodgings, in Great Queen-ſtreet, aged 22, *Mr. John Silver*, fourth ſon of the late Dr. Silver, of Portſmouth. His worth and abilities entitle him to particular notice. After a claſſical education, he was articled for five years as clerk to Mr. Minchin, ſolicitor, at Goſport. He came afterwards to London, where for above two years he was actively employed in two eminent offices, and was admitted an attorney of the court of King's-bench, a ſhort time previouſly to his being attacked with the complaint which proved fatal to him.

At Pentonville, in the 34th year of his age, *Mr. Mark Anthony Reyroux*, a native of Switzerland, whoſe irreparable loſs to his friends, will ever be a ſource of painful and ſincere regret. He was a man of uncommon talents and profound learning; and in his moral conduct, and in all the various relations of ſocial life, was an exemplary character.

At Weybridge, in Surry, *Mr. G. Pinion.*

In her 22d year, very ſuddenly, *Miſs O'Hara*, a beautiful and accompliſhed young lady. She was ſeized with a fit, about nine o'clock, in Drury-lane theatre, and being removed, never recovered.

At Woking, in Surry, aged 79, *Mr. Garment, jen.*

In Somerſet-ſtreet, aged 76, the *Hon. Mrs. Rothe*, relict of the late Count de Rothe, lieutenant-general, and colonel and proprietor of the Iriſh regiment of his name, late in the ſervice of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty. Mrs. Rothe was the only daughter of Lucius Lord Viſcount Falkland.

Mr. J. Holmes, cheeſemonger, of Newgate-ſtreet.

At Eaſt Sheen, Surry, aged 91, *Mrs. Manvillain.*

In New Norfolk-ſtreet, in her 86th year, *Mrs. Oſbourne*, relict of the late Rev. Dr. Oſbourne, of Clifton, Bedfordſhire, and daughter of the late Dr. Greene, biſhop of Ely.

At Kentiſh Town, *F. Main, eſq.*

Mr. Driver, ſurgeon, formerly of Lionhall, Herefordſhire.

In Cumberland-place, *Miſs Fludyer*, youngeſt daughter of Sir Samuel Fludyer, bart.

In Everett-ſtreet, Brunſwick ſquare, *Mrs. Johnſtone*, wife of J. Johnſtone, eſq. late of St Thomas in the Eaſt, Iſland of Jamaica.

At Hampſtead, *Mrs. Ouberley*, daughter of the late Gerard Howard, eſq.

Mr. Hudſon, of the Piazza Coffee-houſe.

In Wimpole-ſtreet, *G. Crawford, eſq.* accountant-general of the army pay-office.

Suddenly, aged about 32, at the Northumberland coffee-houſe, *Capt. Fitzgerald*, of the marines. He was a native of Ireland, and well known by the appellation of "*Fighting Fitzgerald!*"

Joſeph Barlow, eſq. of Newington Butts.

At Pentonville, *Mrs. Ware*, wife of Mr. W. Ware, leader of the band at Covent-garden theatre.

At her houſe, in Hill-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, *Lady Greſham*, relict of the late Sir John Greſham, bart. of Titſey-place, Surry.

At Richmond, *Mrs. S. Drage*, formerly of Honiton, in the county of Devon.

Mr. Bean, livery ſtable keeper, of Bury-road, Blackfriars.

At her ſiſter's, in Brunſwick-ſquare, *Mrs. Ruddall*, wife of Mr. Ruddall, attorney, of Crediton, Devon.

At Hedge Grove, near Watford, the *Rev. Joſ. Fawcett*, the late eloquent lecturer at the Old Jewry, and author of ſome excellent Poems, of a volume of Sermons, &c.

In Norfolk-ſtreet, *J. Gotobed, eſq.* attorney, deputy recorder of Bedford, collector to the Bedford or Harper Charity, &c.

Mr. T. Parry, merchant, of Aldermanbury.

In Lower Eaſton-ſtreet, *Mrs. Noble.*

At Hackney, the *Rev. J. Stubbs*, ſenior fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge; he proceeded B.A. in 1746, and M.A. in 1750.

After a lingering illneſs, aged 80, *Mrs. Grace Jefferſon*, widow of the late Mr. John Jefferſon, farmer and grazier, of Chingford-green, near Woodford.

At his houſe in Percy-ſtreet, *C. Conolly, eſq.*

In Upper Berkeley-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, aged 71, *W. Molliſon, eſq.* of Cannon-hill.

In her 84th year, *Mrs. Taylor*, mother of Mr. Taylor, ſurgeon, of Bridge-ſtreet, Blackfriars.

At his houſe in the Tower, aged 50, *W. Gregory, eſq.*

Found dead by the ſide of his horſe, on Enfield-chace, aged 60, *Mr. John Read*, ſhoemaker, and once maſter of the Merchant Tailors' Company.

In Audley-ſquare, in his 74th year, *Sir Francis Sykes*, bart. M.P. for Wallingford, Berks. He is ſucceeded by his only ſon, Sir Francis Wm. Sykes, now on the continent.

At his houſe in the Tower, aged 50, *W. Gregory, eſq.*

At his houſe in the Creſcent, Minories, *Mr. Bullock*, merchant.

At his apartments in Holborn, much reſpected, the *Rev. W. Keddon*, M.A. of Magdalen-college, Oxford, F.S.A. curate and morning preacher of St. Giles in the Fields, Middleſex, and one of the domeſtic chaplains of the Earl of Portſmouth.

At her houſe in Hill-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, *Lady Greſham*, relict of the late Sir John Greſham, bart. of Titſey-place, Surrey.

Mr. T. Sealey, of the Eaſt India-houſe. In paſſing through Pedlar's Acre in the evening, it being very dark, he unfortunately ran againſt a ſhort poſt, which, ſtriking him in a tender part, occaſioned his death. His remains were interred in Lambeth-church, with military honours, attended by the Lambeth Volunteer Corps, of which the deceaſed was a ſerjeant.

J. Grant, eſq. of Hill-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, juſtice of peace for the county of Berks, and a partner in the firm of Pybus and Co. bankers, in Old Bond-ſtreet. This gentleman was a native of Scotland, from which unthriving clime he tranſplanted himſelf to the more proſperous one of India, as a regimental ſurgeon in the ſervice of the Honourable Eaſt India Company, from which ſituation he afterwards roſe to bear a major's commiſſion in the ſame ſervice. This gave him an opportunity of acquiring a fortune by the ſpoils of war; which fortune, after his arrival in England, was improved by a marriage with Miſs Gilbert, of Saliſbury. He, a few years after, made the purchaſe of his ſeat at White-Waltham, near Maidenhead; and, taking out a dedimus, he aſſumed the character of a country gentleman; but that way of life not being altogether congenial to his habits and diſpoſition, he entered into the more profitable one of a banker. His wife dying, he again bound himſelf in the chains of wedlock with a lady of fortune, who was tired of long celibacy, and who, being certain of not being prolific, adopted a ſon of Mr. Grant by his former wife, for her heir. Since his death, no will of a date ſubſequent to the month of Auguſt, 1787, having been found, a reward has been offered, in the London Gazette for the diſcovery of one, if ſuch ſhould exiſt, of a later date.

Aged 84, *Mrs. Charlotte Lennox*, a lady who has long been diſtinguiſhed for her genius and literary merit. She was the *protegée* of Dr Johnſon, and the friend of Richardſon and Mrs. Yates. Mrs. Lennox publiſhed, in the year 1752, "The Female Quixote," and "Memoirs of Harriet Stuart." In the former of theſe novels, the character of Arabella is the counterpart of Don Quixote; and the work was very favourably received. In the following year ſhe publiſhed "Shakeſpeare Illuſtrated," in 2 vols. 12mo. to which ſhe afterwards added a third. This work conſiſts of the novels and hiſtories on which the Plays of Shakeſpeare are founded, collected and tranſlated from the original authors: to which are added critical notes, intended to prove that Shakeſpeare has generally ſpoilt every ſtory on which his Plays are founded, by torturing them into low contrivances, abſurd intrigues, and improbable incidents. In 1756, Mrs. Lennox publiſhed, "The Memoirs of the Counteſs of Berci, taken from the French," 2 vols. 12mo; and, "Sully's Memoirs," tranſlated, 3 vols. 4to; which have ſince been frequently reprinted in 8vo, and are executed with no ſmall ability. In 1758, ſhe produced "Philander, a Dramatic Paſtoral," and "Henrietta," a novel of conſiderable merit, 2 vols. 12mo; and, in 1760, with the aſſiſtance of the Earl of Cork and Orrery, and Dr. Samuel Johnſon, ſhe publiſhed a tranſlation of "Father Brumoy's Greek Theatre," 3 vols. 4to; the merit of which varies materially in different parts of the work. Two years after, ſhe publiſhed "Sophia, a Novel," 2 vols. 12mo, which is inferior to her earlier performances; and, after an interval of ſeven years, ſhe brought out, at Covent-garden theatre, "The Siſters, a Comedy," taken from her novel of Henrietta, which was condemned on the firſt night of its appearance. In 1773, ſhe furniſhed Drury-lane theatre with a comedy, intitled, "Old City Manners;" and has only written, we believe, ſince that time, "Euphemia, a Novel, 1790," 4 vols. 12mo; a performance which by no means deviates from the creditable line in which ſhe always moved. Her father was a field-officer, lieutenant-governor of New York, who ſent her over at the age of 15 to a wealthy aunt, who unfortunately, on the arrival of her niece, was out of her ſenſes, and never recovered them; immediately after which, the father died, and the daughter from that time ſupported herſelf by her literary talents, which ſhe always employed uſefully. Her latter days have been clouded by penury and ſickneſs; calamities which were in a conſiderable degree alleviated by the kindneſs of ſome friends, who revered alike her literary and her moral character. Among theſe it would be unjuſt not to mention the names of the Right Hon. George Roſe, and the Rev. Wm. Beloe. But the moſt effectual balm to her wounded ſpirit aroſe from the aſſiſtance ſhe has received from *The Literary Fund Society*, by whoſe timely aid, her only ſon was, a few years ſince, enabled to fit himſelf out for an employment in the Anglo American States; and by whoſe bounty the means of decent ſubſiſtence have, for the laſt twelvemonth, been afforded to the mother.

[*Sir William Gordon, bart. whoſe death was announced in the February Magazine*, was one of the oldeſt Nova Scotia baronets. He entered into the army as an enſign about the year 1756, in the 19th regiment of foot, and ſerved in it as lieutenant, captain, and paymaſter, for above 20 years; was at the ſiege of Belleiſle, in 1761, and went with the corps to Gibraltar, where he remained till the regiment was ordered to Ireland. In 1775, he

was appointed captain commandant of the depôt of recruits at Chatham barracks, by the late General Samuel Townſhend, inſpector-general of the recruiting ſervice. About two years afterwards he ſold his company in the 19th regiment, and accepted of the adjutancy of the Weſt Norfolk militia. In that regiment he ſerved till his death as captain and paymaſter, having reſigned his former ſtaff commiſſion, in conſequence of the number of years limited by act of parliament, and receiving the allowance of 6s. *per diem* in virtue thereof. While in the 19th regiment, Sir William Gordon married a daughter of Colonel Irvine, of the 15th regiment of foot, who, during the American war, was lieutenant-governor and commander in chief of the iſland of Guernſey, and father to the preſent Lieutenant-general Irvine, colonel of the 6th garriſon battalion. By this marriage, Sir William had a numerous family, of which only two ſons and three daughters remain. The eldeſt ſon, now Sir John Gordon, is an officer in the corps of engineers belonging to the Eaſt India Company at Bengal; his ſecond ſon, Orford, is a captain in the 7th battalion of royal reſerve; his eldeſt daughter was married ſome years ago to Major-general Cameron, chief engineer at Bengal; the ſecond daughter was married to Col. M'Kenzie, of the retired liſt of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice; and the third daughter is unmarried. Sir William Gordon was a moſt worthy man, highly reſpected by a numerous circle of friends, and will be long lamented by his family, to whom he was an indulgent huſband and good father. His funeral, which was in the military ſtile, (having died with his regiment,) was attended by General Sir James Henry Craig, K. B. commanding the Eſſex diſtrict, and all the officers of the numerous garriſon of Colcheſter, to pay the laſt tribute to a veteran deſervedly eſteemed by all ranks]

[*The late Mr. Dru Drury, whoſe death was announced in our laſt Number*, had been formerly a goldſmith and jeweller in the Strand, but had retired from buſineſs ſome years. He had ſuffered many years from a complaint that was thought to be an enlargement of the proſtrate gland; but, on examination after his deceaſe, there were found, at the neck of the bladder, three large ſtones of a round oval ſhape, upwards of two inches long, and a full inch deep, which weighed about two ounces each ſtone. Mr. Drury was a fellow of the Linnean Society, and had been many years a collector of ſubjects in natural hiſtory, particularly inſects, which he had procured latterly to a great extent. He had even written three quarto volumes on the ſubject, a work well known to the profeſſors of entomology. He was of a very ancient family, and, it is believed, was lineally deſcended from Sir Dru Drury, in Queen Elizabeth's time.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

The ladies of Newcaſtle, having ſometime ago eſtabliſhed a charitable repoſitory in the town, wherein all kinds of fancy work, of their own manufacture, might be expoſed firſt to view and then to ſale, for the benefit of certain public charities for females within the town, nearly the whole of the articles have been lately diſpoſed of; and the exhibition is now, of courſe, cloſed for a time. The admiſſion money was one ſhilling, which, however, was returned, on purchaſing any article; and the room, on the firſt opening, afforded a ſight allowed to be well worth the money. A conſiderable ſum of money has been raiſed by this means, and diſtributed agreeably to the intention of the patroneſs Lady Ridley, and the other fair contributors.

Married] At Durham, M. Dunn, eſq. alderman, to Miſs Braſſington.—Mr. J. Hepworth, linen-draper, to Miſs M. Wheldon.

At Hexham, Mr. E. Tweddell, common-carrier between Carliſle and Newcaſtle, to Miſs M. Baty, of the Grey Bull inn.

At Newcaſtle, C. T. Aveling, eſq. ſurgeon on the ſtaff in this diſtrict, to Miſs M. Atkinſon, of the Shakeſpeare tavern—Captain Wayt, of Southwold, Suffolk, to Miſs Is. Smith.

Died] At Durham, Mrs. Henderſon, wife of Mr. R. Henderſon, maſter taylor.—Aged 58, Mr. J Simpſon, maſon.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. H. Swan, keeper of the rendezvous houſe for impreſſed ſeamen. He ſuddenly dropped down whilſt ſeated in his chair, after walking ſome time upon the quay, and almoſt inſtantly expired.

In her 68th year, Mrs. B. Henzell, formerly of the White Hart inn.

Mr. T. Hutchinſon, broker, lately ſheriff's officer for this county, and formerly one of the bailiffs of Durham. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf not a little by ingenuity and activity in his office, and was frequently employed in caſes that required ſingular dexterity and addreſs, in which he generally ſucceeded.

Mrs. Storey, keeper of the Guildhall or Towns Court.—Aged 63, Mr. J. Stephenſon,

ſon, linen-draper, formerly a maſter mariner in the Oporto trade.—Mr. J. Falcus, butcher.—Mrs. Hindmarſh, wife of Mr. Hindmarſh, plane-maker.—Aged 17, C. Selby, eſq. of Earl, Northumberland.—In her 34th year, Mrs. If. Sopwith, wife of Mr. J. Sopwith, cabinet-maker.—Aged 31, Mr. James Bryan, trumpeter in the fifth regiment of dragoon guards. He had been twenty-one years in the regiment.—Mrs. Bell, wife of Mr. Bell, land ſurveyor.—Aged 19, Mr. G. Weir, ſon of Mr. T. Weir, grocer.

At Durham, Mrs. Henderſon, wife of Mr. R. Henderſon, maſter-taylor.—Aged 58, Mr. J. Simpſon, maſon.

At Sunderland, aged 64, Mrs. A. Booth, wife of Mr. J. Booth, ſhip-owner.—In the prime of life, Mr. J. Nicholſon, butcher.—Aged 87, Mrs. E. Tate, widow.—Aged 66, Mr. J. Rowell, baker.

Aged 83, Adam Scott, M. D. phyſician to the Diſpenſary: a gentleman univerſally lamented for his diligence in his profeſſion, and more particularly for his active, zealous humanity, in giving daily advice to the poor, &c. After the celebration of the funeral obſequies, it was unanimouſly agreed by a number of medical gentlemen preſent, to wear mourning for eight days, as a mark of unfeigned reſpect for the Doctor's memory.

Mrs. Hewitt, widow.—Aged 83, Mr. T. Longſtaffe, ſen.—Aged 88, Mrs. Todd, widow.

At North Shields, Mrs. C. Robſon, of the Dock Houſe.

At Berwick-upon-Tweed, Mrs. Atchiſon, wife of Mr. Atchiſon, corn-merchant.—Aged forty-two, Mr. J. Alexander, painter.—Mr. Knox, watch-maker.—Aged thirty-ſeven, Mr. M. Brydone, brother to the celebrated author of a Tour through Sicily, Malta, &c.—Mrs. Ford, a maiden lady.

At Hexham, aged 77, Mr. R. Vaſie.—Aged 74, Mrs. E. Midford.

At Biſhop Wearmouth, Mr. R. Murdoch, joiner.—Mr. T. Smetham.—Aged 35, Mrs. Hewitt, widow.

At Morpeth, aged 74, T. Harle, eſq. formerly poſtmaſter.—Mr. T. Bowman, land-ſurveyor.—In his 71ſt year, the Rev. G. Smalridge, 42 years rector of Bothall, in Northumberland.—Mrs. Bowman, wife of Mr. Bowman, ſtaymaker.—Aged 74, Mrs. Milburne, of the Whalebone inn.—Miſs J. Bolam.

At Renton Bridge, in his 58th year, Mr. T. Fatherley, agent to Mr. Lewis Leg, common brewer.

At Heighington, near Darlington, Mr. T. Lee, formerly a woollen draper.

At Marliſh, Mr. J. Hall, farmer.

Mr. Shotton, brewer, of Ponteland. He was a very robuſt and corpulent man, weighing nearly thirty ſtone.

At Keſſo, Mr. J. Burn.—The Rev. G. Goodwill, of Belford, &c.

At Norton, near Stockton, Mrs. Browne, formerly a pork buyer.

At Stockdale Wath, Mr. T. Rumney.

At Corke, in Ireland, Mrs. Barnes, formerly of Newcaſtle.

At Legertwood, Mrs. Brodie.—Mr. W. Lawſon, of Heaton, near Newcaſtle.

At Cheſter-le-ſtreet, aged 77, Lieut. Bell, ſenior lieutenant in the Royal Navy.

At Shincliffe, near Durham, aged 74, Mr. T. White.

At Cowper, Northumberland, in his 99th year, M. Sydney, eſq. This gentleman had been for many years greatly afflicted with the gravel, and, of late, voided a number of ſtones, averaging from eight to ten in a day, ſome larger than a pea; yet, what is a very ſingular circumſtance, without the leaſt pain. When he had reached his 70th year, his thirſt for childiſh paſtimes became ſo ſtrong, that he uſed regularly to attend a dancing ſchool, where he commonly appeared highly gratified with the ſprightly exertions of his juvenile aſſociates. About two years ago, a ſiſter, who reſides in London, paying him a viſit, Mr. Sydney allowed her milk and lodging, but ſhe was under the neceſſity of providing herſelf with bread, meat, and other neceſſaries. When he ſent away any money to his banker's in Newcaſtle, three truſty ſervants were diſpatched for this purpoſe, well mounted and armed with piſtols, the principal man riding in the middle with the caſh, and the other two keeping at proper diſtances in the van and rear, &c. But ſetting aſide theſe and many other eccentricities of this gentleman, he was generally conſidered as truly upright in his dealings, and was highly reſpected as a humane landlord, &c.

On the 29th of July laſt, by the unfortunate blowing up of the ſhip Caledonia, in the Weſt Indies, Mr. C. Heron, ſon of the late Ralph Heron, eſq. of Newcaſtle.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The patients admitted laſt year on the books of the Kendal Diſpenſary were 965 in number, of whom 160 were afflicted with the influenza, of which diſorder ten of the patients died.

In the courſe of laſt year, there were, in the pariſh of Workington, 202 baptiſms, 208 burials, and 62 marriages. Within the ſame period, in the pariſh of Harrington, there were 56 baptiſms, 43 burials, and 11 marriages.

Great and well-founded complaints have been lately made relative to the very ruinous ſtate of the county bridge over the water, called the Keetle, on the road to Wath. The late froſt, heavy rains, &c. have ſo materially injured the ſame, as to render it extremely dangerous for any perſon to attempt to paſs it.

Some workmen who were lately employed in digging a foundation in Sewel's-lane, in Scotch-ſtreet, city of Carliſle, diſcovered, juſt time enough to prevent a fatal accident to themſelves, a well, which, upon further inveſtigation by the plumb line, proved to be twenty-ſeven feet deep, of which ſpace about twenty-four feet were filled with water. On

draining the said well, several valuable remains of Roman antiquities were taken up, amongst which were two brass sacrificial vases; one of them eleven inches in height, and twenty-one in circumference: several bones, horns, &c. were likewise found at the same time.

It appears from the Cumberland Packet of Jan. 17, that Mr. John Walker, of Bassenthwayte Chapel, in Cumberland, had, merely for the purpose of experiment, buried a live toad in the earth, in the month of November 1802 —That gentleman, or his representative, thus describes the result of the experiment, in the same paper. "The reptile was put into a bason, the bason covered with a slate, and deposited about a foot beneath the surface of the earth, on the 5th of November 1802. The bason was carefully dug up, on the 8th of the present month, when its inhabitant was found *alive*, though much smaller after its confinement of *fifteen months*. It is unnecessary to observe, that, during that long period, it is not known that any nutriment could be obtained by the prisoner, whose situation seems to have utterly precluded every means of subsistence." It appears likewise, from the same accounts, that the toad has been re-committed to the earth, for the purpose of further experiments.

The quantity of rain which fell at Kendall in the course of last year, is thus described by a late Correspondent of the Carlisle Journal.

	Inches.
January	1,751
February	4,305
March	2,732
April	2,809
May	5,425
June	3,589
July	2,548
August	3,476
September	3,158
October	1,950
November	3,513
December	5,113
	40,369

N. B. The mean annual rain at Kendal, for the last sixteen years, is 56,600

Married.] At Lowthorpe, W. Chapman, esq. of Newcastle, to Miss Knowsley, of Cattleholme, in the county of York.

Lately, in Virginia, North America, J. Yates, esq. second son of the late D. Young, esq. of Skirwith Abbey, in this county, to Miss Lovell.

Mr. W. Grayson, grocer, of Whitehaven, to Miss Birkitt, of Beckermont.

At Whitehaven, Mr. G. Fearon, watchmaker, to Miss Sisson.

At Carlisle, Mr. G. Sowerby, painter, to Miss H. Nichol.

At Kendal, Mr. F. Browne, spirit-merchant, to Miss Branthwayte, of Kirkland, near Kendal.

At Haltwhistle, Mr. T. Bell, draper, to Miss M. Glenwright.

Died.] At Carlisle, in the flower of youth, Mr. T. Borrowskill.—Mr. J. Brown, shoemaker, Mr. J. Hewitt, joiner.

At Whitehaven, in her 90th year, Mrs. E. Russell.—In her 84th year, Mrs. L. Hodgson, widow of the late Mr. T. Hodgson, school-master.—In her 25th year, Miss Kirkpatrick, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick.—In her 48th year, Mrs. Clemetson —Aged 53, Mrs. A. Armstrong, widow of the late Mr. J. Armstrong, butcher. —Aged fifty-eight years, Mr. J. Rule, mariner.

At Workington, aged 69, Mr. W. Irwin, master of the Curwen's Arms inn.

At Cockermouth, J. Thompson, esq. high bailiff of the borough, and post master. —Aged 23, Miss, J. Grave, daughter of Mr. J. Grave, inn-keeper.

At Harrington, aged 78, Mr. W. Saunderson, sixty-two years clerk of the parish; in which period there have been seventeen successive rectors and curates of the same.

Miss D. Robinson, of Gate Beck, near Kendal —Mrs. Bromwell, widow of the late Mr. J. Bromwell, surgeon, of Alstone.—Aged 84, Mr. W. Kirk, of Holme, near Burton in Kendal.

At Kirby Lonsdale, aged 82, Mr. J. Grundy.—Aged 88, Mr. C. Garnett.—Aged 93, Mr. J. Sisson.

On his passage from Dublin, aged 34, Captain H. Wilson, of the brig Warrington, of Workington.

YORKSHIRE.

A late Sheffield paper observes that "the total quantity of rain that has fallen in this neighbourhood, during the last year, is 26,06 inches. The first three months produced 573; the second 612; the third 322; and the fourth 1099, of which, including snow, no less than 675 fell in the three last weeks of December.

Married.] At York, Mr. J. Green, planemaker, to Mrs Emerson, widow of the late Mr. Emerson, brick maker.—Mr. S. Birstall, merchant, of Hull, to Miss Champney, eldest daughter of Mr. Champney, surgeon.—R. Burland, esq. of Methley, to Miss Crampton, of Castleford.—Mr. M. White, merchant, of Leeds, to Miss A. Gowland, of Boston, near Thorp Arch.—The Rev. C. Croft, of Cawood, to Miss Milner, of Sherburne.

At Sculcoats, near Hull, Mr. W. Ferriby, to Miss E. Croskill, daughter of Mr. Croskill, baker.

At Leeds, Mr. J. Kell, currier, of London, to Miss S. Hill, daughter of the late Mr. J. Hill, merchant.—Mr. J. Rhodes, merchant, to Miss Salt, both of Hanslet, near Leeds — Mr. Ar. Lupton, jun. merchant, of Leeds, to Miss Pearson, of Kirkleatham, in the North Riding.

At Whitby, Mr. Greensides, surgeon, to Miss Langbone, daughter of Mr. G. Langbone, ship-builder.

At

At Hull, Mr. R. Barker, farmer, of Baythorpe, to Miss M. Sharpe.—Capt. Allen, late of the Gardiner and Joseph Greenland ship, to Mrs. Jackson.

Died.] At York, aged 49, Mr. W. Jennings.—At her mother's house in this city, in her 20th year, Miss A. Drake, second daughter of the Rev. Samuel Drake, late rector of Hauxwell in this county, &c.—At her lodgings in this city, Miss Bacon, daughter of the late Mr. Alderman Bacon.

At Hull, aged 68, Mr. T. Barker, ship owner.—Aged 33, Mr. H. Webster, son of the late Rev. Mr. Webster, of this place.—Mrs. Powell, wife of Mr. Powell, of Drury-lane, and formerly of the Theatre Royal, in this town.—Aged about 40, Mr. T. Browne, surgeon.—Aged 64, Mrs. Cobb, mother of Mr. Cobb, joiner.—Aged 34, Capt. D. Warner, of the Swedish vessel named "Wandering Manner."—Aged about 51, lieut. Leslie, of the royal navy.—Aged 33, Mrs. Atkin, wife of Mr. J. Atkin, block maker.

At Sheffield, in his 76th year, the Rev. J. Evans, upwards of thirty-nine years minister of a congregation of Protestant Dissenters meeting in this place.

Aged 59, Mrs. E. Wright, widow, of Sheffield-park.—Mrs. Eyre, wife of Mr. T. Eyre.—Mr. J. Miller, of the Cross Keys public-house.—Mr. W. Wyles, grocer, formerly an officer of excise.—Mrs. Marshall, of Bridge Houses.

At Wakefield, Mr. F. Houseley, wheelwright.

At Mr. Soulby's, merchant, of Wakefield, in the prime of life, Mr. Clapham, of Highley. He fell down suddenly in a fit, and expired shortly after.

At Bradford, Mrs. Hardy, wife of J. Hardy, esq.

At Knaresboro', in his 66th year, Mr. Coupland, druggist.

At Halifax, Mr. Butterfield, father of Mr. R. Butterfield, merchant, of Leeds.

At Doncaster, aged 42, Mrs. Jewitt, late of Snaith Lodge.—Aged 83, Mr. Caley, an eminent surgeon.

At Market Weighton, Mr. H. P. Birkitt, surgeon, and coroner for the East Riding.

At Malton, aged 69, Mr. R. Metcalfe, nearly fifty years proprietor of the stage waggon travelling between York and Malton.

At Dodworth, Miss Filewood, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Filewood, of Silkstone. By a very singular and dreadful fatality, the father, mother, son, and two daughters, of this family, have all died within a few weeks of each other.

At Aldborough, in Holderness, aged 58, Mr. R. Birkwood, surgeon.

At Bentley, near Bawtry, Mr. Clarke, mustard-maker.—Mr. Turner, formerly landlord of Scrooby Inn, near Bawtry.

At Reedness, aged 69, Mrs Welbourne, relict of the late Capt. G. Welbourne, of Hull.—In her 23d year, Miss M. Judson, of Bowthorpe, near Selby.—Mrs. Wilkinson, wife of Mr. Jos. Wilkinson, merchant, of Gildersome, near Leeds.—Mrs. Morley, of Sheriff Hutton, near York.

At Kelfield, near Cawood, in her 71st year, Mrs. Stillingfleet, relict of the late Rev. E. Stillingfleet, M. A. and only daughter of W. Peirse, esq. of Hutton Bonville. This excellent lady lived and died with the character of an humble and pious, but rational Christian.

[The late Reverend Joseph Evans, of Sheffield, was born at Manchester, on the 2d of April, 1728. He was the only surviving son of Mr. Roger Evans, of that place, merchant, by Ann his wife, daughter of the Reverend Joseph Dawson, of Morley, near Leeds, a descendant of the eminently pious Joseph Dawson, of Thoruton,* one of those illustrious Confessors who, in the days of persecution, endured very severe afflictions rather than violate the dictates of conscience. Discovering very early a thirst after useful knowledge, and being of a grave, serious, disposition, his worthy parents resolved to devote him to the service of religion. Perhaps this resolution of theirs might be strengthened by recollecting that he was maternally descended from a family, several branches of which had been successful ministers of the Gospel. The anecdotes which would be frequently repeated to him of their piety and resignation under severe undeserved sufferings, must have deeply impressed his tender mind, and contributed to excite those sentiments of esteem and veneration for their memories which he ever afterwards retained, and probably raised in him a desire to emulate their usefulness. At the same time he would naturally be led to behold every species of persecution for conscience-sake in utter abhorrence, and to espouse the most generous ideas respecting the nature and importance of civil and religious liberty.—At seven or eight years of age, Mr. Evans was put under the care of the Reverend Mr. Knight, who then kept an academy at Newton Heath, near Manchester; and about the year 1744 he was introduced under Coward's fund to an academy in London, of which the very learned Dr. David Jennings was principal tutor, and where many worthy and highly-respectable Ministers had their education. Here he very assiduously applied himself to his studies, and made considerable progress in every species of learning necessary to qualify him for the important office to which he was destined. Of his fellow-ministers, few were better classics, and yet fewer had that critical knowledge of the Holy Scriptures which Mr. Evans possessed.—It was expected by the trustees of Coward's fund, that the young men supported by it should be brought up in sentiments strictly Calvinistical. These were also the acknowledged tenets of Dr. Jen-

* Vide Non: con: Mem.

nings;

nings; but notwithstanding this, many of the ministers educated in this academy enrolled themselves among what are denominated the Free Dissenters. The subject of this memoir was one of these. Having seriously and candidly examined the arguments on either side, he thought that as he had dissented from the Established Church in common with his tutor and the trustees, it could give no great umbrage to them to learn that a change had taken place in his sentiments. So soon as he was completely confirmed in his new principles, he thought it his duty publicly to avow it, though the consequence was sure to be his losing the support he had before enjoyed, and consequently his leaving the academy some time before the completion of the usual period. Mr. Evans addressed himself to Coward's trustees, in a letter dated March 24, 1749, in which he thanks them for their former kindnesses, and informs them, that "as upon mature deliberation he found his present sentiments in various points different from those in which the exhibition was intended to educate young persons," he entirely quitted the fund. This affair was a good deal talked of among the Dissenters in London at this period; the bigotted and the malignant circulated calumnies to the prejudice of Mr. Evans; and 'tis no wonder, when we consider the amiable diffidence of his character, that they wrought very forcibly upon his spirits. But in some measure to counterbalance this, his behaviour on this occasion had also raised him up many new friends; amongst others, Dr. Chandler and Lardner, and particularly Dr. Benson, honoured him with many unequivocal proofs of sincere esteem. He had also the cheering consciousness of the integrity of his intentions, and the satisfaction of having acted as became a man and a Christian. His tutor gave him under his hand a very satisfactory testimonial respecting his moral character and steady application to learning during his residence at the academy; and though the above-recited event might occasion some unwillingness in Dr. Jennings to bear public testimony to the merit of his pupil, yet he could not forbear, in the confidence of private correspondence, thus to express his high sense of it. To Dr. Doddridge he thus writes soon after the receipt of his diploma of D.D.—"Mr. Neal was of opinion that the performances of two of our pupils who passed an examination yesterday, were a greater honour to their tutor than a doctorate from the most ancient university in Scotland, or even in Europe. I am sure they gave me much more pleasure."—The late Reverend Mr. Dickenson, of Gloucester, was the other student of whom their tutor thus expresses his high approbation.

Mr. Evans continued for some few months in London, preaching occasionally, and cultivating his acquaintance with many of the ministers there. In the summer of 1749 he returned to his friends at Manchester, and preached to the congregation there, as also at Warrington, Blakeley, &c. with universal acceptance. About this time he was ordained, as appears from a letter which he wrote to a fellow-student, wherein he informs him of it, and adds, "The ministers did not come determined to approve one only who embraced such a form of *sound words*; but after being satisfied with my knowledge in the languages, what is peculiarly called philosophy, and my moral conduct, they not only freely permitted me to declare my sentiments of moral and divine truths, but to exert myself in candidly defending them in opposition to several of my examiners."—In the same letter he also mentions having received an invitation from the Dissenters at Houlcome, in Lancashire, to become their minister, which offer he had declined. His native constitution having not been strong, his late distresses in London had considerably impaired his health; but the tranquillity he now enjoyed, and the society of his beloved friends and relations, soon restored to him that first of blessings. His leisure was also rendered subservient to his acquisition of further knowledge; moral philosophy, with its different systems, was at this time his favourite study; and his residence at Manchester gave him frequent opportunities of enjoying the advantage of the society of the Rev. Messrs. Mottershead and Seddon, who highly applauded his late conduct, and were his particular friends. Early in the next year (1750,) Mr. Evans became fixed in a situation which afforded him the means of having frequent interviews with his London friends. The Reverend Mr. Barber, the aged minister of Brentwood, in Essex, being laid aside by a paralytic attack, his society applied to Dr. Benson to recommend to them a person he thought proper, to be assistant to their afflicted pastor.—Mr. Evans occurred to him as being very likely to suit them. Accordingly, in January, Dr. Benson wrote to him on the subject; Mr. Evans accepted the offer, and preached at Brentwood for the first time on the 4th day of February. Mr. Barber died soon after, Mr. Evans settled at Brentwood, and he then continued their sole minister. In December 1751 he received an invitation to the assistance of his kind friend and patron Dr. Benson, at Crutched-friars, which, at the earnest instance of the Brentwood congregation, he declined; though a short time afterwards some of the members of his society took occasion to except against the want of orthodoxy in his discourses, and endeavoured to get him removed. His friends in London encouraged Mr. Evans very much to maintain himself in the office to which he had been regularly called, hoping by his means to keep up the rational religion his predecessor taught, in opposition to the high-flown Calvinistic doctrines which were at that time introducing into the society. But the controversies becoming more violent, and his health

health being ſhaken by the ſtate of anxiety he was in, after braving it for ſome months, he determined upon leaving the place. At this juncture Dr. Eaton, the highly reſpectable paſtor of the congregation of Diſſenters aſſembling in the High Pavement meeting in Nottingham, being in a poor ſtate of health, and his phyſicians adviſing a journey to Bath, a temporary ſupply was wanted for his place, and Mr. Evans was recommended to Dr. Eaton by the Reverend Mr. Pope, of London. Accordingly he left Brentwood in September 1754, and ſettled at Nottingham. Though intended on all ſides as rather a temporary retreat than a fixed ſituation, his removal proved more permanent than was expected; for Dr. Eaton was now growing into years, and notwithſtanding his complaints were ſo far removed as to allow him to reſume his miniſterial ſervices, yet an aſſiſtant was requiſite, and Mr. Evans having given general ſatisfaction, was choſen to that office.—A proſpect of more extenſive uſefulneſs opened upon him toward the cloſe of the year 1758, which induced him to leave Nottingham. In the courſe of this year the Diſſenters of the Upper Chapel, in Sheffield, had loſt both their miniſters; the Reverend Field-Sylveſter Wadſworth by reſignation, on account of declining health, and the Reverend Thomas Haynes, by death. The Reverend John Dickenſon was choſen ſucceſſor to Mr. Wadſworth; and on the 2d of January, 1759, Mr. Evans received an unanimous invitation to become his colleague. The Diſſenters of Fullwood, a village in the neighbourhood of Sheffield, had alſo, in this fatal year, loſt their paſtor by the ſtroke of death; and a ſcheme being propoſed and approved of for uniting the two congregations, Mr. Dickenſon and Mr. Evans took the joint charge, officiating alternately at both places, till the demiſe of the former gentleman in 1780, when the Reverend Benjamin Naylor was choſen his ſucceſſor.—This removal to Sheffield was the moſt important ſtep in Mr. Evans's life; for he continued in connection with the two congregations for the long period of near forty years, fulfilling the duties of his important ſtation with the moſt blameleſs integrity, preaching the great practical truths of Chriſtianity, and enforcing the precepts he delivered, by an example uniformly bright and correſpondent. His views of the doctrines of Chriſtianity were liberal and cheerful; he was a man of peace; reſpected good men of every ſect and denomination; and was in his turn cordially reſpected by them. He ſtudiouſly avoided all party ſquabbles and diſputes; and though of late years it has been very faſhionable to calumniate the Diſſenters as ſeditious, diſaffected, perſons; yet he paſſed through this period with tranquillity, having few, if any, enemies, and ſurrounded by a circle of highly reſpectable friends. It muſt, indeed, with pleaſure be declared, that the inhabitants of Sheffield are diſtinguiſhed for the candid and liberal ſpirit which the different denominations of Chriſtians manifeſt towards each other. May this amiable, this Chriſtian ſpirit, long remain and increaſe!—But though Mr. Evans entered into no parties or diſputes, yet he was ever ready, both in his private and profeſſional capacity, in promoting any plan of public utility. The infirmary, the ſunday-ſchools, and the girls' charity-ſchool, are indebted to his influence and activity for ſome part of their preſent eſtabliſhment; and the ſame may be ſaid of many other charitable ſchemes of a more private nature.—That after ſo long a period of high reſpectability and uſefulneſs, any thing ſhould ariſe in the congregation, ſo much benefitted by his inſtructions, as to give a moment's uneaſineſs to the mind of their venerable paſtor, muſt excite wonder and regret; and yet more, when it is known that he felt himſelf ſo wounded by their ſeeming (though perhaps unintentional,) neglect, that he determined upon reſigning his miniſtry. Accordingly he preached among them for the laſt time as their fixed paſtor on the 4th of November, 1798, ſince which time he had no congregation under his ſpecial care, but was ever ready to aſſiſt a neighbouring miniſter; and in a true ſpirit of Chriſtian meekneſs, has often aſſiſted in that congregation which he could not but think had uſed him ungenerouſly.—He was now in the 71ſt year of his age; and though by regular habits of temperance his delicate conſtitution had been preſerved, he had begun to ſink under the infirmities of declining years. His walks to Fullwood had begun to be irkſome to him; ſo that had his reſignation been brought about in a manner more agreeable to his feelings, his friends might rather have rejoiced in it, as a means of preſerving to them for ſome time longer, in the ſweet intercourſe of private life, a life ſo juſtly dear to them. The laſt year had made a cruel inroad upon his perſonal enjoyments; early in it he loſt a ſiſter tenderly beloved; and a very ſhort time after, a near relation,* whom he had long regarded as a brother, was taken to his reward. Theſe afflictions lay heavy upon him; and though in ſome meaſure he could ſurvey them "in the calm light of mild philoſophy," they certainly in part occaſioned the complaint which, after many ſtruggles, brought him to the grave. His diſeaſe was of an aſthmatic nature: he was ſeveral times, during the laſt eight months of his life, ſuddenly ſeized with violent oppreſſions at his breaſt, and great difficulty of reſpiration: by the uſe of ether he was commonly reſtored; and though every attack enfeebled him more and more, in the intervals he enjoyed a tolerable degree of health and ſpirits. Though he

* The Reverend Radcliffe Scholefield, of Birmingham, of whom ſome memoirs are given in a former Number.

thought,

thought, and often obſerved, that however recruited he might at times appear, his diſſolution was near at hand. 'Twas truly edifying to obſerve the good old man looking forward to his ſilent manſion with a calm compoſure and ſerenity of ſoul, ſuch only as the conſciouſneſs of a well-ſpent life, and a firm reliance upon the promiſes of Scripture could inſpire. On the 30th of December he had enjoyed the company of a few friends, and retired to bed as well as he had been for ſome time. About three o'clock on the morning of the 31ſt he was again ſeized with his old complaint; but the attack appeared much ſlighter than many which he had ſurmounted: application was again made to ether:—the time was however arrived when the power of medicine ſhould be of no avail; and, after an illneſs of about an hour, he calmly reſigned his ſpirit into the hands of him who gave it.—"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." Mr. Evans's mother ſurvived her huſband many years. When her ſon removed to Sheffield, they hired a ſmall houſe, and reſided together till her death. His filial piety was another very amiable trait in his character.—After the death of his mother, he married, in the year 1762, Miſs Suſanna Haynes, eldeſt daughter of his worthy predeceſſor, the Rev. Thomas Haynes. They had no children, and ſhe yet ſurvives, in hope of being remitted to him in that happy world where death ſhall ſeparate no more.]

LANCASHIRE.

Total amount of the Marriages, Chriſtenings, and Burials, that have taken place at the collegiate church in Mancheſter, during the laſt year: Marriages, 2,332; chriſtenings, 3,546; burials, 1,162.—Increaſed in the above period, in marriages, 212; ditto in chriſtenings, 469.—Decreaſed in burials, 246.

Some benevolent characters in Liverpool have it in contemplation to erect an additional building to that excellent inſtitution the School of Induſtry for the Indigent Blind, in that town, as ſoon as the funds of the charity will admit of it. The principal donations to the propoſed additional building, that have been made in the courſe of the laſt year, are the following: J. Hornby, eſq. 50l. Mrs. Hornby, 50l. W. Langton, eſq. 10l. 10s. Mrs. Langton, 10l. 10s. J. Boyds, eſq. of Brownhill, 20l. N. Gould, eſq. of Mancheſter, 21l. and J. Brogden, eſq. of Bradford, 5l.—Among the legacies are, one of 100l. by Mr. S. Hemingway, of Walton Brooke, and one of 50l. by Mr. J. Smith, of Liverpool.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. N. Batty, to Miſs H. Macfall.—Mr. W. Higſon, merchant, to Miſs E. Coulbourne.—Mr. J. Gibſon, merchant, to Mrs. Albiſton, widow, late of Cheatham-hall, near Mancheſter.

At Mancheſter, T. Skirt, eſq. captain of the Warrington Volunteers, to Miſs M. Lowndes, late of London.—Mr. J. Walker, timber-merchant, to Miſs F. Gregory.—Mr. C. F. Speyer, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miſs E. Duxbury.—Mr. T. Cardwell, to Miſs Holme, of Hempſhaw.

At Kirk Braddon, iſle of Man, Mr. R. Banks, of Blanchow, to Miſs Quayle, daughter of Capt. Quayle, of Douglas.—Alſo, at Douglas, Mr. G. Redfern, to Mrs. Wattleworth, of Caſtletown.—Lieut. Chadwick, of the 22d regiment of light-dragoons, to Miſs B. Lowe, of Winwick.

At Chorley, the Rev. R. Buck, fellow of Magdalen-college, Cambridge, to Miſs Hull, daughter of Mr. J. Hull, ſurgeon.

At Cartmel, Capt. R. Briggs, of the ſhip Ardent, of Liverpool, to Mrs. Swainſon, of Flookburgh.

Died.] At Liverpool, Capt. Henſhall, late maſter of the ſhip Martha, employed in the African trade.—Aged 62, Mr. R. Wilſon, ſecretary to the Seamens' Hoſpital.—Aged 51, Mr. R. Harriſon, timber merchant.—In his 85th year, Mr. F. Bare, formerly commander of a veſſel that ſailed from this port.—Aged 67, Mrs. E. Adamſon, widow, late of Spaw's Brow.—Mrs. Phillips.—Mr. N. Ayres, dealer in earthen-ware.—Aged 32, Mrs. Bancroft, widow.—In her 87th year, Mrs. J. Smith, widow.—Aged 75, Mr. N. Mills.—Mrs. M. Windſor.—Mr. G. King, attorney.—Mr. T. Pearſon, liquor-merchant.—Aged 19, on a viſit at this town, Miſs H. Edwards, of Cheſter.—Aged 28, Mrs. Orme.—Aged 50, Mrs. E. Plant.—Mrs. Iſaac, ſiſter to Mrs. Joſeph, of Colquitt-ſtreet.—Aged 38, Mr. R. Tarleton, watch-maker.—Mrs. Martin, relict of the late G. M. Martin, eſq. late of Biddeford, Devon.—In her 84th year, Mrs. Mayne, widow.

At Mancheſter, Mrs. Robinſon, wife of Mr. Robinſon, attorney.—Mr. G. Swift, one of the Mancheſter rifle corps.—Aged 35, Mr. J. Packer, maſter of the Volunteer public-houſe, Spinning-field. He was one of the heavieſt men in Mancheſter, weighing upwards of twenty ſcore. The length of his coffin was nearly 9 feet, the breadth 3 feet, and depth 2 feet 3 inches. Mr. Packer repreſented the character and performed the part of Sir John Falſtaffe, twice on the ſtage, without the aid of any ſtuffing-geer, &c. in a very creditable ſtile, and ſuch as would reflect no diſcredit on a veteran performer. He was carried to the grave on the ſhoulders of twelve men.

In Salford, aged 76, highly reſpected, Mr. J. Harrop, a reſpectable printer, and the original proprietor of the Mancheſter Mercury, which he has printed and publiſhed for nearly half a century. He had retired from active buſineſs for more than ſixteen years.

At Lancaſter, aged 61, Mrs. R. Dawſon, widow.—Aged 24, Mr. J. Nunns, woollen-draper.—Mrs. Howſon, widow.—Aged 83, Mrs. Fenton.

At Colne, Mr. Moone, attorney.

At

At Preston, aged 40, Mr. W. Cartwright, engineer.

At Clitheroe, aged 61, Miss Oddie, daughter of the late Mr. W. Oddie, surgeon.

In Paul-street, Kingsdown, Capt. Lewis, of Liverpool.

On the 12th of March last, at the isle of St. Thomas, in the West Indies, Mr J. Latham, merchant, late of Manchester.

Aged 74, Mrs. Unsworth, widow, of Maghull.—Mr. Downing, of Brownlow-hill.

On his passage from Grenada to Tortola, West Indies, on board the ship Vanguard, Capt. J. Pince.

At Lydyate, Mrs. Croston, late of Liverpool.—Mrs. Carus, of Melling, near Lancaster, second daughter of the late J. Dowker, esq. of Kendal.

At Blackrod, near Chorley, Mr. J. Mathews, late of Liverpool.

At Old Calabar, West Africa, in his 32d year, Mr. J. Vose, chief mate of the ship Venus.

At Woolton, near Liverpool, of a decline, in the prime of life, Mr. A. Muir, surgeon.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. S. Ralphs, to Miss Jones, of Saighton.

At Wrexham, Mr. J. Jones, draper, to Miss H. Jones.

At Prestbury, the Rev. Mr. Bunting, of the City Road, London, to Miss Maclardy, of Macclesfield.

At Witton, Mr S Bull, wine-cooper, of Northwich, to Miss Stubbs, daughter of Mr. J. Stubbs, timber-merchant.

Died.] At Chester, J. Clegg, esq. of Neston.—Aged 77, Mr. Ratcliffe, watchmaker.—Aged about 30, in a fit of apoplexy, with which he was suddenly seized, while in the act of conversing with a friend, Mr. R. Long, hatter, and a serjeant in the Royal Chester Volunteers.—E. Wilson, esq. formerly of Liverpool.

At Macclesfield, in her 76th year, Mrs. M. Malcolm, widow.

At Stockport, Mr. Brookshaw.—Mr. R. Crowther, of Heaton Norris.—Mr. J. Taylor, gardener, of Great Boughton, near Chester. His death is attributed to the circumstance of having inadvertently slept in a damp bed.

At Mold, Mrs. Conway, wife of Mr. Conway, surgeon.

At Wrexham, Mrs. Parry, wife of Mr. Parry, master of the band of the Denbighshire militia.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Spondon, Mr. W. Antill, tanner, to Miss E. Dalby.

At Church Gresley, R. Waterworth, esq. of Wressel Castle, Yorkshire, to Miss Nadin.—Mr. W. Haslam, farmer, to Miss C. Soar, both of Little Chester, near Derby.—Mr. If. Whieldon, of Crookstone, to Miss M. Lomas, of Glutton.

Died.] At Derby, aged 78, W. Wollatt, gent.—Aged 82, Mr. J. Humphrey.—Aged 43, Mrs. Cooper, widow of the late Mr. J. Cooper, cabinet-maker.—Aged 17, Mr. G. R. Goodwyn.

At Chesterfield, J. Hoole, gent. He was found dead in bed, though he had spent the preceding evening with a party of friends, apparently in his usual state of health.—At the Red Lion inn, Mr. W. Bennett, whip-maker. He was found upon the stairs, which he went up, with an intention of going to bed, with his face downwards, quite dead.—In his 76th year, Mr. T. Hilton.

At Wirksworth, aged 81, Mr. T. Wall, parish sexton.

At Ashbourne, aged 31, Mrs. Hollins, wife of Mr. Hollins, draper.—Mr. Clower, of West Hallam.

At Edingale, Mrs. Pimm.

At Lock-park, near Derby, of the confluent small-pox, Mr T. Blackman, coachman to W. D. Lowe, esq.—Mr. Dunn, formerly a performer in the Derby, Nottingham, and Stamford company of comedians, and for several years past a pensioner on their fund.—Far advanced in years, Mrs. Smedley, widow, of Eggington.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Eastwold, in this county, Mr. F. H. Clay, merchant, of Aldermanbury, to Miss E. Chelyn.

At Nottingham, Mr. Rix, bricklayer, to Mrs. Haynes.—The Rev. J. Dashwood, to Miss Holdsworth.—Mr. Bailey, hosier, to Miss Harrington, of Bretson, in the county of Derby.—Mr. Burton, taylor, to Mrs. Stubly.

At Mansfield, Mr. Meakin, of Mansfield Woodhouse, to Miss Ogle.

Died.] At Nottingham, in her 79th year, Mrs. C. Needham, the last surviving sister of the late Mr. N. Surgeon. Aged 21, of a decline, Mr. W. Merry.—Mrs. Oldknow, of the Coppice, wife of T. Oldknow, esquire, alderman.—B. Hornbuckle, esquire, one of the aldermen of this corporation. He served the office of Mayor in the years 1795, and 1803, and uniformly conducted himself as a magistrate, with a liberal and independent spirit.

At Newark, aged 63, Mrs. Walls, relict of the late Mr. W. Walls, several years agent to Lord Middleton.

At East Retford, aged 42, Mr. T. Whitaker, upholsterer, and many years an acceptable and useful local preacher in the societies and the Wesleyan Methodists.—Aged 73, Mr. J. Barker, father of the Corporation, being the oldest alderman of the borough.

At Orston, at the Vicarage-house, aged 56, highly respected, the Rev. J. Fell, more than thirty-one years curate of that parish, &c. With a slender income, arising chiefly from his curacy, and a small farm he rented of the vicar, he brought up creditably a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters.

ters. His widow, Mrs. Fell, is ſiſter of Mr. Robert Bean, proprietor of the livery ſtables, Blackfriars-bridge, London, but who is lately deceaſed.

In her 24th year, Miſs Abigail Woolley, of Ratcliffe-upon-Soar. This excellent and very engaging young woman was taken ill on the preceding Saturday, with a complaint that baffled all the ſkill of ſome experienced medical gentlemen, and in the ſhort ſpace of forty-eight hours, this "fair emblem of nature's works," as ſhe is aptly characterized by her friends, was blaſted for ever!

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. H. Keyworth, of Arnold, near Nottingham, to Miſs A. Steeper, of Lincoln

At Pilham, Mr. Fox, farmer, to Miſs L. Hird, of the Angel Inn, Gainſborough.—Mr. Robinſon, of Aſhwell, to Miſs Freer, of Oakham.

At Houghton, in Huntingdonſhire, Mr. C. Rogers, of Clapton, to Miſs Biden.

At Grantham, Mr. Williams, brazier and furniſhing ironmonger, of Sleaford, to Miſs M. Ball.—T. Allpreſs, eſq. of Holywell, in Huntingdonſhire, to Miſs Flint, of Grace-church-ſtreet, London.

At Swineſhead, Mr. T. Root, ſchoolmaſter, to Miſs R. Ellis.

At Frampton, the Rev. J. Caparne, to Miſs Wayette, daughter of Mr. Alderman Wayette, of Boſton.

At Boſton, Mr. Parkin, cooper, to Miſs Wake.

At Helpringham, Mr. Preagrove, druggiſt, to Miſs E. Clarricoats, of Heckington Fen.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 56, Mr. B. Fox, brazier.—Aged 78, Mr. J Douglas, formerly a traveller with drapery goods, &c.—Mrs. Bromhead, wife of the late Mr. J. Bromhead, captain and adjutant in the North Lincoln militia. Mr. B. had ſerved with reputation in Germany, under Prince Ferdinand, and had been preſent in eight or nine general engagements.—Aged 63, Mr. R. Browne, tailor.

At Stamford, aged 59, Mrs. Scotney.—Aged 48, Mr. W. Colls, liquor-merchant, late maſter of the George and Angel Inn.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Counteſthorpe, Mr. W. Burley, to Mrs. A. North.

At Markfield, Mr. S. Sutton, ſurgeon and apothecary, of Uley, to Miſs H. Dexter, fourth daughter of Mr. Dexter, of Grooby-parks.—Mr. Hobil, of Littlethorpe, to Miſs J. Oldacre, of Peatling-lodge.

At Aſhby, Mr. Clarkſon, of Breedon-lodge, to Miſs Beavington.

Died.] At Leiceſter, Mr. Dickens, formerly an eminent hoſier.—Of an apoplectic fit, Mr. Roberts, ſen.—In his 73d year, Mr. T. Jeſſor, many years turnkey at the jail of this borough.

At Hinckley, in his 67th year, the Rev. J. Cole Galloway, A.M. rector of Stokegodling, and vicar of Hinckley.

On Coleorton-moor, in his 73d year, Mr. J. Bailey, grocer.

At Thurmaſton, aged 82, Mrs. E. Day. She was ſo dreadfully burnt, in conſequence of the fire catching a part of her dreſs, that it occaſioned her death ſhortly afterwards. Two ſimilar inſtances occurred there only a few days before.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Lane, of Bilſtone, to Miſs Jones, of Darlaſtone.—Mr. J. Burbury, of Shuſtock, to Miſs Blount, of Elford.—Mr. Mould, of Newcaſtle-under-Line, to Miſs Howe, of Pendeford.

At Bliſhfield, the Rev. R. Levett, to Miſs L. Bagot, fourth daughter of the Rev. W. Bagot.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. M. Anſlow, builder, to Mrs. Thompſon.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, at an advanced age, Mrs. Plant.

At Wolverhampton, the Rev. S. Griffiths, upwards of twenty years miniſter of a congregation of proteſtant diſſenters.—Mr Fox, of the Crown and Cuſhion public-houſe.

At Penkridge, Mr. Devey, tanner.

At Burton-upon-Trent, aged 66, Mr. C. Buchanan, cheeſe-factor.

At Breewood, Mr. S. Emery.

At Cheadle, Mrs. M. Keates.

At Stone, Mr. D. Harvey.

At Codſall, aged 78, J. Stubbs, eſq.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. R. Tooth, to Miſs Al. Pace.

At Coventry, Mr. J. Carter, jun. attorney, to Miſs Singleton.—Mr. J Parker, an eminent farmer, to Miſs Cheſwell, both of Exhall, near this city.—Mr Waters, brandy-merchant, to Miſs Bond, of Willey.

Died.] At Coventry, aged 25, Mr. W. Cox, clerk to the weighing machine at the wharf, near Coventry.

At Birmingham, Mr. Horſley, button-maker.—Mrs. Hadley.—Mr. Byrne, japanner.—In his 69th year, Mr Belcher, many years ſuperintendant of the Lady Well Baths.—Aged 64, Mr. S. Horton, ſen. gimlet-maker.—Aged 63, Mr. J. Pearmain, of the ſociety of quakers.—Aged 34, Mr. J. Crowne, jun.—Mrs. Willis.—Mr. S. Gem, jun.—Mrs. Nee, wife of Mr. D Nee, gilder.—In his 69th year, Mr. C. Law, of the Ravenſhurſt, formerly a button-maker of this town.—Aged 53, Mr. T. Deakin, ſword-cutler.—Aged 58, Mr. W. Smith.—Mrs. Atkins, wife of Mr. Atkins, braſs-founder.—In her 72d year, Mrs. Stokes.—Mrs. M. Robertſon.—Mr. Clement, of the Green Man public-houſe.—Mrs. Aſton, of the Ring of Bells public-houſe.—In her 77th year, R. Coates, eſq. banker.—Mr. J. Smith.—Miſs S. Deely.—Aged 53, Mr. T. Wilder.—Miſs Pallett, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Pallett, taylor.—Mrs. Fletcher.—Mr. Webſter, bell-hanger.

At

At Nuneaton, aged 48, Mr. W. Bindley, surgeon and apothecary.

At Solihull, Mr. T. Bates.

At Allersley, near Coventry, Mrs. Ratliffe, of the Windmill Inn.

At Dudley, aged 97, Mrs. Brinton —Mrs. Phillips, wife of Mr. J. Phillips, gardener.

At Foleshill, near Coventry, Mr. E. Eagle, grocer.

Aged 28, Mr. C. Leonard, of West Bromwich —Mr. Wright, a respectable farmer, of Eastern Green, near Allesley.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. G. Lomax, surgeon, to Miss F. Green.

At Church Stoke, in the county of Montgomery, S. Pryce, esq. to Miss Davies, of Brompton, in this county.

Died.] At Ludlow, Mrs. A. Purslow.—In her 75th year, Mrs. Humphreys, widow, formerly of Montgomery.

At Oswestry, in her 70th year, Mrs. Williams, widow.

At Whitchurch, aged 70, Mr. Almack, cooper —In his 42d year, Mr. S. Trevor, cheese-factor.

At Clee Staunton, near Ludlow, aged 97, Mrs. Walker, widow.

At Neenton, near Bridgnorth, Mrs. Painter, wife of Mr. T. Painter, landlord of the New Inn public-house.—In his 57th year, Mr. T. Hiles, of Pulley, near Shrewsbury.

At Hopesay, F. Whitehall, esq.—Of an asthma, Mrs. Antrobus, of Coleham.—Mr. J. Kent, sen. of Merrington.—Mrs. Haycock, of the Ditches, near Wem.—T. Maddox, esq. of Brompton-house.—In his 97th year, Mr. J. Green, of Turley Green.—In his 76th year, Mr. J. Baddiley, of Albrighton; a man of strict integrity, and well known for his uncommon ingenuity and great mechanical abilities.—Mr. Gardiner, schoolmaster, of Sandford, near Prees.—Mr. Warren, schoolmaster, of Sandford-hall.—In her 23d year, Miss C. Salwey, of the Moor House.

At Bath, N. O. Smythe Owen, esq. of Condover-park, in this county.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The new market-house, fronting the town-hall, in the city of Worcester, is now nearly finished, and will be very shortly opened. The general utility of this building is obvious; for which the public at large are highly indebted to the very spirited exertions of the corporate body. Among other advantages that will accrue from this undertaking, the standings for vegetables in different parts of the city, particularly those at and about the cross, will be removed, and, in consequence, those heaps of dirt and filth that are often complained of by the inhabitants, and which are so peculiarly obnoxious in the summer season, will be done away; and thus the neat and clean appearance of the city in general will be rendered more conspicuous, and all particular obstructions to individuals entirely removed.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. Munn, of Birmingham, to Miss White, of the Tything.

At Bengworth, Mr. Soley, jun. of Evesham, to Miss C. Acton.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Cooke, wife of Mr. Cooke, butcher.—At the Crown public-house, at an advanced age, Mrs. S. Malpas, widow of the late J. Malpas, bricklayer.—Mr. Brookholding, attorney, of Lower Wick.—At the house of industry belonging to this city, in his 72d year, Mr. J. Hunt, house clerk to the establishment. The character of this venerable man was truly exemplary: he had been twelve years a serjeant in the 44th regiment; fought courageously in many battles, and was one of the six serjeants who bore the body of General Wolfe off the field, after the battle of Quebec. During his sickness, the directors were anxious to shew every mark of kindness that his situation would admit of.

At Bromsgrove, Miss M. Steward, daughter of Mr. J. Steward, formerly of the Red Lion inn.

At Kidderminster, Mrs. Wagstaffe.

At Stourbridge, Mrs. Pattinson, wife of the Rev. J. Pattinson, head master of the free-school.

At Wolverley, aged 21, Miss E. Clare.—Mr. Rodd, surgeon, of Bengworth.

At Blockley, aged 76, Mr. T. Wilkes.—At an advanced age, Mr. T. Hales, of Leigh Sinton.

At Bristol, where she had lately been on a visit to her mother, Miss Withers, of Worcester.

At Bushley, aged 98, Mr. Roberts, father of the Rev. Dr. Roberts, rector of Broadwas, &c.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Kentchurch, in this county, P. Rufford, Esq. of Ivenyton, to Miss M. Price, of Gorrafs.

Died.] At Hereford, Mrs. Butler, relict of the late Dr. Butler, bishop of this diocese.

Aged 29, Mr. H. Pitt, mercer. He had retired to rest the preceding evening, in the full possession of apparent health and strength, and was found, by his friends, in the morning, a lifeless corpse.—Suddenly, Mr. T. King, coach-harness maker.

At Yarkhill, aged 98, Mr. T. Patrick.

At Lugwardine, near Hereford, Mr. H. Marstone, formerly postmaster at Epsom, Surry.—In his 68th year, C. Wilson, Gent. of Lugbridge, near Hereford.

At Bristol, in his 55th year, Mr. T. Gwillym, lieutenant of the Royal waggon train, and formerly of Burghill, in this county.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Painswick, J. Wathen, Esq. son of Sir Samuel Wathen, high sheriff of this county, to Miss Catharine Carruthers, of Brown's hill.—Mr. J. Ward, Surgeon, to Miss

Shurmer, both of Woodcheſter.—Mr. Bowley, of Cirenceſter, to Miſs Davy, of Poolholme, near Monmouth.—W. Holtham, Eſq. of Barnwood, to Miſs Weaver, of Glouceſter.—Mr. Whittard, hoſier, of Glouceſter, to Miſs Butt, of Minſterworth.

At Tewkſbury, Mr. W. Proctor, to Miſs Penſam.

Died.] At Glouceſter, in his 54th year, the Rev. T. Stock, A. M. rector of St John the Baptiſt, &c. in this city; a gentleman highly and deſervedly eſteemed and lamented by his pariſhioners, as an eloquent preacher, a devout miniſter (particularly attentive and ſolacing in the viſitation of the ſick, &c.) a chearful companion and an honeſt man.

R. Coghlan, Eſq. of Longhope.

At Cirenceſter, aged 70, C. Cox, gent.

At Tetbury, in his 77th year, T. Cripps, Eſq.—In the pariſh of Painſwick, Miſs Wick, daughter of the late E. Wick, gent.

At Berkeley, in his 82d year, Mr. Biſhop, formerly an eminent farmer.—Capt. T. Merrett.

At Coleford, Mrs. S. Dew, relict of the late John Dew, gent and one of the laſt ſurvivors of the ancient family of the Coſters.—Miſs Browne, of Salperton.

At Uley, aged 80, Mrs. S. Gainey, a reſpectable dyer.—Miſs Fryer, of Pegthorne.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Bloxham, Mr. Shorter, ſurgeon, to Miſs S. Hitchcock.—Mr. R. Davis, mercer, of Oxford, to Miſs Badcook, of New-bridge.—W. E. Taunton, Eſq. clerk of the peace for this county, and town clerk of Oxford, to Miſs Hawkins.—Capt. Hodges of the Oxfordſhire militia, to Miſs Greene, of the Iſle of Wight.—Mr. Brookes, ſurgeon of Henley upon Thames, to Miſs S. Deane, of the Howe, Bucks.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 43, Mr. T. Langſton.

At Henly, aged 52, Mr. T. Bond, butcher.—Mr. R. Belcher, farmer, of Belgrove.

At Wolvercott, near Oxford, aged 56, Mr. S. Faichen, late a paper-maker, of Enſham.—Aged 50, Mr. J. Stevens, maſter of Henkſey Ferry-houſe, near Oxford.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] T. Wiltſhire, eſq. of Hitchin, Herts, to Miſs Beaumont, of Hartford, near Huntingdon.

At Long Buckby, in this county, the Rev. W. Read, diſſenting miniſter of Warwick, to Mrs. Boys.—Mr. H. Leete, ſurgeon, of Thrapſtone in this county, to Miſs Griffith, of Southwark, London.—Mr. J. Harriſon, farmer, of Orlingbury, to Mrs. Martin, widow of the late Mr. P. M. faleſman, of Spratton.—Alſo Mr. T. Hobſon, faleſman, to Miſs J. Harriſon, third daughter of Mr E. H. farmer, of Orlingbury.

At Orlingbury, A. E. Young, eſq. to Miſs Amelia Neate, of Binfield, Berks.—Mr. W. Walker, farmer and grazier, of Eaſton Maudit, to Miſs J. Rogers of Caſtle Aſhley Lodge.

Died.] At Northampton, in his 80th year, Mr. R. Traſler, one of the aldermen of this corporation, after an illneſs of only four days.—Miſs S. Foulkes, milliner.

At Bedford, Mrs. Allen.—J. Staines, eſq. formerly a captain in the Bedfordſhire militia.

At Huntingdon, Mrs. Philpott, milliner.

At Woodſtone, near Peterborough, in his 55th year, G. Hart, eſq. captain in the marines, and major commandant of the Soke and city of Peterborough volunteer infantry.—Mr. J. Hilyard, junior, farmer and grazier, of Duſton, near Northampton.—T. Chapman, eſq. of Spratton.

At Weſton Favell, in his 36th year, Mr. T. Smalley; a very uſeful and ingenious man, gifted with talents that would have adorned a higher ſtation than that wherein he was placed.

The Rev. C. Graham, vicar of Walton Lebſtone, in Hertford.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A new threſhing mill has been built in the Iſle of Ely, which, with the aid of two women, three boys, and two men, will threſh twenty quarters of wheat, or thirty of oats in a day; and it does its work much cleaner than it can be done by manual labour.

Married.] Mr. D. Bradwell, adjutant in the Cambridge Volunteer Infantry, to Miſs Bates, niece of Mr. Markham of Dry Drayton.—In London, Mr. E. Lutt, enſign in the Ely Volunteers, to Miſs Kempton, daughter of Mr. S. K. grocer of Ely.—The Rev. Dr. Waddington, prebendary of Ely, to Miſs A. Weſtwood, eldeſt daughter of J. W. eſq. of Chatteris.

Died.] Mr. J. Mead, carpenter, of Aſhley. In returning home from a neighbour's at Cheveley, through a path that lay between two ponds, from the darkneſs of the night he unfortunately fell into one of them and was drowned. The body was diſcovered next day by the circumſtance of his hat floating on the water.

Mr. J. Wyles, farmer, of Upwell. As he was accompanying a friend from his own home to Upwell town, to prevent any accident ariſing as the roads were flooded, by an accidental ſlip of his horſe he was ſuddenly immerſed in the river Nen, and not being able to extricate himſelf, and his friend being unabled to give aſſiſtance, Mr. W. fell a martyr to his philanthropy.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. Adams, ſurgeon, to Miſs Sparks.—Mr. Fearman, ſaddlemaker, of Salhouſe, to Miſs E. Kerriſon.—Mr. J. Sharpe, to Miſs Ivers, of Stratford, Eſſex.

At Loddon, the Rev. J. Fayerman, to Miſs Lock.

At

At Cleg, Mr. J. Smith, attorney, to Miſs P. Harriſon.—Mr. G. Lane, currier, of North Walſham, to Miſs S. Jackſon, of St. John's, Timber-hill.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 88, Mrs. E. Jenner.—Aged 56, Mrs. Taylor, of the White Horſe public-houſe.—Aged 26, Mr. W. Blofield, cabinet-maker.

Aged 32, Mr. J. Read, aſſiſtant to Mr. Daveney, grocer. He was ſubject to ſpaſms in the ſtomach, and is ſuppoſed to have died in one of thoſe fits, as he was found dead in bed.

In her 68th year, Mrs Haggard.—Aged 28, Mrs. M Watſon, wife of Mr. W. Baker. —Aged 45, Mr. J. Frewer, ſadler.—Aged 66, Mrs. F. Foulſh, a maiden lady.—In his 73d year, T. Day, eſq. of St. Martin's Palace.—Aged 68, Mr. J. Holtaway.—Aged 66, Mrs. Hall.—Aged 23, Mr. J. Thompſon.—Aged 81, Mr. S. Lovick, farmer.—Aged 68, Mrs. Cuthbert.—In his 70th year, Mr. D. Scott.—Aged 6-, Mrs. E. Pitchers.

At Lynn, in his 75th year, Cooke Watſon, eſq.

At Shottiſham, aged 65, Mrs. Willins, relict of the late Rev. J. W. of Norwich.

At North Walſham, aged 23, Miſs H. Colls.—In her 22d year, of a rapid decline, Miſs A. Dearne, ſecond daughter of Mr. W. D. attorney.—Aged 33, Mr. W. Mann, farmer, and an excellent agriculturiſt, at Mendham.

In his 17th year, Mr. S. Alpe, of Carbrooke.

At Morton, in his 70th year, Mr. R. Cantrell, farmer.

At Martham, aged 35, Mrs. S. Clarke, wife of Mr. J. C. farmer.

At Thompſon, Mr. T. Foſter, miller.—Aged 70, E. Edmund Walker, gent. of Harpley.

At Methwold, in her 93d year, Mrs. E. Clarke, widow.

At Rolleſby Hall (Colonel Mapes's) aged 82, Mrs. Boycatt, relict of the late Rev. S. B. rector of Wheatacre, Burgh.—Aged 78, Mrs. M. Anſtead, relict of the late Mr. T. A. many years proprietor of the paper-mill, Taverham.

At Catton, aged 63, Mr. J. Lacy.—Mrs. Furniſs, of Swanton Morley paper mills.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] J. B. Tayler, eſq. of Stow Upland, to Mrs. C. Studd, widow of Woodbridge.—The Rev. J. M. Orde, rector of Wheat Hampſtead, Herts, to Miſs Cockſedge, of Bury.—Mr. Sutton, druggiſt, of Aylſham, to Miſs R. Sewell, youngeſt daughter of Mr. J. S. farmer, of Stoven, in this county.

Died.] At Bury, aged 83, Mrs. Lawrence, mother of Mr. J. L. grocer.—Aged 64, Mr. S. Sore, cooper.—Aged 71, Mrs. Oliver, mother of Mrs. Parker, wife of Mr. P. gunſmith.—Mrs. Turner, mother of Mr. E. T. farmer.

At Ipſwich, Mr. S. Damant, watch-maker.

At the Horſe Barracks in this town, aged 38, F. A. Armſtrong, eſq. Capt. in the 9th regiment light-dragoons.

At Loweſtoft, in her 23d year, Miſs Mallett, only daughter of Mr. T. M. ſhopkeeper.—Aged 78, Mr. J. Aves, of Santon Downham.—Mrs Parmenter of the George inn, Cavendiſh.—S. Lloyd, eſq of Hintleſham.—Aged 66, Mrs. Edwards, widow of the late T. E. gent.—Mr. R. Keeble, late of the White Hart inn, Stowmarket.—Mr. S. Chapman, late of Trimley.—Mrs. Cryſtal, wife of Mr. A. C. cabinet-maker, formerly of Bury.—In his 85th year, C. Harriſon, eſq. of Palgrave.

In her 56th year, Mrs. E. Berry, wife of Mr. M. B. governor of the Houſe of Induſtry, at Hoxney. She was uncommonly tender and humane to the poor under her charge, particularly to infirm perſons, and to orphans, inſomuch that few perſons excelled her in this reſpect.

Aged 84, Mrs. Syer, widow, of Badwell.—Aged 81, Mrs. Tiffin, late of Waldingfield.—Mr. R. Moody, of the Hound inn, Stradiſhall.

At Stratford, St. Mary's, in her 67th year, Mrs. A. Richardſon, the only remaining daughter of the author of Clariſſa, Sir Charles Grandiſon, Pamela, &c.

At Woodbridge, Mr. T. Burroughs, carpenter.—In her 92d year, Mrs. Browne, widow, formerly of Haſketon.—Aged 32, Mrs. Ramſbotham, widow, of Toſtock.—Mr. E. Johnſon, of Needham Market.

At Fakenham, aged 49, Mrs. Bidwell, wife of Mr. L. B. farmer.—Mrs. Morſe, of Lounde.—Mrs. Kemball, of the Holy Oak Farm, near Stowmarket.—Miſs. M. Bridgman, youngeſt daughter of E. B. gent. of Boteſdale.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Chelmsford, M. G. Fitch, linen-draper, to Miſs Stanes.—J. Wyatt, eſq. of Farmbridge Hall, to Miſs P. Spurdin, of Weſt Merſea, near Colcheſter.

At Naveſtock, N. Micklethwayte, eſq. of Beeſton Hall, Norfolk, to the Right Hon. Lady Mary Wilhelmina Waldegrave.—Mr. M. B. Harvey, hop merchant, of Witham, to Miſs M. Moody, daughter of the late R. M. eſq. of Toyed Place, near Saliſbury, Wilts.—Mr. F. Colman, to Miſs S. Porter, both of Little Wakering.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Mr. W. Reeve, grocer and tallow-chandler

At Colcheſter, Mrs. Mills, wife of Mr. R. M. banker.—Mrs. A. Hewe.

At Billericay, aged 75, Mrs. Al. Blatch, widow.

At Braintree, Mrs. E. Smith.

At Bradley, near the Sea, aged 67, Mr. J. Hews, ſen. general ſhopkeeper.

At Hockley, Mrs. Cauſe, wife of Mr. J. C. farmer.—In her 22d year, Miſs Ward, of Havering, at Bower.

Mrs. M. Johnſon, of Little Baldow Mill, formerly

formerly of Romford.—Aged 33, Mrs. Underwood, of Wormingford.

Aged 45, at the King's Head inn, at Ipſwich, Mr. W. Waterfoul, horſe dealer, of Colcheſter.—Miſs M. Tweed, of Saling Hall.—Miſs Wayland, of Fingringhoe.—Mrs. Cozens, of Magdalen Lover Hall.

Mr. W. Pavie, ſurgeon, late of Brentwood. He was found murdered, his throat cut, in the ditch of a field, adjoining Brook-ſtreet Hill, near his own houſe. Coroner's Inqueſt, wilful murder againſt ſome perſons unknown.

KENT.

Married] At Tenterden, Mr. Buckland, maſter of the free Latin School, &c. to Miſs Pelham.

At Folkſtone, Capt. Culling, of the navy, to Miſs Farley, 2d daughter of Mr. Farley.

At Dover, Mr. J. Beecham, baker, to Miſs King, of Aſhford.—Mr. T. Baſs, grocer, to Miſs Baker.

At Maidſtone, James Manſell, gent. of Ditton, to Mrs. Waddam.

At St. Lawrence, in Thanet, Mr. D. Wilkinſon, cord-wainer, of Chiſlet, to Miſs Philpot.

At Canterbury, M. Stagg, Eſq. to Miſs L. Turmaine.

At Gravefend, Mr. J. Munns, plumber and glazier, to Miſs M. Arnold, 2d daughter of Mr. Alderman Arnold.

At Upper Deale, the Rev. M. Pennington, vicar of Weſtwell, &c. to Miſs Watts, daughter of Capt. Watts, of the Royal navy.

At Stroud, J. C. Smith, Eſq. lieutenant, and adjutant of the 3d regiment of Buffs, to Miſs C. Fox.

At Merſham, W. Addiſon, Eſq. of Braybourne, to Miſs A. Ramſey.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mrs. Blake.—Mrs. Knowles, wife of Mr. Knowles, ſen.

In St. Dunſtan's Jail, Mr. T. Wilſon, aſſiſtant ſurgeon on board the Leyden ſhip of war. This gentleman had been committed by the county-coroner for aſſiſting in a duel, in which one of the parties had unfortunately been killed.—Mr. W. Francis, eldeſt ſon of Mr. H. Francis.—Miſs A. Partridge, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Partridge.—Mr. Roberts, ſen. of the White-horſe, public-houſe.

At Maidſtone, in his 81ſt year, Mr. D. Deace, wharfinger.

At Folkſtone, aged 67, Mr. W. Spicer.—Aged 74, Mr. L. Gittins.

At Chatham, Miſs S. Proctor, daughter of the late Mr. W. Proctor, brazier.—Aged 90, after a well ſpent life, Mrs. Manger.

At Dover, Mrs. Bale, wife of Mr. Bale, linen-draper.

Mr. Baker, a quaker; while in the act of feeding ſome pigeons, at the back part of his houſe, as was his uſual practice every day, an immenſe quantity of ſoil, part of a chalk-cliff gave way, and nearly buried this unfortunate gentleman in the ruins. He was ſo violently bruiſed that he only lingered a few days. Mr. Baker was generally reſpected for his mild, philanthropic diſpoſition.

Mrs. Dobbins, wife of Captain Dobbins.—Mr. Jyod, painter.—Mr. J. Stone, blackſmith.—Mr. J. Naſh, mariner.—Mr. P. Worsfold, ſhopkeeper.—Aged 44, J. P. Fector, Eſq.

At Whitſtable, aged 55, Mr. Oziah Kemp, ſenior, one of the company of Dredgers.

At Feverſham, aged 70, Mr. J. Champman, one of the company of Dredgers.—Miſs M. Jones.

At Tenterden, in his 86th year, Mr. G. Wightwick.

At Margate, Mr. W. Chapman, many years driver of the mail-coach, running between Margate and Canterbury.

At Barham, in his 25th year, Mr. E. Hobdy, cord-wainer.

At Wye, in her 100th year, Mrs. Chambers, widow.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Henfield, Mr. Gregory, Capt. of the Volunteers, to Miſs Foſter.

At Lewes, Mr. Dunn, maſter of the Friar's academy, to Miſs May, daughter of the late Mr. May, builder.

At Battle, the Rev. W. Allen, to Miſs Ferris, eldeſt daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Ferris, dean of Battle.—G. T. Langridge, Eſq. of Bayhall, in Kent, to Miſs M. Robinſon, of Robert's bridge, in this county.

Died] At Lewes, aged 72, Mr. J. Fuller, grazier.—In his 73d year, Mr. Turner, ſurgeon and apothecary, but of late years retired from buſineſs.

At Rye, Mr. Elliot, wine-merchant. His death was occaſioned by a fall from his horſe, a few days before.

At Haſtings, the Rev. W. Whitear.

HAMPSHIRE.

The ſyſtem of keeping at Sea our grand Fleet has induced the merchants of Portſmouth to turn their attention to general commerce, which before was at that port neglected, from their dependance being placed on the trade, always accompanying former wars; this now failing, they look to the local ſuperiority of a moſt extenſive roadſted and capacious harbour, as eminent qualifications for foreign commerce; the ſpirit of which is rapidly increaſing, as is evident from there being lately formed a chamber of commerce, two inſurance companies, and two plans of eaſy conveyance of merchandiſe to and from the metropolis; one by means of a canal, the other by means of an iron railway: the ſubſcription for a canal being firſt propoſed, filled in a few weeks; but it meets with much oppoſition from the landed and the river intereſt. The plan for an iron railway, although ſuggeſted many months afterwards, has a very reſpectable liſt of ſubſcribers, who give it the preference

to a canal, from its being to be executed at leſs than half the expence; and that expence certain, from its requiring 13,000 fewer acres of land, from its not injuring the ſprings of rivers, and thereby deſtroying the property of mills and company; from the certainty of conveying of merchandiſe in all ſeaſons, in a given time, at a leſs price; and from the advantage of its being to be compleated in a fifth leſs time, by which the ſubſcribers will in two years receive intereſt for their capital; ſhould this laſt plan ſucceed, we may ſoon expect to ſee Portſmouth rank amongſt the firſt claſs of commercial ports in the Britiſh empire.

Married.] At Wincheſter, D. Page, Eſq. barrack-maſter, to Miſs C. Tiller, of Eling.

Died.] At Wincheſter, Mr. Lingard, carpenter —Mrs. Nell.

At Tichfield, Mrs. Dodd, wife of Mr. Dodd, head maſter of the free grammar ſchool.

At his parſonage houſe, near Rumſey, the Rev. Mr. St. John, Rector of Mottisfont-church, whoſe benevolent and charitable diſpoſition to the poor will make him to be long regretted in that neighbourhood.

At Southampton, Mr. Beare, painter.—Mr. Smith, butcher.—Mrs. Byrnes, houſekeeper to Nathaniel Middleton, Eſq. of Town-hill.—Mr. Daniel Linden.

Of a rapid decline, in the bloom of youth, Miſs Steele, daughter of Mr. Steele, wine-merchant. This young lady, who at the age of 16, poſſeſſed much beauty, and many accompliſhments, was to have been married to a reſpectable young tradeſman, the very month in which ſhe terminated her mortal career.

At Shiſley, Mr. Craig.

At Newport, in the Iſle of Wight, the Rt. Hon. Leonard Troughear Holmes, Lord Holmes of Ireland.

Lately, in Cleveland-row, London, Robert Drummond, Eſq. banker, of Cadland's park, in this county, a younger ſon of Viſcount Strathallan, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo much at the battle of Culloden, and whoſe title was afterwards forfeited. Mr. Drummond, when a youth, came up from Scotland to London, in comparatively moderate circumſtances; and has died poſſeſſed of an immenſe fortune, the bulk of which, (90001. per annum) goes to his eldeſt ſon, Andrew Berkeley Drummond, Eſq. of Caſtle Malwood, Hants.

On the 16th of December laſt, at the Iſle of Wight, Lieutenant Colonel Francis William Farquhar, Deputy Inſpector General of the Army Depôt, in his 46th year. He was the ſon of Lieutenant Colonel Farquhar, of the 44th regiment, who died at Niagara, ſhortly after it was taken from the French in 1759. The family name was originally Reid, but changed for a property left by will on that condition. The ſubject of this article was placed at an early age at the Royal Academy at Woolwich, where he made conſiderable progreſs in his ſtudies, but diſliking entering into the Artillery or Engineers, he purchaſed an Enſigney in the 69th regiment in the year 1775, and was ſhortly after removed into the 29th regiment, then under orders for the relief of Quebec, at that time inveſted by Generals Montgomery and Arnold. With this meritorious corps, he croſſed the lakes in the campaign of 1776, and was on board the Carleton Schooner, commanded by Lieutenant (now Admiral) Dacres, during the actions on Lake Champlain with General Arnold, on the 11th and 13th of October that year. In the firſt mentioned Mr. Farquhars detachment ſuffered very conſiderably, having five men killed, and ſeveral more wounded. The ſeamen likewiſe loſt ſome men. The following campaign he ſerved under General Burgoyne, and greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf as an active, enterprizing young officer. After the unfortunate convention of Saratoga, Mr. Farquhar, as belonging to a regiment in Canada (the flank companies of the 29th being only with General Burgoyne) was with many other officers in the ſame ſituation, permitted to return to Quebec, on parole. The Congreſs having ſoon after refuſed to ratify the convention, the Britiſh Commander in Chief in Canada, ordered all the officers on their parole in that country to do duty, with their reſpective corps. On which Mr. Farquhar joined the 29th. He ſhortly after got the rank of Lieutenant, and on every occaſion where officers of talent and enterprize were wanted, in the different inroads made into the American States to annoy the enemy, he was conſtantly employed. After the return of General Sir Frederick Haldimand to Europe, and the appointment of Brigadier General Barry St. Leger, to act as Commander in Chief, Lieutenant Farquhar, was ſelected by that excellent and diſcerning officer to be his confidential Secretary, an office which he was well fitted for. With his ſucceſſor Brigadier General Henry Hope, he held the ſame appointment. About a year before the 29th returned from Quebec, which took place in the autumn of 1787, Lieutenant Farquhar viſited England on his private affairs, and joined the regiment at Worceſter a few weeks after it landed. Unwilling to quit a regiment to which he was attached by the ſtrongeſt ties of perſonal regard, *l'eſprit de corps*, and in which he had ſerved as a Subaltern above fifteen years, though fully enabled to purchaſe into another regiment, yet he preferred waiting till 1790, that a company became vacant which he purchaſed. In the beginning of 1793, the preſent Major General Brownrigg then ſecond in command in the Army Depôt at Chatham, being ordered to the continent with His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, Captain Farquhar was pitched upon as a very proper perſon to act for him at that place. About two years after he got the brevet rank of Major in that

that garriſon and ſucceeded to the ſame appointment that Brownrigg had held. In the latter end of the year 1796, he ſucceeded to the Majority of the 29th. In 1799 he got the rank of Lieutenant Colonel by brevet; and on the 29th regiment being ordered from Ireland to Holland, he applied for leave to go with it, but ſecond battalions being added to ſeveral regiments, Lieutenant Colonel Farquhar was appointed to the command of that of the 17th foot, on the 5th of Auguſt that year, and embarked with it in the ſecond diviſion of the army from Deal. During the whole of the Dutch campaign, he was actively employed, and from the nature of the ſervice and weather, his health ſuffered much from a chronic rheumatiſm, which he had contracted in the American campaigns On the evacuation of Holland, he returned with the 17th to England, and ſometime after reſumed his ſituation at the Depôt. The Inſpector General, Lieutenant General Hewitt, having been ordered laſt ſummer to London to model the Army of Reſerve, the whole of the buſineſs at the Iſle of Wight devolved on Colonel Farquhar, and from the unavoidable increaſe of it during war-time, perhaps it contributed to ſhorten a life ſpent in the ſervice of his Sovereign, with advantage to his country, a pattern to all around him, and the moſt honourable credit to himſelf. Farther to his praiſe be it recorded, few men have done more generous and friendly actions than this exemplary character. With a numerous circle of friends, many of which are in the higheſt circles of faſhion and eminence, he will long be juſtly regretted. But to his own family his loſs is irreparable. In the ſummer of 1796 he married the ſiſter of the gallant Sir Henry Trollope, by whom he has ſeveral children. His mother alſo ſurvives to lament the death of an only ſon, the pride and happineſs of her widowed life.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Titcombe, of Swindon, to Miſs H. Gibbons, of Bath.

At Marlborough, Mr. Welford, attorney, to Miſs Pyke.

At Melkſham, Mr. Norman, ſurgeon, to Miſs E. A. G. Smith, of Seende-head.

Died] At Corſham, Mrs. Clibbourne, relict of T. Clibbourne, Eſq. late of Newton, Kildare, Ireland.—Mr. T. Hillier, farmer, of Bradbury, near Swindon.

At Warminſter, Mr. J. Getley Lambe.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Hambleden, Mr. H. Hatchman, to Miſs K. Carter.

At Pangbourne, Mr. R. Greene, to Miſs A. Remill.—Capt. A. Chaplyn of the Buckinghamſhire militia, to Miſs E. Carrington Nunn, of Manningtree, Eſſex.—Mr. Clarke, of Compton, to Miſs Rayer, of Stanmore.

Died] At Reading, W. Fowley, Eſq. of Kirland, in Cornwall.—Aged 75, Mr. R. Littleworth, of London-ſtreet.—Aged 98, Mrs. Collyer; upwards of 80 years of which time, ſhe reſided in one houſe, in the market-place.—Mrs. Jennings, wife of Mr. Jennings, whiteſmith.—Aged 87, Mr. S. Young, corn-porter in the market here.

At Maidenhead, Miſs Youde, daughter of the late Rev. J. Youde, A. M. vicar of Higham, Kent.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Briſtol, Mr. J. Sevier, tallow chandler, to Miſs M. A. Plumley, of the Pelican inn, Chew Magna.—N. Calender, eſq. of the iſland of Barbadoes, to Miſs Gaſkins, alſo of that iſland.—Mr. S. Tovey, accountant, to Miſs Moore, milliner.—Mr. W. Oliver, tea-dealer, to Miſs Ruddocke.

At Bath, the Rev. B. Barker, canon of Wells, to Miſs C. E. Blacker, daughter of the Rev. Dr. B. of Wells.—Mr. C. Lucas, draper, to Miſs M. Bayley.—M. Demay, eſq. of London, to Miſs F. E. Lombard, of Stapleton.

At Vatton Keynell, Wilts, the Rev. T. Hooper, to Miſs E. Godfrey, ſecond daughter of the Rev. Dr. G. of Walcot Parade, Bath.

At Swanſea, C. Smith, eſq of Wellwynnawith, to Miſs Barber, one of the keepers of the Ladies Boarding School at Swanſea.

Died] At Briſtol, Mr. P. Evans, currier.—Mr. Bond, oilman.—In his 52d year, Mr. J. Orledge, wine-merchant.—Aged 83, Mrs. Harris, widow of the late Mr. H. painter.—Captain Lewis, of this port.—Mrs. Harwell, mother of Mr H. of Queen-ſquare.—Mr. W. Golledge, ſon of the late Mr. G. maſon.—Miſs Leach, daughter of H. L. eſq. of St. Clare's, Caermarthenſhire.—Mrs. Daniel, wife of Mr. D. painter.—Mrs. Furze, wife of P. F. eſq. iron merchant.—Mrs. Rodway, aunt to Mr. Norton, of Caſtle Green.

On the 15th of November, at Briſtol, aged 18 years, Mr. John Pole, ſtudent in medicine, ſon of Dr. Pole of the ſame place, one of the people called quakers. He was a youth of very promiſing abilities, and particularly attached to the ſciences, eſpecially thoſe of medicine, chemiſtry, mineralogy, and natural philoſophy; in the ſtudy of which he had made a progreſs much beyond the generality of his cotemporaries of equal age. His death may be conſidered not only as a loſs to his mournful parents, and the circle of his particular friends, but to the philoſophical world, in which he was likely to have been a conſpicuous character.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married]. At Weymouth, Mr. J. Richards, auctioneer, to Miſs Cookman.

At Shaftesbury, the Rev. J. W. Morren, miniſter of the Independent Congregation, to Miſs F. Bennett.

At

Died.] At Dorchester, Mr. R. Nicholls, pawnbroker.

At Sherbourne, aged 74, Mr. W. Gardiner, auctioneer.

DEVONSHIRE.

A new additional building is erecting, and will be shortly opened, in addition to the lunatic asylum, near Exeter.

Married.] At Plymouth, Capt. Osbourne, of the royal navy, to Miss Hawker.

Died.] At Exeter, in an advanced age, Mrs. Goss, formerly keeper of the Barnstaple-inn.

CORNWALL.

Married] At Madron, near Penzance, the Rev. W. Hockin, jun. rector of the parishes of Phillack and Gwithean, to Miss Williams, daughter of the Rev. A. Williams, of Trenear.

Died.] At Bodmyn, Mr. J. Remorden, wool-stapler, and one of the Common Council, of the borough.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE state of the exchange between Great Britain and Ireland has become still more unfavourable in the course of last month than it was in January The wealth of that country consists in the ability of its whole inhabitants for productive labour; in the capacity of the whole territory and sea coasts to yield, by that productive labour, a certain quantity of those things which are the necessaries and salutary comforts of human subsistence; in the stores of seeds, of vegetables, of implements of agriculture, trade, and manufactures, of raw materials to be wrought up, and of wrought goods on hand for the market; in the quantity of wealth distributed among the people, and locally fixed in the country, such as houses, furniture, &c.; in the money and bullion yet in the island; in the advantages which the laws, the Government, and the treasures of intelligence confer towards the preservation and improvement of the general wealth; and in the money due from abroad. These several particulars comprehend the whole wealth of Ireland, as of every other country. Of this, part is annually consumed in the subsistence of the inhabitants; in new implements and other stores, which increase the *fixed*, while they diminish the *moveable*, wealth of the people; and in remittances to be consumed abroad by persons who have property in the island, though themselves not resident there This gross consumption is continually supplied, in whole, or in part, by the produce of the fertility of nature, of the sunk capital, and of the industry of the inhabitants, for every year. If this supply of new moveable wealth be not constantly equal to that which is consumed, fixed, and exported; of necessary consequence, the moveable wealth, and especially that part of it which is the most easily moveable, namely, the *hard money*, must continually decrease; and the *course of Exchange must* become continually more unfavourable to the country under those disadvantages.

From such considerations, even without opening them more in detail, we easily gather the causes, on account of which the exchange with London is now from 18 to 19½ per cent. against Dublin. They are these:

1. By the agitation in the minds of the people, the military avocations of the loyal, the turbulent idleness of the disaffected, the growing passion for emigration, the unsettled habits acquired by the youth in the times of the Rebellion and the Union, as well as by several other causes, the yearly consumption has become greater in comparison with the *produce*, than at former times.

2 As the consequences of the Union have brought a greater number of Irishmen to Great Britain; and the consequences of the Rebellion have sent a greater number of them abroad of late than in former times; the exportation of Irish property, without equivalent, and to be consumed abroad, is larger now than it perhaps ever was before.

3. In repairing the damages of the Rebellion; in the trial of new improvements in agriculture; in the construction of roads, bridges, canals, harbours, and other useful works, public and private; and in the subsistence of soldiers, artisans, and labourers, whose toil is not productive for immediate consumption; there is a larger portion than formerly of the annual produce of the fertility and industry of Ireland, now added every year to the permanent capital; and thus, *for the moment*, subtracted from the returns by which that produce supplies consumption, just as much as if it were uselessly and utterly wasted.

4. Of the public revenue of Ireland, raised in loans and taxes, a larger proportion than formerly is now spent out of Ireland; in the uses of the general defence of the empire; in the payment of interest to creditors resident in England; and in salaries to officers, who, in consequence of the Union, must attend to do their duty at the principal seat of the Government.

5. The mutual credits of trade, the opinion of the security of property, its actual security, and the whole of that wealth which consists in the excellence and stability of laws and Government, and in a people's confidence in them, have been sensibly diminished in Ireland, amidst the late dangers of insurrection, and the dread of invasion. A disposition has been hence excited, to export money and other goods from Ireland, not to be returned, for the sake of security merely.

6. In consequence of the last mentioned fact, Ireland has, at this moment, less of commercial credit in England and other countries than it lately had. Merchants are unwilling to send goods to Ireland, otherwise than for ready money; believing, that, if an invasion or

or a rebellion ſhould enſue, it might become impoſſible to obtain payment for commodities ſold into that country on credit.

7. The banks in Ireland are relieved from the neceſſity of ſupplying that country with bullion and coin. And when the channels are ſtopped up, it is natural that the baſon which they ſupplied ſhould ſoon become dry.

8. For the linen manufactures in the north of Ireland there is a great and indiſpenſable demand for guineas, which muſt, at any loſs, be ſupplied. The artiſans and ſmall manufacturers will take nothing but gold. And this demand, obliging the Iriſh to give in England a higher price for gold, becauſe they cannot manage their internal trade without it, contributes eſſentially to keep the rate of the exchange ſo much againſt them

9 The gold thus imported is ſunk in hoards, for fear of want in invaſion; is exported in the rents of the landholders, who naturally endeavour rather to bring their rents away in money than to pay for Engliſh money ſo dear in Iriſh bills of exchange; is ſecretly bought up by the money-dealers, to be ſold, either for exportation or as money newly imported.

10. There has ariſen a capricious averſion for paper money in that country, for no other reaſon, but becauſe it is ſo excluſively plentiful, that contributes to render caſh continually dearer.

11. Caſh is ſcarce even in England. And amidſt ſuch a ſcarcity in two countries, connected as Britain and Ireland, the caſh muſt fly to the moſt opulent of the two.

Such are evidently the cauſes of the very great diſadvantage which Ireland now labours under, in the exchange of money with England. Whatever tends to diminiſh its moveable wealth muſt eſpecially diminiſh its money as the moſt moveable of all. And the reſtriction upon the banks adds to thoſe general evils certain others, which affect money alone. The miſchief of all this is perhaps only to be exceeded by that which might be occaſioned by taking away the reſtriction. It tends indeed to encourage purchaſers in Ireland, if there were a general belief of the ſecurity of ſuch purchaſes. It is of the greateſt importance, that a remedy ſhould be found. And the Iriſh members will ſurely not ſuffer Parliament too haſtily to diſmiſs the ſubject from its attention.

The price of money and bullion is high in London, becauſe thoſe from whom the public had its former ſupplies of theſe commodities now deal in paper alone. New dollars, not being without alloy, are at 5s. 7d. an ounce. Silver, in bars, is at 5s. 8d. per ounce.—Large quantities of bullion have been lately received in Spain from South America; and a conſiderable part of it has been already remitted to France. Part will, no doubt, find its way into this country. A great deal comes from Portugal by every arrival of the packet at Falmouth.

Nineteen boxes of ſpecie were lately received at Glaſgow from Charleſtown in South Carolina, by the ſhip Sarah. The exchange between Glaſgow and America is now 5 per cent againſt the Americans.

It is expected, that, in conſequence of the late revolution in St. Domingo, cotton goods, to the value of above a million ſterling more than it has yet within the ſame time received, will be wanted annually from this country for the ſupply of that iſland. The Anglo-Americans expect to be the carriers of this trade. Goods to the value of two millions ſterling, partly, no doubt, for the Spaniſh market, will alſo, we are informed from America, be wanted for Louiſiana, in conſequence of its late change of maſters.

The Eaſt India Company, finding it of immediate advantage to ſuffer the natives of Bengal to diſpoſe of their cottons, muſlins, and ſilks to ſtrangers, whoſe ready money may go to the Government for the taxes, has, of late, encouraged the merchants of the American States to carry on a briſk trade to Bengal. It is gainful both to the Company and to the Americans; but, it creates a rivalſhip to the American trade with Great Britain and Ireland. A merchant writes, that, were it not for this trade to India, all Scotland would be inſufficient to furniſh the manufactured cotton wanted in America.

At Truro, are well-known and regular copper markets. The quantity of copper there expoſed to ſale on the 9th of February, was 1271 tons.

It is eſtimated, that the carriage of water-creſſes alone, from Stockbridge and other places in Hampſhire to London, coſts above 2000l ſterling a year.

Bank of England Notes have been long, upon occaſion, forged in France, among the other reſources of its Government. Of late, there has been alſo a fabrication of Guineas, purporting to be of the coinage of the years 1797 and 1798. They conſiſt of gold to the value of about ten or eleven ſhillings, with an alloy of baſe metal to make up the full weight. They are already known as counterfeit on the Continent; and the merchants of Hamburgh are fully on their guard againſt taking them in payment.

The French lately ſeized, on the frontiers of Holland, Engliſh goods to the value of 80,000l. which had been brought from Embden. Thus our manufactures ſtill find their way into the countries with which we are at war; though at riſk, and with frequent loſſes.

The produce of the permanent taxes of Great Britain from the 5th of January, 1803, to the 5th of January, 1804, has been	£ 26,321,874	17s.	11¼d.
The war taxes of 1803	1,874,672	2	1½
	£ 28,196,547	00	1¾

The

The following quantities of fish have been brought into the port of London, in the years 1802, and 1803.

1802.	*Tons.*	*Cwt.*	*Qrs.*	*Lbs.*
Fresh Cod, Haddocks, &c.	1,416	10	3	4
Slightly salted	171	9	1	8
Skaite, Thornback, &c.	649	8	2	14
	22,37	8	2	26

1803.	*Tons.*	*Cwt.*	*Qrs.*	*Lbs.*
Fresh Cod, Haddock, &c.	2,173	10	3	12
Slightly salted	312	10	8	8
Skaite, Thornback, &c.	1090	3	3	11
	3,576	5	0	3

Increase in 1803. - - - 1,338 16 1 5

Number of fresh herrings in 1803.—4,677,500; or 623 tons.
Fresh Sprats, 10,309 bushels.—Fresh Mackarel 866,995 in number.

Fish sold in Edinburgh.

	1802.				1803.			
	Ton.	*Cwt.*	*Qrs.*	*Lbs.*	*Ton.*	*Cwt.*	*Qrs.*	*Lbs.*
Cod, &c.	214	13	2	19	128	13	2	22
Haddock	302	5	3	6	526	13	2	4
Skaits, &c.	25	17	3	13	45	8	3	14
Turbots and Soles	5	5	0	6	11	18	2	13
Total	548	2	1	16	712	14	2	25

Excess of 1803 - - - 164 12 1 9

The total bounty paid, last year, on fish, under the act 41st George III. Chap 99. is 11,260*l.* 9*s.*

The formation of a company has been proposed, that, with a joint-stock of about one million sterling, shall purchase the shares of Canals, which the original undertakers may be willing to sell under prime-cost, and which shall be, otherwise in danger of being, by them left unfinished.

There are in London, three markets for hides; in Wood's Close, St. James's Clerkenwell; in the Borough; and at Whitechapel. By the discovery of the fell-mongers, it has been lately made known, that a number of dealers in hides and leather, are united in a club to maintain in their own favour, an entire monopoly of the articles of hides, at all those three markets. Actions at law, have been brought by the other dealers, to defeat this monopoly.

Trade and industry begin to revive, in the island of Tobago.

It is calculated, that the trade in Newspapers alone, annually amounts to the value of one million sterling for the whole British Empire. The total yearly value of the trade in Newspapers, Reviews, Magazines, Pamphlets, Engravings, other books of all sorts, paper, and all kinds of Stationer's goods, is, for the whole Empire, not less than four millions sterling.

The leaves and saw-dust of the trees of which the bark is employed in tanning, have been lately applied to the same use, by M. Klein, with the greatest success.

The East India Company will, on Wednesday, the 4th of April, put up to sale, 1965 chests of Indigo. On Wednesday the 25th of April, they will sell a quantity of damaged Bengal and Coast piece goods, Calico-wrappers, Wax-cloth, and Packing-cotton.

Between the 20th of January, and the 21st of February, there has been a rise of between $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ in prices of those foreign ashes of all sorts which we use in making glass and soap. A consequent rise takes place in the price of these articles. As the season advances, the new burnings of the green vegetables, from which these ashes are supplied, will, of course, increase the importation, and diminish the price.

The highest market price of English wheat, in London, is now 55*s.* per quarter.

Cottons, with some variations, as to particular sorts and qualities, have, in general, remained for the last month, at nearly the prices of the 20th of January. The diminutions of price which have taken place, have been occasioned by the late arrivals from America and the West Indies. The cottons of Pernambucca and Maranham, are, now, sold indifferently, at 2*s* per lib.

The prices of flax, hemp, and other Russia goods rise, and must continue to rise, till the progress of the season shall enable us to receive new importations from the Baltic.

The prices of almost all sugars have risen very considerably in the course of last month.

The average price of brown Muscovado sugar is now 47*s* 6*d*.

Bank stock is at 152 per cent.—East India stock, at 167.—The 3 per cents consol. at 55$\frac{3}{8}$.

The French 5 per cents, are at 57. The late large importations of bullions, through Spain and Portugal, from South America, have enhanced their price.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE frosts and thaws during the present month, though they have checked the too forward vegetation, in some degree, have not been sufficiently severe or continued for benefiting the more forward and luxuriant young wheats. They have in some measure prevented the operation of the plough in the stiff old lays, and in some cases in the stubbles.

The prices of most sorts of grain are on the decline; the average price of Wheat throughout England and Wales is 50s. 2d; Rye, 32s. 7d.; Barley, 22s 11d.; Oats, 19s. 10d.; Beans, 33s. 10d.; Pease, 36s. 10d.

The prices of fat and lean stock do not yet come down so much as might be expected. In Smithfield market, Beef yields from 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d. Mutton, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d. Veal, 5s. to 6s. and Pork, from 3s. 4d. to 4s In Newgate and Leadenhall markets, Beef yields from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. Mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. Veal, 4s. 4d. to 6s. and Pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s.

The price of Hay is much the same as in our last. In St. James's market, Hay yields from 4l. to 5l. 10s. Straw, 1l. 8s. to 1l. 17s. At Whitechapel, Hay averages from 4l. to 5l. 10s. Clover, 5l. 10s. to 6l. 10s. Straw, 1l. 8s. to 1l. 16s.

The weather has favoured the carrying out of dung in moist situations, and much hedging was done in the early part of the month, which the wetness of the last month prevented.—Potatoes are unusually high, so as to operate much against the planting for this year.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of January to the 24th of February, 1804, inclusive, two Miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.		*Thermometer.*	
Highest 30. 46.	Feb. 18, 19, 20. Wind N.W.	Highest 55°.	Jan 30, 31. Wind S.W.
Lowest 28. 98.	Jan. 28. Wind S.W.	Lowest 24°.	Feb. 6, 7, 8. Wind N.E.
Greatest variation in 24 hours.	1¼ inch nearly. Between the middle of the day on the 28th of January and the same time on the 29th, the mercury rose from 28.98 to 30.20.	Greatest variation in 24 hours.	12°. On the morning of the 8th instant, the thermometer stood at 24°, and at the same hour on the 9th, it stood as high as 38°.

The quantity of rain fallen since the last Report, is equal to 1.816 inches in depth.

The average heat for this month is something less than that for the last; excepting about six days, the weather has, however, been very temperate for the season. The frost from the 5th to the 8th instant, and again from the 13th to the 16th, did considerable damage to the kitchen garden.

The rise and fall of the mercury in the barometer have been rapid several times during the month; the instance to which we have referred above, is one of the most remarkable we ever witnessed, namely, a rise of very nearly an inch and a quarter in the space of 24 hours. The mean height of the barometer for the whole month is little short of 30 inches; for several successive days, the mercury was nearly at the point marked on our instruments settled fair.

*** *Persons who reside Abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Port of the West Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* THORNHILL, *of the General Post Office, at No. 21, Sherborne lane; to France, Hamburgh, Lisbon, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* BISHOP, *of the General Post Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the East Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr.* GUY, *at the East India House; and to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr.* SMITH, *of the General Post Office, No. 3, Sherborne-lane. It may also be had of all Persons who deal in Books, at those Places, and also in every Part of the World.*

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 113.] APRIL 1, 1804. [3, of VOL. 17.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON the eve of publiſhing, under very powerful auſpices, a Proſpectus and Specimen for editing a Chineſe Dictionary, with a Latin and French Tranſlation, to be delivered in Numbers, I pray you, Sir, to allow me to invite the Literati of Europe to come forward as ſubſcribers, by communicating to them, through the means of your excellent Miſcellany, the contents of the ſingular MS. Dictionary, of which I intend to propoſe an edition, with leave likely to be obtained from the liberal proprietor, Mathew Raper, Eſq. F.R.S. This MS. Dictionary has not its equal in perſpicuity of plan, or in abundance of Chineſe characters.

The Chineſe Dictionaries, with the pronunciation alone, or with the tranſlation and pronunciation, already ſeen by me, are the following:

That printed in China, and deſcribed by F. Mailla,* as follows: "Dictionnaire Chinois, qui, à côté de chaque Caractère, a la Pronunciation Européenne, pour aider les nouvaux Miſſionaires, qui arrivent à la Chine." —I have poſſeſſed this invaluable and elegant folio volume ever ſince 1791. Every character is accompanied with an Arabic figure, proceeding from 1 regularly to 9520; but with the various forms of each character arranged under the ſame figure, the number of them might be between 10 and 11 thouſand in all.

The ſecond, which I have often conſulted in 1792, with the permiſſion of the late proprietor, Thomas Fitzhugh, Eſq. although in point of elegance ſuperior perhaps to any MS. in Europe; yet the number of characters therein exhibited and explained does not exceed 9000.

The third, I ſaw the ſame year, belonged to the Society *De Propaganda*, at Rome, a quarto volume of a moderate ſize, which had the ſingularity of being arranged by the order of keys, or elementary characters, and not alphabetically, as all others ſeen by me; but upon an attentive examination, I found that it was not more copious than that printed in my poſſeſſion.

The fourth is that formerly of Sir William Jones, now in the Royal Society, which for exactneſs and correctneſs has no equal; yet even reckoning all the various forms of each character, the number exhibited does not exceed 10,500, and correſponds in order and ſubject to my printed one above deſcribed, having, beſides, the tranſlation with phraſes added to it, and the definitions in Chineſe and European characters, which indeed renders this volume precious beyond all eſtimation.

In the ſame library another is to be found, ſent to the late Dr. Morton, much ſcantier than that of Sir William Jones, but more neatly written, and in a much better preſervation.

In the Chineſe Collection entruſted to me for ſale,* there is a very intereſting one in Chineſe and Portugueze, having regularly 20 characters on each page, which are exactly 530 in number; ſo that the characters contained amount to 10,600, and no more.—The ſingularity of this volume conſiſts in its being interleaved; and on theſe blanks are very ſingular obſervations, in Latin or French, concerning the analyſis and true ſignification of the moſt important characters. The whole is written on Chineſe paper.

From the above enumeration it appears, that 11,000 is the greateſt number of characters contained in any of the above volumes.

In this claſs we may ſafely comprize all the eight Chineſe Dictionaries in the National Library at Paris, if we attend to the deſcription given of them in the *Magazin Encyclopédique*, tom. ii. 6.me ann. from p. 189 to 195; from which it is plain, that even the famous one marked No. I. formerly belonging to the *Vatican*, notwithſtanding the great number of its pages, cannot poſſibly contain beyond 11,000 characters at moſt. For if it be true, that, as the account ſays, p. 190—"*Il eſt écrit avec le plus grand ordre, et toute la clarté que l'on peut déſirer*," we are enabled to aſcertain the ſcale of arrangement of the whole volume, from the extent of ſome parts of which the number of characters is well known; and how very wide this ſcale of arrangement is, it evidently appears—1. From the Table of the Keys, No. 3, occupying three pages. —2. From the Tables of the Cycles, No. 7, which fill four pages;—and 3. From the *Pe-kia-ſim*, or compoſition on the *Family Names*, No. 9, which cannot have more than 476 characters, as we ſhall ſee hereafter, and yet it extends to ſeven pages.

The Dictionary I am going to deſcribe, contains, however, no leſs than 14,000 characters, twice over; once in the Index, arranged by keys, and again in the explanatory part diſpoſed alphabetically, according to their ſounds.

Mr. Raper's Dictionary conſiſts of two immenſe royal folio volumes, 19 inches by 11, on Engliſh paper.

* See "Le Chou King" publiſhed by De Guignes, à Paris, 1770, 4to. pag. 393.

* See Monthly Mag. for Feb. 1804, p. 64.

The firſt volume, conſiſting of 240 pages, contains:

1. Two very copious and uſeful Chineſe Vocabularies, with Dialogues. The Vocabulary at the beginning of the volume is tranſlated in Latin; and the other, at the end of it, is tranſlated in French. The former contains all words relative to all that concerns religion, ſcience, or the ſeveral wants of human life: the whole preceded by ſome conciſe, but exceeding uſeful grammatical rules, and a liſt of 100 nouns of oppoſite ſignification. The latter contains many of the ſubjects of the former; but what is peculiar to it, is the double pronunciation affixed to each word, according to the Mandarinic Language and the Dialect of Canton. It contains, beſides, all the various names of teas; and no leſs than 250 names of ſilks, gauzes, and other weavers' articles, which form the commerce of Canton.

2. The ſame firſt volume contains above 300 names of drugs, and other articles of natural philoſophy and pharmacy, alphabetically arranged according to the Latin tranſlation, to which the French is alſo added.

3. It contains, beſides, the method of counting days, hours, and years, according to the Chineſe cycles, &c. and the method of writing Chineſe arithmetical figures in three different ways.

4. The above Treatiſes occupy all the 240 pages, with the exception of ſixty-two only, which are filled with Chineſe characters, in eight vertical columns for each page; each column containing, when full, as moſt of them are, thirty-five characters: to each of them a figure is annexed, on the left, ſhewing the number of its component ſtrokes; and on the right, its pronunciation.

The firſt page of theſe ſixty-two, with nearly two columns more of the next, contains a complete liſt of all the elementary characters, or keys.

On the remainder of the ſecond page, down to the end of the ſixty-firſt, we find a diſplay of all the characters, arranged each in regular progreſſion of its component ſtrokes, and under its reſpective key, with pronunciation, &c. as deſcribed above. When a key has few characters, a little ſpace is left, and another key follows in the ſame column. The pages being all in eight columns each, and with thirty-five characters in each full column, it is plain, that, with ſaying that this Index contains no leſs than fourteen thouſand characters, we make the great allowance of 2800 characters for blanks, while theſe are quite trifling in the Index.

The ſixty-ſecond page exhibits a catalogue, arranged as the others, of characters difficult to be traced to their keys. They are only ninety in all.

The ſmall number of theſe irregular characters, Mr. Editor, far from being a proof of imperfection, is the reſult of the admirable plan of this ſingular Dictionary.

The author, in the arrangement of the characters by their keys, has forſaken the moſt philoſophical diſtribution of the former (common to all dictionaries ſeen by me) under only 214 elements, which with their variations of form, ſcarcely amount to 240, and has adopted a more extenſive one, which greatly contributes to the facility of finding any character whatever.

The index to the keys contains preciſely 323 elements, as the ſpace which they occupy of a page and nearly two columns ſufficiently demonſtrates; if we advert to the above deſcription of the immenſe ſize and copiouſneſs of each page.

It is obſervable that the author has had his authority for encreaſing the number of the keys; ſince the great Imperial Dictionary by Kam-hi, a copy of which is in St. John's College at Oxford, exhibits in the firſt volume, a liſt of elementary characters being 444 in number, which Kam-hi ſays to have been adopted by the author of a dictionary entitled *Pien-hai* *.

The author of Mr. Raper's Dictionary, not contented with the amplification of elements in the diſplay of the 14,000 characters, not only has arranged them in regular progreſſion according to the number of their component ſtrokes in 323 ſeries as the keys were, but he has given two, three, or four ſeries in the ſame key, whenever, beſides its uſual poſition at the left of the characters, it was ſometimes ſituated vertically, or at the baſe, in the middle, or at the right of them. Thus the element *gin*, meaning man, has two ſeries, one exhibiting the characters that have the key *gin* on the left, and the other thoſe that have it vertically: the element *keu*, the mouth, has four ſeries; the firſt containing thoſe characters where this element is in its uſual place at the left; the ſecond, where it is vertically placed; the third, where it is in the middle; and the laſt, where the ſame element is at the baſe; and ſo on for many more keys.

This admirable arrangement gives the index a peculiar degree of perſpicuity, and an incomparable facility in conſulting it.

The ſecond volume of Mr. Raper's Dictionary conſiſts of 420 pages, exhibiting again the ſame 14,000 characters regularly diſpoſed according to their ſounds and tones, which are expreſſed with French Orthography, and alphabetically arranged.

Each page is divided by vertical red lines into four columns, which are all again divided by horizontal lines into ten rectangles each; ſo that every page exhi-

* We muſt obſerve, that, from a liſt of dictionaries, &c. in that voluminous one called *Chim-çu-tum*, this dictionary *Pien-hai* is a diſtinct one from the other *Hai-pien* ſo often mentioned by all the Miſſionaries. The account of this liſt of 444 elementary characters in Kam-hi's dictionary is quite wrong in Fourmont's *Medit. Sin.* page 124.

bits

bits forty characters with an explanation in Portuguese and Latin; each having one of the forty rectangles allotted to them.

There is not a single page * blank; only here and there one or two, and very seldom three of the forty rectangles are left vacant, when a new *found* or *tone* begins; yet, by saying that this second volume contains 14,000 characters, as the Index, the same ample allowance is made for blanks of 2800 characters.

Thus, Mr. Editor, I can assure the public by my own experience, that this invaluable MS. contains every imaginable various forms of the most familiar characters, all written in a large and legible size both in the Index and in the body of the work; and that by this means the European student is never disappointed, as he must often be in all the other dictionaries above described. It contains, besides many characters not introduced nor translated in all the other dictionaries seen by me.

The Chinese have selected a determined number of characters to express the names of their families, which they call *Pe-kia-sim* * ; and it is highly important to become acquainted with these characters, since the imperial names, and some of the geographical nouns are expressed with them. The second volume of Mr. Raper's dictionary never fails to point out such characters by the Portuguese word *Alcunhia*, meaning *family*. But I have two Chinese editions of a sort of composition, embracing all these *Family Names*, so that I could easily publish them in a separate page. The precise number of such characters are 439; but some of them are three or four times repeated in the composition just mentioned; hence the above number rises to 476 exactly.

Another singularity of the Chinese language is that of joining, in the enumeration of any thing, a particular auxiliary character, besides those of the numerals, specifying what kind of things they reckon. Thus, reckoning beds, or tables, they put, besides the numeral, the particle *cham*, and say, One bed, *ye-cham-choam*. To flowers they put the particle *to*, and say, One flower, *ye-to-hoa*, &c. &c.—F. Varo, in his Grammar, printed at Canton, 1703, gives a list of no less than 50 of these auxiliary characters. In Sir William Jones's Dictionary the list of them amounts to eighty-four. I have already copied it, and it could be published with Mr. Raper's Dictionary.

You see, then, Mr. Editor, what a degree of superiority my materials for publishing a Chinese Dictionary are entitled to. The Dictionary itself will contain at least three thousand characters more than any of the MSS. above described; while all other very important Vocabularies, Dialogues, and Tracts, annexed to it, will render it quite unique and invaluable.

I hope you will deem these observations as deserving a room in your invaluable Miscellany, and by inserting them in it, you will greatly oblige, Sir, your's, &c.

ANTONIO MONTUCCI.

Pancras, March 12, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM very ready to ask pardon of the *manes* of Mr. Robinson if I have mistaken in my assertion concerning his charge against King James I. It is true, as the writer of the *Cantabrigiana* supposes, that I quoted from memory; but I know not whence I could have got the notion but from actually reading such a passage. Has your correspondent seen the earliest edition of the work in question? I believe there have been several. I am sure I was not incorrect in saying, that the performance is strongly tinctured with party virulence and credulity. Oldmixon (say the Monthly Reviewers) is his pole-star. Be it as it may, I am not sorry that I took the opportunity of demonstrating the falsehood of a charge against James, which, having been repeated by different writers, may perhaps still obtain a degree of credit with incautious readers. Nor shall I hesitate still to maintain the character of a *moderate man* by occasionally exposing party bigotry and falsehood on either side.

Your *Coliana*, Sir, seems likely enough to afford matter for such exposure; for it is evident, that the writer of the scraps so entitled, had a plentiful share of credulity and illiberality. A more pregnant example of both cannot easily be met with, than what appears in p. 34, of your present volume, under the article *The Monument*. Mr. Cole says, speaking of the fire of London, "It has always been a part of my political creed, that a set of people diametrically opposite to the papists

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* By mistake the author turned once two leaves at a time, and made two blanks; but these are not comprized in the 420 given as the total of this volume.

* *Pe* meaning a *hundred*, many go on with the notion that the family-characters are no more than one hundred; but these characters are so called from the first distribution of the people by their first Emperor, *Fo-hi*, into a hundred tribes, or families, as related in the Annals.—See *Milla Hist. Génér. de la Chine*, vol. i. p. 6. My Chinese friend, *Paul-ko* used to tell me, that the family-names were one thousand. The two Chinese editions I have of these characters, have, however, ascer-

this is a ſecret he rarely truſts with any but his real friends; and, indeed, it may be preſumed, that he had few correſpondents in whoſe opinion he would not be leſſened by ſuch a notion. Addiſon, in his admirably humorous portrait of the country-ſquire in the Freeholder, makes this belief one of the ſtrongeſt inſtances of vulgar party-credulity. On deſcending from the Monument, ſays he, "obſerving an Engliſh inſcription upon the baſis, he read it over ſeveral times, and told me he could ſcarce believe his eyes, for that he had often heard from an old attorney, who lived near him in the country, that it was the *Preſbyterians* who burned down the city." Mr. Cole, had he not been led away by oppoſite prejudices, would, probably, as a ſtaunch antiquarian, have paid the ſame credit to *an inſcription cut in ſtone*, that this honeſt gentleman is repreſented as doing; but while his partiality to the Papiſts induced him to exonerate them from the charge, he was reſolved to lay it elſewhere, rather than admit the fire to be accidental. It is probable that, at that period, the Preſbyterians and Independents poſſeſſed more than half of the property of the city of London; and to imagine that they would burn their own houſes and goods out of ſpite to the Church and King, requires a faith large enough to ſwallow the Monument itſelf! N. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OF opinions generally received, it is deſirable that their truth ſhould be eſtabliſhed, or their fallacy detected; but credulity or prejudice too often lead reaſon aſtray, and bewilder it in idle ſpeculation. I was much ſurprized to find your correſpondent in the February Magazine, p. 16, deny the irrefragable proofs we have of toads being found in ſtones and trees; but I ſhould not have troubled you with theſe ſtrictures, had not a caſe of this nature come under my obſervation*. As ſome men were ſawing a large elm tree into planks, they cut through ſome ſubſtance to which they were ſtrangers, and having called their maſter and myſelf, who happened to be with him, we found it was a toad, which muſt have been killed by the ſaw, as appeared by the brightneſs of its ſparkling eyes, and the general moiſture of its body. From the number of annual circles from its hole to the extremity of the wood, it muſt have been there at leaſt thirty-five years; for, I ſuppoſe, the animal muſt have got into a cavity of this tree for his winter reſidence, and that, in ſpring, the wood grew over him, where he remained till diſcovered by us. If toads, then, can live ſo long without the neceſſary aliment of other animals, I ſee no reaſon to doubt the authenticity of their being found in freeſtone, ſlate, and even blocks of marble.

Ray, the naturaliſt, mentions reports of ſuch phenomena being prevalent in his time, but to which he gave little credit. I have heard it aſſerted they will live *in vacuo* below a certain temperature; but with how much truth, I know not.

The ſame correſpondent mentions the *Agnus Scythicus* or Tartarian lamb; but had he known what that ſuppoſed zoophyte really is, he would not have been *much* aſtoniſhed at the credulity of the learned, and the wonders attached to it by the vulgar. It is now well known to be the *polypodium barometz* of Lin. a ſpecies of fern, whoſe inferior roots puſh up the foliage of the plant in an horizontal direction, oftentimes aſſuming the figure and ſtructure of a lamb, from whence it takes its name *barometz*, ſignifying *lamb*. With the aſſiſtance of a little art, it has been ſhown in the muſeums of the learned as a moſt wonderful natural production, and Sir Hans Sloane poſſeſſed many of them, which he deſcribed in Phil. Tranſ. No. 287. Abr. vol. ii. p. 646. Its noxious qualities deſtroy the ſurrounding herbage, whence aroſe the idea of their eating it, and the ſap has very much the appearance of blood. In India the yellow down with which it is covered, is externally uſed to ſtanch blood. Dr. Hunter, in his Evelyn's Sylva, has given the figure of one very much reſembling a ſheep, and in Dr. De la Croix's *Connubia Florum* we have the following ſimple and elegant lines:

Eſt ubi prætereà tingit ſua purpura ſuccos,
Itque cruor noſtro ſimilis: Qui Caſpia ſulcant
Æquora, ſive legant ſpumoſa Boriſthenis ora,
Sive petant Aſiam velis, et Colchica regna,
Hinc atq: inde ſtupent viſu mirabile monſtrum.
Surgit humo* Boramés. Præcelſo in ſtipite fructus
Stat quadrupes. Olli vellus. Duo cornua fronte
Lanea, nec deſunt occuli: rudis accola credit
Eſſe animal, dormire die, vigilare per umbram,
Et circùm exeſis paſci radicitùs herbis.
Carnibus ambroſiæ ſapor eſt, ſucciq: rubentes,
Poſthabeat quibus alma ſuum Burgundia nectar;
Atq: loco ſi ferre pedem natura dediſſet,
Balatu ſi poſſet opem implorare, voracis
Ora Lupi contrà, credas in ſtirpe ſedere
Agnum equitem, gregibuſq: agnorum albeſcere colles.

* For further proofs, ſee Monthly Magazine, Vols. iv. and v.

* *Borames*, Agnus Scythicus.

Now

Now give me leave to mention a prejudicial error I have obſerved in Natural Hiſtory, by conſidering the ant (*formica*) as an injurious inſect; for I find her to be very uſeful in the deſtruction of aphides and caterpillars. Theſe, while they remain, are her only food, and it is but juſt that ſhe ſhould be rewarded with a little of the fruit ſhe has been the means of protecting. I hope, therefore, Mr. Editor, this will induce the humane to take her under their protection, and not to regard her as contrary to the wiſe polity of nature.

I am, Sir, Your obliged ſervant,
Feb. 28, 1804. HONECIB.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE variations which your meteorological Correſpondent in Perthſhire obſerved, between his *ſpirit of wine thermometer*, and a thermometer (probably a *mercurial* one) which he borrowed to compare therewith, as related at page 678 of your laſt volume, have ſuggeſted to me the propriety of ſtating ſome ſimilar circumſtances, which occurred in ſome thermometric experiments which I had occaſion to make in the year 1801.—Among the numerous enquiries into the cauſe of the extraordinary fertility communicated to meadows by irrigation, a moſt intelligent writer has advanced, that heat is the principal agent, and that water, which has loſt a part of its heat, by ſtanding expoſed to a colder atmoſphere, or by paſſing over the ſurface of part of a meadow, will ſpeedily acquire the neceſſary temperature, to be again uſed on a lower level, if it be conveyed thereto in ſuch a manner as to *run briſkly* in a carriage or channel for a certain ſpace. It was in order to aſcertain the truth of this theory, that I began, in February, 1801, a ſeries of experiments in the meadows, which were conſtructed under my directions for his Grace the late Duke of Bedford, near Woburn. The thermometer I uſed was a mercurial one, attached to a pewter ſcale, and ſliding into a japanned tin caſe, with a glaſs ſide for reading the degrees. I had another thermometer filled with ſpirits of wine, attached to a ſlip of box, on which, beſides the degrees, were ſtamped the names of a variety of exotic plants oppoſite to the proper degree of heat for their growth: this ſpirit thermometer (the bore of whoſe tube was about three times as much diameter as that of my mercurial thermometer above mentioned) hung up againſt the ſouth ſide, or jaumb of a window looking to the eaſtward; and by the ſide of it the mercurial thermometer, when not in uſe in the meadow, was hung. I always compared the two thermometers at going out, and on my return from the meadow, and was ſurpriſed to find, that, though they often ſtood at the ſame degree, it was not always the caſe; which induced me to procure another mercurial thermometer, nearly ſimilar to the one above deſcribed, to hang conſtantly by the ſide of the ſpirit one, and from the 13th February, 1801, to the 1ſt March, 1802, I cauſed the degrees ſhewn on each thermometer to be regiſtered, viz. at 9h. A. M. at 12h. and at 3h. 6h. and 9h. P. M. of each day. The frequent compariſons thus made, ſhewed clearly, that when the temperature had been for ſome time the ſame, the two thermometers ſtood preciſely at the ſame degree, but that the ſpirit thermometer was much longer in acquiring, or indicating the temperature to which it was expoſed, than the mercurial thermometer; and conſequently, whenever the mercury was riſing the ſpirits ſtood lower than the mercury, and the reverſe when the air was growing, or had recently grown, colder. I carried on this experiment ſo long, principally with a view to aſcertain the greateſt variations which would occur between the two thermometers; and your readers who are curious in theſe matters, may not be diſpleaſed to have the following remarks, which preſent themſelves on examining my journal above mentioned.

1ſt. At the hour of 9 A. M.—64 times the two thermometers exactly coincided; 63 times the ſpirits ſtood the higheſt (ſeldom more than 1 or 2 degrees) in all the remaining 81 obſervations at this hour, when both thermometers were noted, the mercury ſtood the higheſt; on the 6th June this difference amounted to $6\frac{1}{4}°$; on the 14th July to 6°, on 26th June to $5\frac{1}{4}°$; on 18th June, and 10th July to 5°; on 12th April to $4\frac{1}{2}°$; on 4th Auguſt to 4°; on 13th May, 8th June, 4th and 31ſt July to $3\frac{1}{2}°$; on 2d March, 11th April, 15th June, and 16th July to $3\frac{1}{4}°$; on 19th March, 20th April, 25th May, and 11th June to 3°, &c.

2nd. At the hour of 12.—65 times the two thermometers coincided; 104 times the ſpirits ſtood higheſt, and in all the remaining 116 obſervations at noon, when both thermometers were noted, the mercury ſtood the higheſt; the variations at this hour never exceeded $4\frac{1}{2}°$, and in only nine inſtances exceeded 3° either way. It ſhould be obſerved, that the ſun ſhone upon this window till near 12 o'clock.

3d. At the hour of 3—40 times the two thermometers coincided; 65 times the mercury ſtood the higheſt; and in all the remaining 167 obſervations, when

both thermometers were noted, the ſpirits ſtood the higheſt: it was only in 6 inſtances that the variations either way exceeded 3°, in general they were much leſs.

4th. At the hour of 6.—17 times the two thermometers coincided; 22 times the mercury ſtood the higheſt, and in all the remaining 213 obſervations of both thermometers at this hour, the ſpirits ſtood the higheſt; on the 19th Sept. and 5th October, this difference amounted to 4°; on the 3d April to 3¾°; on 8th May, and 16th Sept. to 3½°; on 21ſt June, 28th Auguſt, 13th October to 3°; on 23d May, 15th Auguſt, and 5th September to 2¾°; on 4th, 27th and 28th April, 11th and 26th May, 17th June, 31ſt July, 9th and 15th September to 2½°, &c.

5th. At the hour of 9 P. M.—11 times the two thermometers coincided; 8 times the mercury ſtood the higheſt (ſeldom more than 1°) and in all the remaining 116 obſervations, in which both thermometers were noted, the ſpirits ſtood the higheſt; this difference amounted on the 20th June to 4¾°; on the 26th June to 4¼°; on 19th May to 4°; on 15th July to 3¾°; on 17th June to 3½°; on 19th June, and 17th July to 3½°; on 20th May, 27th June, and 13th July to 3°, &c.

6th. The 12th December, was the only day in my journal, wherein the mercury always ſtood higher than the ſpirits, which with the 8th September, and 2d, 5th and 21ſt January were the only days, in which the ſpirits were not at ſome hour of obſervation, higher than the mercury; during 19 days, the ſpirits were higher at every hour of obſervation than the mercury; and in 21 other days, they coincided in the firſt part of the day, and the ſpirits were afterwards the higheſt: the two thermometers did not coincide during any one day.

7th. The greateſt height of the mercury, which was noted during the above interval, was 85½°; on the 28th June, 1801, at 9h A. M. and the loweſt was 12°, on the 12th January 1802, at 12 o'clock P. M.

From the above it muſt I think be evident, that ſpirit thermometers are unfit for meteorological obſervations, or any other where the heat is liable to ſudden variations. It would, however, be of uſe to have a ſpirit thermometer attached to the ſame plate with the mercurial thermometer intended for uſe, and having lines drawn acroſs from each degree on one thermometer to the correſponding degree on the other thermometer, for readily noting whenever the mercury was obſerved, whether the ſpirits ſtood higher or lower, and how many degrees; which would indicate any recent and conſiderable change in the atmoſphere.

The convexity of the top of the mercury in a barometer tube, ſhews when the mercury therein is riſing, and its concavity when it is falling; and it is deſirable that thoſe who regularly note the ſtate of the barometer at certain hours, would by the ſign + and —, or ſome other marks after each obſervation, denote this riſing or falling ſtate of the mercury: and in like manner, by the help of an attached ſpirit thermometer, denoting the riſing or falling ſtate of the mercury in the thermometer, this alſo might be ſet down; and it might have its uſe alſo, to ſtate all the conſiderable differences between the mercury and the ſpirits, as I have done above.

Yours, &c. JOHN FAREY.

12 *Crown ſtreet, Weſtminſter,*
15 *February*, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Letter of Count Truchſeſs, in your laſt, conveyed to my mind ſuch thorough ſatisfaction in regard to the authenticity of Chaucer's portrait, that, did I not think an additional remark or two might ſtrengthen his teſtimony to thoſe who may ſtill be ſcrupulous, I would certainly withhold my obſervations.

The great difficulty ſeems to be, whether this portrait, *painted in oil*, could have been produced during the Life of Chaucer, ſince, according to the moſt generally received opinions, the art was not diſcovered till nine years ſubſequent to the poet's death, by John ab Eyck, in a ſearch for varniſh.

But Mr. Raſpe, in his Critical Eſſay on Oil-painting, publiſhed in 1781, has proved its exiſtence long before the pretended diſcovery of Van Eyck; and even cited a German writer upon painting, of the ninth or tenth century, (whoſe manuſcript yet exiſts in this country,) who mentions the uſe of coals for the purpoſe of *heating the oil-preparations*.

Governor Pownal, in the ninth volume of the *Archæologia*, has produced, from the ſacriſty of Ely, ſome accounts that are as explicit as poſſible, that oil was uſed in the mixture of colours both in the reign of Edward II. and Edward III. The firſt ſays—"*In tres lagenis et dimid. olei pro ymagnibus ſuper columnas deſingend.*"—The next, "*In 31 lagenis et dimid. olei empt. . . . . pro color. temperand:*" and the third, "*In oleo empt. pro picture faciend. in capella.*" Could oil-painting, ſays Lord Oxford, be more exactly deſcribed at this day?—1. Oil for painting images on columns.—2. Oil for mixing colours, (which is diſtinguiſhing it from varniſh.)—3. Oil for making pictures in the cha-

Lord Orford, however, in the improved edition of his Works, has cited a precept of an earlier date, which, though not so immediately in point as the instances already quoted, implies the use of oil-colours in a manner too strong to be mistaken. It is dated in 1239, in the twenty-third year of Henry III. and runs in these words :—" Rex thesaurario et camerariis suis salutem. Liberate de thesauro nostro Odoni aurifabro et Edwardo filio suo centum et septemdecim solidos et decem denarios pro *oleo*, vernici, et coloribus emptis, et picturis factis in camerâ reginæ nostræ apud Westm. ab octavis sanctæ trinitatis anno regni nostri xxiii. usque ad festum sancti Barnabæ apostoli eodem anno, scilicet per xv. dies."

It has been suggested to me, Sir, that the figure of the knave upon our common playing-cards wears a similar habit with the portrait in question. On this, however, I shall not lay considerable stress, as I think authorities of a more decisive kind may be brought to bear. Of cards, however, it may be proper to say thus much, that Mr. Anstis has produced a passage from the wardrobe-rolls of Edward I. which certainly implies their use as early as 1277. It mentions a game entitled *The Four Kings*. That the early specimens of playing-cards which have come down, differ very little in their form from these now used, need hardly be added; although the figures and devices that constituted the different suits, seem anciently to have depended very much upon the taste and invention of the card-makers.

But it is not on cards alone that the dress of the period I am now speaking of is preserved. Mr. Strutt, in his View of the Dress and Habits of the English (pl. cxxiv.) has copied an illumination from a very fine Manuscript of the *Roman de la Rose*, in the British Museum, (Harl. MS. 4425,) unquestionably painted at no great distance from the time of Chaucer, which has precisely the dress alluded to.

Having thus established the use of painting in oil, even in this country, long previous to the time of Chaucer, and pointed out a dress precisely similar in a Manuscript of contemporary age, what difficulty can possibly remain to hinder our decision on the Portrait of Chaucer being more than probably authentic. FABIUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the last number of the *Edinburgh Review*, the first article is a notice of the " Account of the Life of Dr. Reid," some time since published " by Mr. Dugald Stewart."

In this article, (at p. 274) the writer strangely asserts, " that it is almost exclusively to *experiment*," as distinguished from *observation*, " that Lord Bacon has directed the attention of his followers." But, in the 10th aphorism of the *Novum Organum*, Lord Bacon expressly ranks a *Natural* History, the result of simple *observation*, with and before an experimental history of things, as indispensably requisite to lay the foundation of that grand instauration of the sciences which he had proposed. In the example of his method of analysis and induction, which he exhibits, in an Enquiry into the Nature or essential Form of Heat, and which is comprehended under the eleventh aphorism, are five tables of instances or facts. Of these tables, the first contains twenty-seven instances; the second, thirty-two; the third, forty-one; the fourth, fourteen; the fifth, more than twenty. Had Lord Bacon been desirous to exclude simple *observation*, in all possible cases, from the service of philosophy, he would undoubtedly have been careful to appeal to nothing but *experiment*, in this primary example of his mode of investigation. Yet, in all these 134, or even more, specifications of facts, some of them, in the progress of the induction, repeating former facts, there is not one that appeals to *experiment* exclusively, or makes light of *observation*; there is scarcely one in which the fact is not quoted by Lord Bacon from *observation* chiefly; there are but an inconsiderable number, in regard to which, so far as they can be applied to illustrate the nature of heat, experiments can inform us better, than plain and accurate *observation*. Throughout the whole subsequent tenor of the *Novum Organum*, especially in his ample detail of those which he distinguishes as " Prerogative Instances," his Lordship constantly appeals to observations as much as to *experiments*, and takes the testimony of faithful and discerning observation, as of unexceptionable authority in philosophy. Throughout all his other writings on matters of science, as in the histories of dense and rare, of sound and hearing, &c. &c. he continually uses facts of observation, just as freely as facts of experiment. And it is well known, that the logic of his *Novum Organum* having been the invention of his early studies, he employed it himself in all his subsequent investigations, and intended the works he left behind him to be inspected, as examples of the use of it. Neither he, nor any of his worthy followers, ever pretended to teach; that we ought to withdraw our senses from all knowledge of the undisturbed appearances of Nature, if we would commence philo-

sophers;

sophers; and to attend to nothing but the furnaces and crucibles in our laboratories. A pleasant piece of absurdity truly! to go to persuade us, that Lord Bacon enjoined his disciples to make no use of their eyes, unless with a candle in their hands, or with spectacles on their noses!

If I rightly understand the Reviewer's meaning in page 273; he wishes to inform us, that the method of analysis and induction had not been applied to any subjects of investigation but such as are physical and material, before the latest speculations of Condorcet and Mr. Stewart, or not, at least, before the time of Mr. Hume. But, if he had looked into Lord Bacon's Treatise concerning the Advancement of Science, or had carefully perused the *Novum Organum* from beginning to end, or had considered the Treatise on the Wisdom of the Ancients, or had examined the other works of the author relating to subjects purely moral, literary, and intellectual, and had reflected, in particular, on the nature of that *first philosophy*, the attainment to which was the great end of all the methods and enquiries which Bacon proposed; he could not have avoided perceiving, that, to Metaphysics, whether regarded as the most general and fundamental truths in the natural history of mind, or as that "axiomatical Science" which Bacon termed the First Philosophy, his Lordship himself had actually applied with success his method of analysis and induction; and that, in fact, his whole instauration of the sciences was to be completed in the perfection of metaphysical truth. But the errour extends farther. Any person who is even but tolerably acquainted with the treatises of Cicero on Topics, and on Rhetorical Invention, with the Institutes of Quintilian, or even with the Rhetoric of Aristotle, cannot but know, that in *substance* and *in fact*, if not in the minutiæ of exterior appearance, the art prescribed by the ancient rhetoricians, and commonly practised by the Greek and Roman orators for the invention of arguments in pleading any cause, and then for bringing those arguments all to bear on the proper point of conviction or defence, was the very same with the method of analysis and induction exemplified by Bacon in the five tables mentioned above. Any person that reads "Xenophon's Memoirs of Socrates," a book that is put, in the common course of education, into every schoolboy's hands, must know, that almost every one of Socrates's discourses is a beautiful example of the application of analysis and induction to subjects of investigation purely moral and intellectual. In truth, no one general principle in metaphysics or the science of mind has ever yet been ascertained otherwise than by analysis and induction; these have considerably enlarged and improved that science since Lord Bacon's time; and hence is there just reason to expect, that they may advance it still farther.

It is affirmed, in this same article, (page 274 of the Review), that "all that observation could do, to determine the movements of the Heavenly Bodies, had been accomplished by the stargazers who preceded Sir Isaac Newton!!!" By this it should seem to be the belief of the Reviewer, that Dr. Halley, Dr. Bradley, Maupertuis, Dr. Herschel, and so many other astronomers at home and abroad, observed no phenomena of the Heavens after Sir Isaac Newton had published his System which were of use to confirm it; that Sir Isaac Newton himself did not confess his system to rest in some parts on mere analogies, and say that it would be true in the whole, only if certain astronomical events which he ventured to predict, should come to pass; that all the astronomers who have surveyed the heavens since Sir Isaac Newton wrote, have made not an observation of use "to determine any movement of the heavenly bodies."—I thought that every shepherd's boy had known better.

In the same page it is gravely asserted, that "the law of gravitation, which Sir Isaac Newton afterwards applied to the planetary system, was first calculated and ascertained by experiments performed upon substances which were entirely at his disposal." This, if it mean any thing to the writer's purpose, must mean, that gravitation was ascertained to be a *general law of the Universe*, before the investigation had been applied to any but bodies on the surface of the earth. In other words, the proposition is, that the planets were known to Sir Isaac Newton to gravitate towards the common centre of the system in all their movements, before he had himself made the slightest observation of their motions, or had received any testimony of the observations of others concerning them!

In page 324, of the same Number, the Reviewer says, that Karamsin "does publish in German." In page 328, he says, "This book (Karamsin's Travels,) was originally written in German." And throughout the review of these travels much abuse is lavished on Mr. Karamsin because he did publish such things in the German language. Now, the fact is, that Mr. Karamsin wrote the Narrative of his Travels in the Russian language. It was translated into German by Mr. John Richter; and his Translation, published by Hartknoch at Leipsic, in 1800, is now before me! Your's, &c. RHENO.

March 7, 1804. *An*

An ACCOUNT *of* AMIENS, *tranſlated from the recent* TRAVELS *of* CAMUS, MEMBER *of the* NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

THE acceſs to Amiens is by good roads, between beautiful walks. This city ſeems proud of the Congreſs, which gave peace to Europe. In paſſing through the ſtreets, the ear is inceſſantly accoſted with the noiſe of the ſhuttle.

Thus every houſe is a manufactory, where they make caſſimeres, velvet, and all ſorts of woven goods, whether in cotton or wool. Some citizens, who have large capitals, and are able to make advances, have collected together a number of artiſts into their extenſive buildings. M. De la Haye fabricates both velvets and velveteens, which are frequently ſold as velvets, though eſſentially different; as a much ſmaller quantity of the raw-material is conſumed in the former, and a different method is uſed in cutting the ſhag. The ſhag of the velvet is cut in the loom croſs-ways; whereas the velveteens come out cloſe ſhorn. It is by a ſubſequent proceſs the ſhag is cut, not breadth-ways, but length-ways. The operation is ſimple, but requires a hand practiſed in it. It is commonly executed by a woman. The velveteen is ſtretched upon a table about four feet in length, covered with a hard cuſhion. The workwoman takes into her hand a blade, like that of a very thin ſword, about eighteen inches long, having at one end a handle, and at the other a ſtrait groove, into which is inſerted a ſharp point, which projects with a very acute edge. This point is ſlid between the threads, that are to be cut, to form the ſhag, and is rapidly puſhed the length of the chain. If they cut along all the threads, the ſtuff reſembles complete velvet. If, after having cut length-ways a number of threads, they paſs over many others of the warp without cutting, the reſult is a ſtriped ſtuff, with ſtripes equal or unequal, wide or narrow, according to the ſpaces there are between the parts cut on the ſhag, and the parts that remain even. This work is ſo eaſily and readily performed, that they pay no more than ſix livres for cutting a whole piece. They ſtamp many pieces of velveteen for waiſtcoats, and, when the pattern is well choſen, it has a pleaſing appearance; but, in general, the colours with which they ſtamp are not faſt, becauſe the expence neceſſary to fix them would exceed the price at which they are accuſtomed to ſell theſe ſtuffs. It is eaſy to diſtinguiſh the velveteens from velvets. The ground of the parts, that are not cut in ſhag, and the ſelvages reſemble ſatin; whereas in the velvets the texture of the ſelvages is plain, like that of the cloth. On opening the pieces that are cut ſhag-faſhion, and on folding the ſtuff, it is perceived, that in velvets the nap divides itſelf breadth-ways, whereas in velveteens it ſeparates lengthways.

M. Genſe-Duming and company have a great manufactory of cloth and caſſimeres. The latter have merited the commendation of a jury named in the tenth year to examine the products of public induſtry. The jury declared, that the texture of the cloth was perfectly regular, and that its fineneſs ſurpaſſed that of foreign caſſimeres of the firſt quality, in the proportion of 100 to 68. I ſhall not dwell on this ſubject, but only obſerve, that there is a caſſimere which has in the chain 3600 threads, which ſuppoſes extreme fineneſs in a ſtuff of ſo moderate a breadth: and I will add, that M. Genſe propoſes to give a perfection to his caſſimeres by burning them as we burn dimities; that is, by paſſing them over a red-hot cylinder to burn off all the ſhag and all the pluſh that do not form the ſurface of the cloth.

A workman in M. Genſe's manufactory has invented a machine to ſhear cloth and other woollen ſtuffs without employing hands to give force to the ſhears, which can be worked by a ſtream of water, or any other power. The inventor has received from the Society for encouraging Diſcoveries a reward of 600 livres. I have ſeen the machine in action. The ſame workman is actually employed in the conſtruction of a machine to card and ſpin the wool, like thoſe which are uſed for carding and ſpinning of cotton. In the verbal proceſs of the jury for examining the products of the public induſtry in the tenth year, there was mention of threads of wool carded and ſpun at Marly by mechanical means. A late journaliſt, therefore, has done wrong in declaring, that there has not yet been ſeen on the Continent a mill for carding and ſpinning of wool. The machine of M. Snieber, of which the journaliſt ſpeaks, might, perhaps, be the firſt of the kind, that has appeared in Germany; but it is not the firſt which has been known on the Continent. The manufactory of M. Genſe is carried on with the greateſt ſpirit and activity.

The central ſchool is held in an old religious houſe; it is ſpacious, and has a good room for the library; but the arrangement of books is in no great for-

wardneſs. Among the editions of the 15th century depoſited in it, I have ſeen a fine copy of the Rationale of Durand, in vellum, dated 1459. Among the manuſcripts are moſt of thoſe which belonged to the Abbey of Corbie. During the adminiſtration of the diſtrict, ſome learned members of it perceived, undoubtedly with great ſurpriſe, that the manuſcripts were encloſed in wooden covers, in which they diſcovered many worm holes; and, like good philoſophers, they decided that it was neceſſary to extirpate the evil from the root, by removing all the wooden coverings. It was done with quick diſpatch; at this day all the volumes of manuſcripts are no more than bundles wrapped up in a ſheet of paper, tied with a pack thread. Every time that a manuſcript is examined, the packet muſt be untied. Without doubt great care is taken, that not a leaf ſhould drop out of the bundle.

The principal infirmaries are a general one and an hoſpital for the ſick. The latter is too near the Somme, and is unwholeſome. The windows are not low enough. The ward for the wounded is encumbered with beds, and filled with a thick air from the turf, which they burn in it. It ſhould be the ſcheme of the prefect and mayor to remove the hoſpital for the ſick into part of the buildings of the general one, and to divide it into two apartments. The moſt healthy ſhould be deſtined for the retreat of the indigent, who always live in the houſe. That part of the buildings, which is ſituated by the ſide of the river, would ſerve to eſtabliſh a houſe of induſtry; the current of water would be uſeful to the workmen, and a houſe for labour would be very uſeful to the town, becauſe there are many beggars in it.

The general hoſpital receives old men, old women, young boys, young girls, and new-born deſerted children. The daily commons of theſe poor people is eſtimated at eight ſous each, all expences included. Every one has every day a quarter of a pound of meat, weighed out raw, ſome roots, with a pound and a quarter of brown bread. The building is handſome, the wards are large and well ventilated. The dormitory for the old men is the neateſt I have ever ſeen. Every one in the infirmary ſleeps alone. There are beſides work-ſhops and refectories, ſo that, except the chambers where the very old men and women, and the diſabled, remain all the day, the other dormitories are empty and open in the day. The prefect remarked, that the young boys had not been well regulated. Order is certainly now re-eſtabliſhed. He is Citizen Quinette, who, after having been a member of the departments, and of the national aſſemblies, finiſhed his education at Ehrenbreiſtein and at Spielberg, a fortreſs of Brunn in Moravia. Nothing can be more proper to form a man for the cares and management, which the ſick, the indigent, and priſoners require, than two or three years probation in the Auſtrian priſons. The pains and trouble taken by Citizen Quinette, and the ſingular and unalterable tranquillity, which he remarkably maintains under all, afford excellent leſſons of compaſſion to the ſufferings of others, and applying all the reſources, that are capable of alleviating their weight.

In the hoſpital of Amiens are received, as I have ſaid, new-born deſerted children. They ſend them into the country to be nurſed, till they are able to walk; at firſt they give them a little wine to drink, then cow's milk. If they are not healthy, they continue to feed them in the ſame manner, and they have the happineſs of ſaving ſome. In general, I have been exceedingly pleaſed with the great care which I have obſerved taken of new-born children, whom their parents have abandoned, in all the departments which I have viſited. I have witneſſed the attention beſtowed on children of the firſt year, at Paris, by Dr. Andry, and Citizens Baudelocque and Auvity: and I cannot too much wonder at the impudence of an anonymous author of a pamphlet, lately publiſhed, who, in a ſtrain of the greateſt ſenſibility, exclaims, when ſpeaking of the hoſpitals deſigned for the reception of deſerted children, "Happy, moſt happy the people to whom ſuch eſtabliſhments are unknown! O ſacred cauſe of nature! where are thy diſciples? And ye, who dare accept the moſt honourable employment, the direction of hoſpitals, do ye think that it is deſigned to ſerve, provoke, and haſten depopulation?" The author does not conceal what has called forth from him theſe warm exclamations. "The public prints," ſays he, "have declared, that it has been proved, that ninety-ſeven hundred children, deſerted at their birth, have periſhed in the hoſpitals deſtined for them." If we could interrogate an anonymous writer, we ſhould aſk, where has he ſeen theſe reports? By whom; and how were they atteſted? And whether he had examined the ſtate and condi-

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tion of the children when they were taken up? Whether their parents had not sent them to the hospitals to spare themselves the anguish of seeing them die before their eyes, or to save the expences of a funeral? Another ground of his dislike is, that an offer was made to the French government of assistance, in order to rescue a great number of the deserted children from death, and it was refused. Nothing was nevertheless more easy. It went to establish a governor of the children not a year old; only it was necessary, that this governor should be a physician; without doubt to administer, according to the formulas of the author, *hartshorn philosophically prepared*, &c.

We ought not, in my opinion, to seek to make ourselves useful by such clamours. As to myself, I embrace the opportunity of the last observations, which I have offered on these hospitals, to repeat, in explicit terms, a declaration, the different parts of which I have often expressed. When I have remarked some faults in the administration of the establishments of humanity, I have never pretended that these faults attached to all hospitals; and, when I have specified some practices which I did not approve as common, it was very far from my design to be understood as saying, that there was no exception. In the second place, a great part of the errors of the managements, which I observed, did not arise from faults to be imputed to the directors, but were the effects of causes, of which they were not masters. I admired in all the presidents an emulation and zeal to form and improve humane establishments. Many of them are affiliated by men full of zeal and information. Others have not been so happy as to meet with such good coadjutors. But in general, there is no failure of a desire to do good. In many places, there is need of an increase of knowledge, and we must patiently wait for the effects of experience and of good examples.

I return, for a moment, to the city of Amiens. In running over it to visit the establishments, of which I have given an account, we pass by three fine walks formed on the ramparts by the demolition of old walls and useless bastions. The course or walk of Hautoy is of a moderate length, but it is well planted, well aired, and borders on the Somme. The wharf on this river is very small: they wish to enlarge it. Near the wharf is a hydraulic machine, which raises the water and distributes it over all quarters of the town, where it is extremely serviceable to many manufactories. The machine is very simple. A great wheel, the axle of which is furnished with four excentric circles of cast iron, moves the flyers, that draw up and let down the pistons. There is scarcely any expence in keeping it in repair: but the moving power is very considerable; for the wheel is of a large diameter, and is set in motion by a strong current of water.

There are some fine edifices in this town: first the cathedral, justly celebrated. It has not suffered during the revolution, and is yet very finely ornamented: then the corn-market, well built: the governor's house, built on a good plan, four years since, to be the house of jurisdiction, by M. d'Agay. The population is about forty thousand souls, and it is an active town. A great inconvenience is, that they are obliged to burn turf for want of wood, which is scarce and dear. This is disagreeable fuel. It produces a thick smoke, which spreads through the houses, and penetrates into the plaister and even the bricks. It is not sufficient to wash, to scrape, and to white-wash again, as in countries where they burn coal: it is necessary to point the walls again, and to lay on them a new plaster.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG to inform a Constant Reader, that in the hints relative to a supposed portrait of Pope, painted by Arlaud, the objectionable passage should have been:—"Had the felicity of *copying* the portrait of another great genius, Shakespeare, which I suppose must be a true likeness, though it is overlooked."

My reason for saying *overlooked* is, the portraits for the last editions of Shakespeare's Works have been taken from engravings by Marshall and Droeshout, both very coarse artists. But the picture from which B. Arlaud copied the portrait prefixed to Pope's edition, was an *original* picture, and probably in the possession of Pope;—perhaps some of your Correspondents may be able to inform me into whose hands it came after his death, and whether it still exists. F. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be much obliged to any of your learned correspondents, who will be so good as to inform me, through the channel of your interesting Miscellany, whether any, and what use was made of the word Ἀνάστασις by any Greek authors before the Christian era. I am Sir,

Your constant reader,

Jan. 14, 1804. S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Continuation of the Manuscripts relating to English History in the National Library of France, formerly Bibliotheque du Roi.

An ACCOUNT *of the* CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS *against, and* CONDEMNATION *of,* JOAN *of* ARC, *commonly called La* PUCELLE *d'*ORLEANS.

(*Continued from p. 23, vol. XVI.*)

THE singularity and importance of the Memoirs of Joan of Arc, in the elucidation of a very important period of English history, has been already adverted to in the Monthly Magazine for August 1803, page 23. We now resume the account of the various manuscripts relating to this subject, which have been digested and arranged by the industry and talents of the French editor; but as the whole occupies upwards of six hundred quarto pages, our limits will permit us to present a statement of that part only of this memorable transaction in which the English were immediately concerned.

This Memoir the editor, M. De L'Averdy, has divided into four parts. The first contains an account of all the proceedings which preceded the *procès*. The second, the proceedings up to the time when the articles were presented, including the professional opinions which had been given upon them. The third, an account of what passed from the presentment of the accusation until the species of retractation extorted from Joan apparently put an end to the proceedings; and the fourth, of what passed from that period until the death of this heroine.

The first act of the process is dated January 9, 1430, old style, but many of the proceedings bear an earlier date.—The University of Paris played the principal part in this affair, to which they in a great measure gave rise by their clamours and interference. The inducements for this conduct is not beyond the reach of conjecture; but, considering the great number of persons who necessarily took a part in their deliberations, one can only regard what they did and what they said as produced by the opinion which then prevailed among the English, to whom the University was at this period entirely devoted.

Scarcely had Joan fallen into the hands of John of Luxemburg, when he found himself obliged to surrender the disposal of her fate to the Duke of Burgundy, who was then exerting himself against Charles VII. to revenge the assassination of his father. On being apprized of this circumstance, the University immediately wrote to the Duke, calling upon him to proceed without delay against the prisoner; but receiving no answer, they lost no time in writing a second letter, in which they attribute the silence of the Duke, and his tardiness to institute proceedings against Joan, to the intrigues and cunning of his secret enemies, who were exerting themselves to obtain the deliverance of Joan in a manner which God would not permit; "for in truth (add they) in the opinion of all good Catholics, so great an injury to our holy faith, such enormous peril, inconvenience, and danger, to the public weal of this kingdom, will never have happened in the memory of man, as in case Joan is extricated without a trial by such cursed means."—They therefore intreat the Duke, "by the faith of our Saviour, for the preservation of our holy church, and the maintenance of the divine honour, and also to the great advantage of this most Christian kingdom," that he will surrender Joan into the hands of the Inquisitor of the Faith and the Bishop of Beauvais, in whose jurisdiction she had been apprehended, in order that such proceedings might be instituted against her as might seem proper.

To enforce this application to the Duke, the University wrote a letter also to John of Luxemburg, in which they congratulate him that, in conformity to his oath of knighthood, "to maintain and defend the honour of God, the Catholic Faith, and the Holy Church, he had apprehended a woman calling herself the *Pucelle*, by whose means the honour of God had been greatly offended, the Catholic Faith scandalized, and the Church beyond measure dishonoured; for through her idolatry, pernicious doctrines and incalculable inconveniences had fallen upon the kingdom." And they call upon him to procure her being surrendered to the Inquisitor of Faith and the Bishop of Beauvais, who were the judges in matters of faith, and to whom every Christian, of whatever condition, was bound to pay implicit obedience under the severest penalties.

Not satisfied with these applications, the University wrote a letter also to the Bishop of Beauvais, in which they complain of his tardiness in not having already got Joan into his hands, alleging that, if he had used due diligence, the process would have been already commenced; and they invite him to come to Paris for that

purpose,

purpose, where there were so many learned men qualified to investigate and decide the matter. A letter was also written to the King of England, to the same purport with those addressed to the Duke of Burgundy and John de Luxemburg.

"It is impossible (observes M. De L'Averdy,) to read these letters without horror, whether produced by intrigue, or the superstitious ignorance of the times, or the influence of both united; particularly when we see that University, which had at other times displayed so much zeal and firmness in the defence of our liberties and the Pragmatic Sanction, now call for and recognize the jurisdiction of the Inquisition to be added to that of the Bishops in mere matter of faith, and to make itself the most active persecutor of a woman who had saved the legitimate Monarch of France; but at the same time it would be difficult not to admit the force of that blind prejudice, which could make the conduct of Joan of Arc be looked upon as a denial of faith, as the consequence of infernal inspiration, and as the effect of idolatry and witchcraft, in the mind of those who, rejecting Charles VII. could recog- Henry VI. of England as the Monarch of France."

The Inquisition did not fail to profit by a conduct so favourable to its wish for establishing its jurisdiction in France. On the 26th of May, 1430, Brother Martin, the Vicar General of the Inquisitor of Faith in France, wrote a letter to the Duke of Burgundy, in which he does not merely content himself with intreating that Joan should be delivered to him, without taking any notice of the Bishop of Beauvais; but he has the boldness to demand, by virtue of his office, and the authority committed to him by the see of Rome, that the Duke should, under the heaviest penalties, immediately produce the prisoner before him. This conduct of the Inquisitor sufficiently proves how entirely the University of Paris had abandoned their old principles, in recognizing a joint-authority in the Inquisition with the bishop of the district where the prisoner had been taken. The Inquisitor now took upon himself to be the arbiter between the King of England, the Duke of Burgundy, and John of Luxemburg. Understanding that the English King had consented to pay the ransom for Joan, he sent in that King's name, on the 14th of July, 1430, a requisition to the Duke of Burgundy and John of Luxemburg, which was delivered to them by the apostolical notaries in the Duke's castle, in the presence of the nobles and knights of his Court, by which he demanded, in his own and the Bishop of Beauvais's name, that the prisoner called *Joan la Pucelle* should be forthwith sent to the King of England, to be delivered over to the Church, for the purpose of being proceeded against for her numerous crimes, which he describes to be sorcery, idolatry, invocation of infernal spirits, and many others. The Bishop of Beauvais being thus compelled to act with the Inquisitor, France must consequently have groaned under the monstrous laws of that establishment, if the country had remained in possession of the English. This incident, so extraordinary in itself, has more the appearance of magic and sorcery than any other part of the affair.

But the Inquisitor, not content with what he had done, determines to meddle still more with what did not concern him; for he goes on in his requisition to add, that, "forasmuch as Joan could not be considered according to the rules of war, yet nevertheless, for the remuneration of those who had taken and detained her, the King would ransom her at the price of six thousand francs; and as to the *Bastard de Vendôme*, who had first taken her, would pay and allow him an annuity of two or three hundred livres."

After having thus spoken in the characters of a plenipotentiary and a churchman, he finishes as a negociator, by proposing that Joan should be delivered up on security for the amount of the ransom being given. The negociation was much protracted, either from the hopes of those who were interested to draw a greater sum from Charles VII. who could not, however, have been admitted to ransom her at any price according to the rules of war, or from some reluctance in the captors to deliver up Joan, whom they did not think guilty, to the fury of the Inquisition; or it might proceed from the inability of the King of England to pay so considerable a sum at the moment, or from some tardiness in the Privy Council of England to assent to the mode of procedure, as appears from the letters-patent passed on the occasion. It was not in fact until the 30th of January, 1430, that the patent was passed, and the crimes of which Joan was accused are thus stated in them:— "That a woman calling herself the *Pucelle*, laying aside the habit and dress of the female sex, a thing abominable in the eyes of God, and contrary to all law human and divine, cloathed, dressed, and armed in the habit and manner of a man, had committed the cruel act of homicide; and,

and, as it had been said, in order to seduce and mislead a simple people, had given out that she was sent by God, and had knowledge of his divine intentions, together with many other dogmas, most dangerous, prejudicial, and scandalous, to the Holy Catholic Faith; in the practice of which deceptions, and in acts of hostility against us and our people, she has been taken in arms near Compiegne by some of our loyal subjects, and since brought prisoner before us."

The English Council, after this introduction, think it necessary to state, that it was not of his own inclination that the King of England delivered up his prisoner for trial, but in consequence of the demands to that effect which had been made in France. They therefore proceed to state in the letters-patent, "And whereas the said Joan hath been long suspected and charged by many persons of the aforesaid superstitious and false dogmas, and of other crimes against the Divine Majesty; and whereas we have been required by the Reverend Father in God, our dear and trusty counsellor, the Bishop of Beauvais, judge ecclesiastical and ordinary of the aforesaid Joan, that inasmuch as she had been taken and apprehended within the boundaries and limits of his diocese; and whereas we have also been exhorted by our dear and most holy daughter the University of Paris, that we should surrender and deliver up the said Joan to the said Reverend Father in God, for the purpose of being interrogated and examined touching the aforesaid charges."

It is proper to remark here, that the King of England carefully abstains from noticing the demands of the Inquisition, or that the University and the Bishop of Beauvais had written in favour of this monkish tribunal; for at this period the Council durst not have inserted the name in any act of legislative power; but in a subsequent part of the patent a clause is inserted, by which a power is left to the prelate appointed judge to consult with the Inquisition, and "to proceed against her according to the ordinances and regulations of the divine and canonical law, summoning those who ought to be summoned;" which, from its generality, may signify the Inquisition, as well as the doctors in divinity and civil or canon-law.

The patent accordingly proceeds to order that Joan should be placed in the custody of the Bishop of Beauvais, that he might institute proceedings against her, according to God and justice, and all are ordered to give him aid, defence, protection, and assistance, but with this express reserve, that Joan should be re-delivered to the King of England in case she was not convicted of the crimes with which she was accused. This stipulation was probably the cause why Joan was not confined in the ecclesiastical prison, but remained under a guard of soldiers in the Castle of Rouen; the King of England thus only lending her, as it were, to the ecclesiastical tribunal, to examine whether she ought to suffer the punishment of death.

The letters-patent which have been quoted are imperative; they are not directed to any tribunal for the purpose of inrollment; nor were they in fact registered by any court of justice, not even by those who late in judgment upon Joan; for *they* maintained that they were her natural judges, and wanted no additional authority from the sovereign. The patent, therefore, is simply a memorial annexed to the first act of the process, with the letters of the University, and the requisitions of the Bishop of Beauvais, and the Vicarial Inquisitor in France. To these succeed the letters by which the Chapter of Rouen (the see being then vacant,) grant to the Bishop of Beauvais territory and jurisdiction to institute the process within the limits of the Archbishoprick of Rouen.

The first act of the process is strictly nothing more than a consultation upon the business. It is dated on the 9th of January, 1430, and subscribed by the Bishop of Beauvais and John Le Maître, the latter of whom styles himself Grand Inquisitor of France, deputed by authority of the Pope.

It is by no means improbable, that inquisitors had existed in France since the time of the Albigeois, but they ventured to interfere only in times of commotion; and it would not be surprizing that they should exist to this very day without daring to display the title of their office.—This observation need not be carried further, but it is not wholly without foundation.

In the *procès-verbal* Joan is charged with having been taken in arms by soldiers within the limits of the Bishop of Beauvais. She is reproached with having laid aside the habits of her sex, *mirâ et monstruosâ differmitate*, in order to assume male attire, and that she had acted and spoken contrary to the faith. It is then declared that the Judges, viz. the Bishop of Beauvais and the Vicarial Inquisitor, had resolved to proceed without delay, with the assistance of the learned and able men with whom, thanks to God, the city of Rouen abounded. It then adds that the

the Doctors and Masters had been convoked on that day to the number of eight, all of whom in the process assume the Doctor's degree, although many of them were only Licentiates, or Masters of Arts.

After this preamble the Bishop proceeded to state to the Court part of the information which he had already received, and which did not appear in the first process; and the result was, that further inquiries should be made, in order that the Court might see with more clearness what course of proceeding to adopt: but it was agreed at once to name the Judges and the proper officers to conduct the cause. Joseph de Estivet, Canon of Beauvais and Bayeux, was appointed Promoter; John de Fonte, or la Fontaine, Counsellor and Commissarial Examiner; William Coles and William Manchon, two Royal and Apostolical Notaries, were named Secretaries, and John Massieu had the charge of preparing and executing the mandates of the Judges. All these appointments are ordered in the name of the Bishop of Beauvais alone, without the least notice being taken of the Inquisitor, for reasons which will afterwards appear.

In these acts of nomination or appointment, the crimes with which the accused was charged are distinctly stated. They are, "Of being suspected of witchcraft, enchantment, the invocation of demons and infernal spirits, conversation with them, and of other acts materially affecting the faith;" charges which, although in terms strictly confined to sorcery and magic, were afterwards perverted to include heresy also.

On the 13th of January the Bishop of Beauvais assembled another meeting of Abbés, Doctors, and Licentiates, to whom he gave an account of what passed on the 9th of the same month, and communicated to them the result of the inquiries made in Joan's native place, and the accounts which had been published concerning her. All were of opinion, that the articles should be reduced into order previous to deliberating, whether sufficient matter appeared to accuse her of having acted contrary to the faith; and the Bishop accordingly directed persons skilled in the canon and common law to proceed without delay for that purpose.

On the 23d of January this committee had arranged the charges in form, and were of opinion that Joan should consequently be examined, and that the Bishop should proceed to a preparatory information; but as his other engagements did not afford him time for the purpose, John de Fonte was directed to forward the proceeding. The officers of the Court took an oath at this meeting before the Bishop and his assessors; but the Inquisitor is not named in these two first acts of the proceeding. This circumstance, in the result, became extremely embarrassing to the Bishop, who had declared that he would consult with the Inquisitor, who was anxious to establish the pretended privileges of the Inquisition, but was not, perhaps, sufficiently instructed to doubt the validity of a procedure to which he was neither summoned nor present.

On the 19th of February the Bishop assembled his Court, and, after giving an account of what had been done up to that day, he proposed to call in the Vicar of the Inquisitor of Faith, as a thing fit and useful to the proceeding, and out of reverence to the Holy See, which had specially nominated an inquisitor of heresy in France. This being assented to, the Bishop summoned the Inquisitor to attend in the afternoon. He attended accordingly, and presented his letters of appointment for the diocese of Rouen; but he observed, that he doubted whether he had sufficient power to act in a proceeding in the diocese of Beauvais, and which was carried on in the city of Rouen solely by special permission granted to the Bishop of Beauvais: upon which the Bishop took until the next day to consider of the subject.

The Vicarial Commission of the Inquisitor, which was granted in the name of Brother James Graverand, of the order of Preaching-friars, Professor in Divinity, and Inquisitor in the Kingdom of France by Apostolical Authority, states that—"Whereas the disease of heresy creeps likes a serpent, and secretly destroys the unwary, unless it be eradicated by the diligent operation of the Inquisitorial knife;"—he therefore appoints John Le Maître for his Vicar in the diocese of Rouen; and then follows a grant of powers as extensive as dreadful. He grants to him, "Against all heretics, or persons suspected of heresy, and against those who believe in them, their favourers, defenders, and receivers, full and entire power, in the first place, of informing against, citing, summoning, excommunicating, arresting, and committing to prison, and of proceeding against them by all proper and convenient modes, until a final sentence, inclusively; and also of absolving and enjoining salutary penances, and generally of doing all other things which belong to

the said office of the Inquisition, as well by law as special custom and privilege, to the same extent as he, the Inquisitor, might or could do, if personally present."

This commission is dated on the 20th of August, 1424. On the 20th of February, 1430, the Bishop of Beauvais agreed with his assessors, and those whom they had consulted, that the Vicar of the Inquisitor might take cognizance of the affair and act accordingly; but the Vicar pretended that, for the safety of his conscience, and to ensure the greater validity of the process, he ought not to proceed without further advice; but at the same time consented that the Bishop should go on without him, and the latter availed himself of this consent, which could be of no validity if the Vicar was not sufficiently authorized, and the assistance of the Inquisition was necessary. After having, however, taken further advice, the Bishop decided, that Joan should be cited before him, offering always to communicate to the Inquisitor all that passed and all that was done.

The Bishop had declared, in the sitting of the 20th of February, that those who agreed with him that the Vicar of the Inquisitor was authorized to join and act in the proceeding, had observed at the same time that the Bishop should write to the Inquisitor, inviting him to come to Rouen to assist in the process, or to appoint some one in his place. This recommendation the Bishop adopted. In his letter he tells the Inquisitor, "that the matter especially concerns his office, it being his duty to search out the real truth in all suspicions and charges of heresy."

We now draw to the conclusion of the account relating to the introduction of the Inquisition in this proceeding. Things remained for some time in the same state. The Vicar of the Inquisitor assisted at all the meetings, not indeed in that capacity, but solely as the other assessors or doctors whom the Bishop had associated with himself.

Things remained in the same state until the 12th of March, when the Bishop having summoned the Vicar to a meeting on that day, he announced to the Court, that the Inquisitor General had granted his commission for the trial to John Le Maître, whom he had before appointed Vicar of the diocese of Rouen. The Inquisitor, after copying in the commission the letter which the Bishop of Beauvais had written to him, declares to his Vicar, Le Maître, that, being prevented from attending at Rouen, he entrusts him with a special power in this business up to the definitive sentence. Upon this the Vicar did not hesitate to receive the communication of all that had been done up to that day; and, in short, began to give his advice, and exercise the duties of his office.

On the following day, the 13th of March, the Vicarial Inquisitor formally joined with the Bishop, and from that time proceeded in conjunction; all the minutes of the meeting purporting that the Bishop and the Vicar of the Inquisitor presided at them.

In order to put every thing in right order, the Inquisitor General, on the same day, granted a commission of promoter and executor of the decrees to the same persons whom the Bishop had already appointed. He also named persons to guard the prisoner, and also a Secretary for the Inquisition, in addition to those whom the Bishop had already elected; viz. Nicholas Jacquel Priest, Royal and Apostolical Notary, and Notary of the Court of the Archbishoprick of Rouen.

The subsequent detail of these MSS. will shew the effects produced from the introduction of the Inquisitor of Faith in this memorable trial.

(*To be continued.*)

For the Monthly Magazine.

INTRODUCTION *to the* STUDY *of* ARCHEOLOGY, *or the* KNOWLEDGE *of* ANTIQUE MONUMENTS. *From the* FRENCH *of* A. L. MILLIN, CONSERVATOR *of the* MUSEUM *of* ANTIQUITIES *in* PARIS, *&c. &c.*

[*Continued from page* 138, *No.* 112.]

Division of Archeology.

THIS study may be comprehended under two principal heads or divisions:

First, The knowledge of the customs and usages of the ancients;

And, Secondly, that of the monuments of antiquity.

The customs and usages of the ancients are to be divided into three classes, namely, the religious usages, the civil usages, and the military usages.

The usages of the ancients are explained by the monuments; and the employment of the different monuments is, as well as the objects they represent, to be known by an attentive perusal of the historians, orators, and poets more particularly.

The branch of archeology which treats of the explanation of the monuments is, for that reason, entitled archeography.

It may be divided into nine claſſes :—1. The edifices.—2. The paintings.—3. The ſculptures.—4. The engravings.—5. The Moſaics.—6. The vaſes.—7. The inſtruments.—8. The medals.—9. The inſcriptions.

1.—The Edifices make us acquainted with the architectural taſte of the different nations, and with the ſtyle of the different epochs of that art. Amid their ruins an attempt is made to divine, by what they ſtill are, what they may have primitively been. The monuments which exiſt in an entire ſtate are carefully deſcribed. The pyramids and obeliſks of the Egyptians enable us to judge of the taſte of that nation for the marvellous. The compariſon of the Perſian edifices with thoſe of other nations diſplays to us the ſucceſſive progreſſes which have been made in the art of conſtructing arch-roofs. The Greeks and Romans have tranſmitted to us temples, tombs, theatres, hippodromes, circuses, and amphitheatres. The grandeur and induſtry of the Romans are evinced by their triumphal arcs, columns with hiſtorical inſcriptions, aqueducts, baths, and highways provided with miliary columns. On theſe different monuments are to be diſcovered, by the means of the objects ſculptured on them, the traces both of military and naval architecture. Laſtly, we find that the Egyptians and Perſians had a taſte for the gigantic and marvellous—that the Greeks, who in the firſt inſtance aimed merely at ſolidity and ſimplicity, ſucceſſively invented the five orders of architecture—that they determined not only the true proportions, but likewiſe the decorations which belong to each of the orders—and that the Romans were nothing more than their imitators. We proceed thence to the Gothic architecture, the monuments belonging to which diſplay a particular taſte.

2.—The Ancient Paintings acquaint us with the different proceſſes employed by the ancients, when they painted, either in *freſco*, in diſtemper, or in *encauſtic*.—Thoſe which are ſtill in exiſtence may be compared with ſuch as have been deſcribed by the claſſic authors whoſe works have been tranſmitted to us. The number of the monuments of this deſcription is not very conſiderable, although it has been much augmented by the diſcoveries made at Herculaneum.

3.—The Sculptures are far more numerous. They comprehend the ſtatues, buſts, and bas-reliefs; and convey to us the images of the gods and illuſtrious men, together with the repreſentations of the ſacred and profane ceremonies, and of the remarkable events and tranſactions of fable and hiſtory. Theſe monuments, fabricated in earth, ſtone, marble, or metal, exiſt either in the places they were intended to adorn, or in the cabinets of the virtuoſos. They are multiplied by caſts, copies, drawings, and engravings. Finally, theſe monuments are of the greateſt utility in aſcertaining the different ſtyles and different ages of ſculpture—the proceſſes employed by the ancient ſtatuaries—and the ideas by which they were governed in the poetic part of their art. They enable us not only to form a juſt eſtimate of the taſte of the ancients, and of the opinion they entertained relative to the natural or ideal beautiful, but likewiſe to lay down preciſe inſtructions on the naked figure, the draperies, and the coſtumes.

4.—The Engraved Stones, whether in the form of intaglios or of cameos, are the moſt uſeful monuments, on account of the great and various information with which they ſupply us. Their hardneſs has enabled them to reſiſt both the fire and a colliſion with other ſubſtances, at the ſame time that their minuteneſs has reſcued them from the fury of the Barbarians. The traits of illuſtrious men, which are frequently effaced on ſtatues by the injuries of the air, and on medals by friction, are found on them in an unaltered ſtate. We read on them the moſt ancient alphabetical characters; and they bring to our view ſingular hieroglyphics and ſymbols, together with animals, plants, and the inſtruments which illuſtrate the hiſtory of the ſciences among the ancients. They are the monuments the moſt conducive to the hiſtory of the art; becauſe they enable us to trace the progreſs of drawing, from its origin, in the different nations; becauſe we can diſtinguiſh in them the name and the manner of each of the different maſters, and the taſte and ſtyle of the different ages; and, laſtly, becauſe we ſee on them the imitations of the moſt celebrated ſtatues and groups which are ſtill exiſting, and the faithful repreſentations of ſeveral which are loſt to us. To conclude, we may collect from them preciſe ideas relative to the lithology of the ancients, and aſcertain the ſtones the names of which are mentioned in their works.

5.—The Moſaics, which imitate painting by the juxta-poſition of cubes of glaſs, or of portions of hard ſtones, are equally intereſting to the antiquary, on account of the ſingularity of their conſtruction and of

the ſubjects they repreſent. The Moſaics of Præneſte or Paleſtrina, and thoſe of the Palace of Nero, are highly celebrated.—The ancient temples which belonged to the Chriſtians contain many ornaments of this deſcription; and among them a variety of curious objects, of great utility in the ſtudy of eccleſiaſtical antiquities.

6.—The Vaſes are intereſting, both on account of the beauty of their forms and of the ſubjects which are figured on them. Thoſe of the largeſt dimenſions were deſtined to receive the votes when the ſuffrages were taken; others were employed for civil uſages; others, again, for religious uſages; and the ſmalleſt were merely play-things for children. We do not poſſeſs any of thoſe beautiful vaſes of porphyry, or Therielean vaſes, which were ſo celebrated among the ancients; but many of the fine cups of agate, ſardonyx, alabaſter, jaſper, granite, porphyry, cryſtal, and white or coloured glaſs, are ſtill in exiſtence. The moſt intereſting of the vaſes, and the moſt uſeful, as well to the hiſtory of the art as in the explanation of the fables, cuſtoms, and uſages, are thoſe anciently fabricated of potter's earth in the Campagna of Rome, and either turned or modelled by Greek artiſts. They have been improperly denominated Etruſcan vaſes, for this reaſon, that few of them, comparatively ſpeaking, out of the great number which are met with, are found in Etruria. Our attention is drawn to the variety of the forms, to the nature of the earth, to that of the glazing or enamel, and to the ſubjects which theſe vaſes repreſent.

7.—The Inſtruments, whether civil, religious, or military, of different nations, to be found in a greater or leſs number in the cabinets, are highly inſtructive and intereſting, inſomuch as they contribute to illuſtrate the ancient authors, and to throw new lights on hiſtory. They conſiſt of the utenſils employed in the ſacrifices, of the Lares or houſehold gods, of lamps, urns, lachrymatories, armours, bracelets, and ornaments and trinkets of every deſcription.

8.—I have already touched on the immenſe utility of medals in the ſtudy of geography, chronology, the hiſtory of the events of nations, cities, empires, and kings, and that of the different ſciences.—We find on them whatever is deſcribed on the other monuments; they enable us to aſcertain the weights and meaſures of the ancients; and, finally, it may be ſaid, that in theſe numiſmatic treaſures all the knowledge of antiquities is concentrated.

9.—The monuments, of the different claſſes of which we have thus taken a ſurvey, frequently contain inſcriptions, which it is neceſſary to be able to read and explain, to derive any advantage from them. Accordingly it is by their help alone that we are enabled to trace to their origin the different kinds of writing. Thus, to comprehend the hieroglyphical writing of the Egyptians, the antiquary examines the obeliſks and ſtatues, ſeeking, at the ſame time, on the wrappers of the mummies a few traces of their *curſive* writing, in which conventional characters were introduced and blended with the emblematical figures. The Etruſcan monuments, and the Phœnician inſcriptions and medals, render us familiar with the alphabet of thoſe countries. A ſedulous enquiry is made after the marbles and ſtones on which inſcriptions are found, becauſe hiſtory is indebted to them for its moſt important illuſtrations. The writings on the Egyptian papyrus, and thoſe inſcribed on rolls of parchment, ſuch as are found at Herculaneum, become likewiſe the ſubject of inquiry; and, laſtly, the Runic monuments and Mexican paintings are ſubjected to the ſcrutiny of the antiquary.—On account of the utility of inſcriptions, they have been formed into different claſſes. The manner of reading them has laid the foundations of a ſcience which, when it merely refers to lapidary writing, is ſtyled Paleography; but when it embraces that of titles, charters, and diplomas, is entitled Diplomatics.

Such are the different branches of the archeological ſcience. It is eaſy to perceive that each of them requires much preliminary labour and application.

(To be Continued)

For the Monthly Magazine.

The PRESENT STATE *of* SOCIETY, MANNERS, *&c. at* TAUNTON.

(Continued from Vol. XVI. p. 327.)

THERE are five places of worſhip belonging to the Diſſenters of different denominations in this town. The oldeſt and largeſt ſtood, or was firſt erected in 1672, during the reſpite from a ſtate of perſecution, enjoyed under the indulgence given by Charles II. This ſtructure reſembled the form of a Roman capital T. Its front extended ſixty-two feet. As it was much decayed, it was pulled down a few years ſince, and an handſome, new ſtructure, meaſuring about ſixty feet by fifty, was built on the ſame ſcite by the ſubſcriptions of the congregation, and eſpecially by the generoſity of one member, and opened in the ſummer of 1798.

In

In 1732 was erected by some, who had separated from the original congregation of Dissenters here, a neat, plain, and uniform building, of the dimensions of thirty-three feet in front and forty-nine feet eight inches in depth. The third chapel belonging to the Dissenters, is that of the Baptists: a society of whom existed here so far back as 1646. This building was raised in 1721. Its dimensions are fifty-four feet by forty-nine. The roof is supported by two strong and curious pillars of the Corinthian order. The pulpit and its staircase are enriched with elegant carved work. The front of the galleries and pews are made of Flemish oak, which gives to the whole a neat and handsome appearance. It is remarkable for not having one double pew in it, and the seats are judiciously arranged so as to make the access to them perfectly easy, and to give every hearer a view of the preacher. The place of worship belonging to the Quakers, the ground for which was the gift of Mr. Robert Button, was built in 1693, and its dimensions are fifty-four by twenty-seven feet. In 1778, under the direction of the Reverend John Wesley, was erected, for the use of a society of Methodists, a neat octagon chapel, forty feet in diameter, conveniently pewed. It is rendered light and chearful by twelve handsome windows, six of which are circular, is furnished with a curious time-piece, and accommodated with a good vestry-room. Before it is a spacious area, inclosed with a large iron gate and palisades.

The second class of public buildings includes a free-school, and two alms-houses. The free-grammar school is a large and strong structure, with a house for the master. It was founded by Fox, Bishop of Winchester, in the reign of Henry VII. whose arms are over the entrance; and was endowed, in 1553, by William Walbec and by William Pool, of Colyford, Esquires: the master is named by the Warden of New College in Oxford. One alms-house was founded by Robert Gray, Esq. in 1635, for six poor men and a reader, and ten poor women, with an allowance of two shillings a week to each, and two shillings and six pence to the reader. The building is an hundred and fifty feet in length, having, besides the chapel and school-room, seventeen separate apartments, with a small garden to each. On the front are the arms of the founder, and of the Merchant-taylor's Company in London, of which Mr. Gray was a member. It was erected in his life; but as he died before his trustees were named, and his will was perfected, his benevolent design was confirmed and carried into full effect by a decree of chancery, under Edward, Lord Lyttleton. The other alms-house derives its name from its founder, (by a will, dated 30 January, 1615.) Richard Huish, Esq. one of the family of the Huishes, of Douiford, in the county of Somerset, and of Sand, in the parish of Sidbury, in the county of Devon. The building, a large good house, ninety-five feet in length, is laid out into a chapel, and thirteen separate rooms, for thirteen poor, needy, maimed, impotent, or aged men; one of the most discreet of whom, who can write and read English, is appointed president or reader, with a pension of three shillings and four-pence per week; two shillings and eight pence per week, is allowed to each of the other twelve, payable, under the direction of twenty-two governors, from a ground-rent charged on houses in Black Friars, London; the surplus of which is assigned to the repairs of the building and to furnish the pensioners with gowns or coats. There was formerly another alms-house, consisting of eighteen separate rooms, founded by Dorothy Henley, in 1637, which has for many years been destitute of any funds, either for the maintenance of its inhabitants, or the repairs of the building; which was occupied by paupers, placed in it by the overseers of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen. When the building had fallen into a ruinous state, and was, from different causes, become a nuisance, and it appeared on the estimate of two builders, delivered on oath, that the necessary repairs would require an hundred pounds: Sir Benjamin Hammet, one of the representatives of the town, purchased and fitted it up in 1787, at his own expence, for the use of the parish, on the credit of the vote of the vestry engaging to pay him that sum, in the room of Henley's Alms-house, the site of which is now included in Hammet's-street, more commodious tenements, to receive a greater number of poor, in a remoter part of the town, on a spot more healthy, to bear the name of "Henley's Alms house."

To the edifices erected for the relief of poverty and distress, humanity would wish to add, that there is an infirmary for the sick. Benevolence once rejoiced in the prospect, that Taunton would afford an asylum for disease and sickness.

The foundation-ſtone of an hoſpital for the county was laid by Lord North, attended by ſeveral noblemen, and a numerous company of the gentry and clergy of the neighbourhood, and of the reſpectable inhabitants of the town, on Michaelmas-day, 1772. With great and pleaſing expectation was the ſtructure ſeen to riſe; and, in the year 1774, was the building covered in. Here the pen muſt ſtop. Some fatal miſmanagement blaſted the hopes of the afflicted. It was formed, perhaps, on too large a ſcale; and the liberality, with which it was commenced, was exhauſted with rearing the ſhell. The undue proportion of expence, which was ſuffered to fall on a few gentlemen, damped zeal and generoſity, and changed it into diſguſt. For many years it ſtood unfiniſhed; till the ſcite and building were ſold, to diſcharge the debt incurred by the erection, to John Coles, Eſq. collector for the county, by whom it was converted into a family-reſidence.

The next claſs of buildings includes thoſe which are employed for the purpoſes of juſtice and civil government. The principal of theſe, both for magnitude and uſe, is the Aſſize Hall, which forms part of the Caſtle. In its ancient ſtate its dimenſions were 119½ feet by thirty, and its height twenty feet five inches: and the two tribunals were held at each end, without any interſecting walls; but of late, it has been divided into two diſtinct courts, laid out in different departments, acceſſible by different doors. The Caſtle is held under the Biſhop of Wincheſter by John Hammet, Eſq. one of the repreſentatives of the town, as a purchaſe made by his father to ſecure the uſe of the Hall for the purpoſe of holding the aſſizes in it, when the ruinous ſtate into which it had fallen under a former tenant and proprietor, threatened the removal of them: it is now inveſted by his ſon in truſtees for this purpoſe. There is in the Caſtle a ſtrong room, called the Exchequer, in which the records of Taunton Dean Land are repoſited. A room properly fitted up for the purpoſe, on the ground floor of a large and elegant building, in the center of the town, called the Market-houſe, is devoted to the uſe of the juſtices of the county, who preſide over its order and peace. This building is formed on a plan comprehenſive alſo of rooms for the purpoſes of entertainment and pleaſure. On the ground floor is a coffee-room: where gentlemen, for the annual ſubſcription of a guinea, are accommodated with fire and attendance, and ſupplied with the newſpapers, free from any other expence. In it hangs the portrait of Mr. George Wiche, drawn by Thorne, at the expence of the ſubſcribers to the room, in teſtimony of their reſpect to his probity. On the firſt ſtory, beſides a commodious room for the card tables, there is a ſuperb aſſembly-room, fifty feet long, by thirty feet wide, and twenty-four feet high. It is furniſhed with two large and elegant chandeliers, the gift of the late Colonel Coxe, when repreſentative of the county; and at one end is a full-length picture of his preſent Majeſty, given by Sir Benjamin Hammet. An upper room in this ſtructure is ſupplied with a billiard-table. The other public buildings, in this town, are a neat theatre, a bridewell, and a county gaol, for ſuch as are guilty of felonies, miſdemeanors, or a breach of the peace; but not for debtors.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE writer of the Commercial Report, at page 99 of your laſt Number, ſpeaking of the Grand Junction Canal Company, ſays, "The laſt works remaining to be executed, in order to complete their undertaking, are the tunnel and aqueduct at Bliſworth;" but he ſeems not to have been aware of the extent of the works to be performed before this Company and the public can enjoy the benefits of an uninterrupted navigation; and I beg, through the medium of your Magazine, to ſtate a few particulars relative thereto, which I have been at the pains to collect. The grand object of this canal, in connecting the metropolis by the neareſt rout with the numerous canals in Warwickſhire, and the other interior parts of the country, has now for a conſiderable time been accompliſhed, though imperfectly, by a temporary railway over the hill between Bliſworth and Stoke Bruerne. The aqueduct alluded to by your Reporter, at Wolverton, near Stoney Stratford, was undertaken ſince the communication acroſs that valley has been opened, by locking down into it, and up again on the oppoſite ſide, in order, by an embankment, to preſerve the level, and avoid the waſte of two lockages, to which the ſupply of water was found inadequate. Except, therefore, the failure of the former attempt to tunnel through Bliſworth-hill, and the conſequent delay and expence of the railway, the

dreadful and ruinous diſappointments which too many of the perſons engaged in trade on this canal, in common with the proprietors and the public, have experienced, have ariſen from want of water; and it is right that the public ſhould underſtand that this moſt formidable obſtacle, increaſing with every increaſe of trade, remains yet in a conſiderable degree to be overcome through a conſiderable portion of this long canal. The three ſummits, or higheſt levels, viz. through the tunnel at Braunſtone, at Stoke Bruerne, (which is to go through the intended tunnel at Bliſworth,) and through the deep cutting on the Chalk Hills at Bulborne, near Tring, have all experienced the want of water, even for the limited trade that has yet been carried on. The Company are now proceeding with the tunnel at Bliſworth. They are conſtructing extenſive reſervoirs in the neighbourhood of Daventry to increaſe the ſupply of the Braunſtone ſummit; they are embanking acroſs the Wolverton valley to preſerve water for the Bliſworth ſummit; and have lately erected a ſteam-engine to raiſe water out of a new reſervoir, for increaſing the ſupply of the Bulborne ſummit. But the main cauſe of the evil, viz. the *leaky ſtate of the canal*, has been little attended to, except that in the laſt ſummer and autumn, during the ſuſpenſion of trade, ſome parts of the bottom and ſides of the canal, near Tring, were new *puddled*; this moſt eſſential operation of puddling having it ſeems been omitted, or imperfectly performed, through many parts of the canal where it was abſolutely neceſſary, particularly where, in cutting, a porous ſtrata of gravel, &c. was penetrated, and furniſhed a ſpring, but on a level much below the preſent ſurface of the water in the canal; ſuch porous ſtrata now forming extenſive under-ground drains to diſcharge the water of the canal at other places. The great expence of this operation to the Company is not the only evil; but the traders and the public muſt ſuffer a ſuſpenſion of trade in the canal while it is performing. It is hoped, however, that the Company will, by long and explicit notices of their intentions of ſhutting up the Canal, enable dealers and others on the line to lay in ſtocks of articles which are brought to them by the canal, and thereby eſſentially leſſen the evil to the public.

It remains yet to mention a fundamental error in the conſtruction of ſome parts of this canal, particularly between Great Berkhamſtead and Uxbridge, in cauſing the canal in ſo many inſtances to connect with and paſs through the mill-dams, by which even that ſtream of water which the Company had purchaſed, or were in the undiſputed poſſeſſion of, on the ſummit at Bulborne, and which, by judicious arrangements and precautions to increaſe it, might have anſwered even the increaſing trade as you approach the metropolis, has been again ſurrendered into the power of the millers, many of whom, feeling the increaſed power they have acquired, are enlarging the breadth of their old wheels, and ſome are erecting entirely new ones; a forcible inſtance of which may be ſeen at the Mines Royal Mills, near Harefield. The moſt grievous loſſes and diſappointments have all along been ſuſtained by the traders on this part of the canal, by the millers even through obſtinacy, in many inſtances, letting off the water, which is here ſo plentiful, and rendering the locks impaſſable. Numerous and expenſive diſputes have alſo ariſen between the Company and the millers, and farmers who attempt irrigation in this fine but ſhamefully-neglected vale. All the evils here mentioned muſt increaſe with the increaſe of trade, and nothing ſhort of cutting a conſiderable part of the canal in the Colne Valley anew, ſo as entirely to avoid the mill-dams and the river, collecting as many as poſſible of the ſprings above the canal's level by ſurfs and drains conſtructed for the purpoſe, and avoiding, or puddling out, all ſuch ſprings as will not on trial riſe above the ſurface level of the canal, can render this eſſential part of the line productive to the Company, or ſerviceable to the public. It is plain that theſe alterations, and the new locks, might be made before the preſent mill-dam line or the trade thereon is diſturbed, which is no inconſiderable argument in favour of the alteration.

I have been induced to make theſe obſervations from a deſire to prevent the hopes and expectations of the public being, as heretofore, improperly raiſed reſpecting the final and ſucceſsful completion of this great undertaking; which, nevertheleſs, but for the culpable neglect or miſconduct of the committees entruſted with the management, or the agents they employ, muſt in a few years become moſt productive to the proprietors, and highly beneficial to the public at large.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

London, THO. RAFEY.
February 13, 1804.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION *of* SOUTH AMERICA. *By the late* F. A. VON HUMBOLDT.*

SINCE I sent to Madrid the two first sketches of a geological delineation of South America, from the Caraccas and Nueva Valencia, I have travelled twelve hundred miles, and described a square between Caribe, Portocabello, Pimichin, and Esmeralda, a space comprehending above 59,000 square miles; for I am not acquainted with the land between the mountain Parea and Portocabello, and between the northern coast and the valley of the Black River. In consequence of the great circumference of this district, I must content myself with delineating it in a general manner, and, to avoid details, with describing the construction of the earth, the declivity of the land, the direction and inclination of the mountains, their relative ages, their similarity with the formation of those in Europe. These are the circumstances most necessary to be known in this science. We must proceed in mineralogy as in geography; we are acquainted with stones, but not with mountains; we know the materials, but we are ignorant of the whole of which they form component parts. I wish I may be able, amidst the variety of the objects which occupy my attention during my travels, to throw any light on the structure of the earth. The laborious journeys which, for eight years, I have made through Europe had no other object; and if I have the good fortune to return to Europe, and to recover my geological manuscripts which I left behind me in France and Germany, I shall venture to give a sketch of the structure of the earth. What I have long said, that the direction and inclination, the rising and falling, of the primitive strata, the angles which they form with the meridian of the place, and with the axis of the earth, are independent of the direction and depression of the mountains; that they depend on laws, and that they observe a general parallelism which can be founded only in the motion and rotation of the earth; what Freisleben, Von Buch, and Gruner, have proved better than I, will be found confirmed, namely, that the succession of the alluvial strata, which was considered as a peculiarity of certain provinces, such as Thuringia and Derbyshire, takes place generally; and that there appears an identity in the order of the strata; from which there is reason to conclude that the same deposition has been effected at the same time over the whole surface of the earth. All these ideas are of the greatest importance, not only to the philosopher, who endeavours to elevate himself to general principles, but also to the miner, who must conceive in his mind what he has not before his eyes, and guide himself by analogy deduced from actual experience.

Before I describe the situation of the mountains which I have observed from the coast to the province of Venezuela, I shall give a general view of the form of this continent. Unfortunately there are no early observations to serve as a ground for this description. For half a century past many accidental observations respecting this land have been collected, but not a single idea relating to its geology has been made known. The great genius of Condamine, the zeal of Don George Juan de Ulloa, would certainly not have left us in the dark on this subject, had mineralogy been more cultivated at the time when they wrote. All that could then be done was to measure and to take levels. As they were employed on the high cordillera of the Andes, which extends north and south from Zitara, as far as Cape Pilar, and beheld with wonder the immense height of the mountains, they forgot that South America exhibits other cordilleras, which extend east and west parallel to the equator, and which, on account of their height, deserve as much the attention of naturalists as the Carpathians, Caucasus, the Alps of the Valais, and the Pyrenees. The whole immense tract on the west side of the Andes, which extends obliquely to the coast of Guiana and Brasil, is described as a low plain, exposed to the inundation of the rivers. As only a few Franciscan missionaries and a few soldiers have been able to penetrate over the cataracts to Rio Negro, the inhabitants of the coast of Caraccas imagine that the immense plains (the Llanos de Calabozo, del Guarico, and de Apure,) which they see to the south, beyond the valleys of Aragua, extend without interruption to the Pampas of Buenos-Ayres, and to the country of the Patagonians; but the extent of these plains is far from being so great; they are not uninterrupted plains, they are rather phenomena of the same kind as those presented

* This valuable man intended to return to Europe by the way of the Manillas; but we learn, that, while he was waiting for a ship at Acapulco, he was seized with a fever, which carried him off in a few days. His papers and journals are, however, on their way to Europe.

presented by Canada and Yutacan, the island of St. Domingo, the north of Sierra de S. Martha, the province of Barcelona, and the land between Monte-Video and Mendoza, New Holland, the eastern part of Hungary, and the country of Hanover. They are separated from each other by the cordilleras, and are as far from lying in the same plane as the deserts of Africa, and the steppes of Tartary, which rise by gradations, according to the distance from the sea-coast.

When one considers the irruptions which the North Sea, the Mediterranean, &c. have made into the Old World, the direction of its cordilleras appears not to be very different from that of those in the New World, as most naturalists have asserted. We are acquainted also with the traces of several high chains of mountains which extend from north to south, and run out from those which extend east and west. The garnet and micaceous schistus of Norway, Scotland, Wales, Brittany, the province of Gallicia, Alemtego, Cape Bogador, (I have found the same with granite on Teneriff,) the upper part of Guinea, Congo, and the Table Mountain, as also the original mountains of Orenburg, Caucasus, Lebanon, of Abyssinia, and Madagascar, seem at first to have formed nothing else than two large cordilleras parallel to the meridian.

In the New World these cordilleras run parallel to the meridian from Cape Pilar to the north of California beyond Nootka and Prince William's Sound towards the Aleganhey mountains, which were discovered in 1792 by Mr. Stewart, on his journey to the sources of the Missoury, the northern part of the Andes, which is inhabited by Indians nearly as much civilized as the Peruvians were fifteen hundred years ago. From this cordillera proceed ramifications of the original mountains, which extend from west to east. With those of North America I am not acquainted, but it appears that some exist in Canada under the latitude of 50°, and 42° north latitude, as in the destroyed continent of the Gulf of Mexico under 19° and 22°, as is proved by the mountains of Cuba and Saint Domingo. In South America there are three chains of original mountains which run parallel to the equator: the chain of the coast under 9° and 10°; that chain which is in the great cataracts of Autures (in latitude 5° 39′) is between latitude 3° and 7°; and that in Maipure in 5° 12′ 50″, which I therefore call the chain of the cataracts or that of Parime, and the chain of Chequitos under 15° and 20° south latitude.

These chains in the old continent on this side of the Western Ocean can be traced, and it is seen how the original mountains of Fernambouc, Minas, La Bahia, and Janeiro, correspond, under the same latitude, to those of Congo, as the immense plains near the river Amazon lie opposite to the plains of Lower Guinea, the cordillera of the cataracts opposite to those of Upper Guinea, and the Llanos of the Mississippi, since the irruption of the Gulf of Mexico, a property of the sea, opposite to the Desart of Serah. This view will appear to be less hazarded when one reflects in what manner the old continent has been separated from the new one by the force of the water. The form of the coasts, and the salient and re-entering angles of America, Africa, and Europe, are a sufficient proof of this catastrophe. What we call the Atlantic Ocean is nothing else than a valley scooped out by the sea. The pyramidal form of all the continents, with their summits turned southwards, the great flattening of the earth at the south pole, and other phenomena, observed by Dr. Forster, seem to shew that the influx of the water was from the south. On the coast of Brasil, from Rio Janeiro to Fernambouc, it found resistance, and taking a direction from the latitude of 50° north towards the north east, where it scooped out the Gulf of Guinea, near Loango Benin and Mine, it was obliged by the mountains of Upper Guinea to direct itself north-west, and separated, to the latitude of 23° north, the coast of Guinea from Mexico and Florida. The force of the waters was still broken by the cordillera of the United States of America, and once more turned towards the north-east, and seems to have spared less the western coast of Europe than the northern of America. The least breadth of this channel is at the Brasils and Greenland; but, agreeably to the geographical history of plants and animals, it seems to have been formed at a time when the organic creation had not been properly expanded. It would be of great importance to geology if a sea voyage were undertaken, at the expence of some government, to examine the rising and depression and the relative situation of the mountains to the salient and re-entering angles of America and Africa. The same analogy would be found here as is observed in the English Channel, in the Sound, the Straits of Gibraltar, and the Hellespont; small creeks which are as new as the secondary formation

tion of the chalk-rocks of Jura, of Pappenheim, La Mancha, Marſeilles, Derbyſhire, and Suez, which have all been produced at the ſame time by precipitation.

Of the three cordilleras of primitive mountains which traverſe South America from weſt to eaſt, the moſt northern, that of Venezuela, is the higheſt, but narroweſt. The real chain of the Andes extends from the large plain of Quito, through Popayan and Choco, to the weſtern ſide of the river Atrato, (or Rio San Juan,) between the valley of Tatabé, in the provinces of Zitara and Biruguete, towards the iſthmus, where it forms a mountainous diſtrict of not more than two or three hundred toiſes in height on the bank of the Chagre. From theſe Andes ariſes the cordillera on the coaſt of Venezuela. Rows of mountains higher, but forming groups leſs regular, extend on the eaſt ſide of the Rio Atrato, under the name of the Sierra de Abibé and the Montes de Cauca, through the high ſavannahs of Jolu towards Magdalen River and the province of St. Martha. The cordillera of the coaſt contracts itſelf like that of the Gulf of Mexico, approaches nearer to Cape Vela, and then proceeds firſt from ſouth-ſouth weſt to north-north-eaſt, and then from weſt to eaſt to the ridge of Paria, or rather to the Punta de la Galera in the Iſland of Trinidad. Its greateſt height is found at that place where it has the name of Sierra de Nevada de St. Martha, in latitude 10° 2′, and of Sierra Nevada de Merida, in latitude 8° 30′; the former is about 5000, the latter 5400 Spaniſh ells, (*varas*) or 2350 toiſes in height. The Paramo de la Roſa and de Macuchi, and alſo the mountain of Merida, are continually covered with ſnow: boiling water, with hydrogenated ſulphur, iſſues from their ſides, and they exceed in height the Peak of Teneriff, and are, perhaps, equal to Mont Blanc, which has been more accurately meaſured. Theſe coloſſal maſſes and St. Martha ſtand almoſt inſulated, being ſurrounded by few high ridges.—To the weſt of Santa Fé, or as far as the Sierra of Zuindiu, no ſnow-clad peaks are ſeen, and the Sierra Nevada de Merida ſtands at the edge of the plain of Caraccas, which is ſcarcely forty toiſes above the level of the ſea. Mont Blanc, which terminates the high ridge of the Alps, exhibits the ſame phenomenon. The altitude of the higheſt mountains, however, is ſo very ſmall in proportion to the magnitude of the earth, that it would appear that very ſmall local cauſes ought to have accumulated more matter in theſe points.

That part of the cordillera of the coaſt which lies to the weſt of Maracayabo-Sees, and joins the Andes, has large valleys extending from north to ſouth, ſuch as that of Magdalena, of Cauca, of Saint George, of Sinu, and Atrato. They are very long and narrow, but covered with wood.

On the other hand, that part of the cordillera which extends from Merida to Trinidad incloſes three valleys, lying eaſt and weſt, which ſhew by certain ſigns, like Bohemia, or the Haſſithal of Switzerland, that they have formerly been lakes the water of which has evaporated or run off by opening for itſelf a paſſage. Theſe three valleys are incloſed by the two parallel rows of mountains, into which the cordillera of the coaſt divides itſelf, from Cape Vela to Cape Codera; the northern row is a continuation of Saint Martha, the ſouthern a prolongation of Sierra Nevada de Merida. The firſt extends through Burburuta, Rincon del Diablo, through the Sierras de Mariara, the mountain Aguaſnegras, Monte de Arila, and the Silla de Caracas, to Cape Codera. The ſecond from three to four miles more to the ſouth, extends through Guigni, La Palma, the high ſummits of Guairaima, Tiara, Guiripa, and the Savana de Ocumare, as far as the mouths of the Tuy. Theſe two chains unite with two arms, which run from north to ſouth, like, as it were, dykes, by which theſe old lakes were confined within their boundaries. Theſe dykes are, on the weſt, the mountains of Carora, Tonto, Saint Maria, Saint Philips, and Aroa; they ſeparate the Llanos de Monai from the valleys of Aragua: on the eaſt they are the naked ſummits of Los Teques, Coquiza, Buena Viſta, and the Altos de S. Pedro, by which the valley of Aragua or the ſources of the Tuy (for there is only one valley between the bottom of Coquiza, or the Hacienda de Briſenno, to Valencia,) from the valley of Caraccas. On the eaſt, from Cape Codera, the greater part of the cordillera of the coaſt of Venezuola was deſtroyed and laid under water by the great cataſtrophe which formed the Gulf of Mexico. The reſt of it is diſtinguiſhed in the high mountain-peaks of the iſland of Margaretha, (Macanao and the Valle S. Juan,) and in the cordillera of the Iſthmus of Araya, which contains the micaceous ſchiſtous mountains of Maniguares, Chuparipari, Diſtilador, Cerro-Grande, the mountain of St. Joſeph and of Paria: the remainder I have accurately examined, and found in them the ſame ſtructure,

ſtructure, the ſame direction, and the ſame inclination of the ſtrata. The three hollows, or valleys of Caracas, Aragua, and Monai, are remarkable on this account, that the level of them is above the ſurface of the ſea; they become lower by gradations, and the higheſt ſtep is the eaſtern, which may ſerve as a proof that they were formed at an earlier period than the Llanos, whoſe declivity proceeds from eaſt to weſt, like the whole continent of South America. By repeated barometric meaſurement I found the height of the valleys of Caracas to be 416 toiſes, of Aragua 212 toiſes, above the ſurface of the ſea; the Llanos of Monai, the weſtern baſon, appears to have an elevation of no more than eighty or one hundred toiſes.—The valley of Caracas has once been a lake, which formed for itſelf an efflux through the Quebrada de Tipe, Catia, and Rio Mamon; the baſon of Aragua appears, on the other hand, to have become dry by gradual evaporation; for the remains of the old water (loaded with muriate of lime,) are ſtill ſeen in the lake of Valencia, which becomes leſs every year, and diſcovers iſlands which are known under the name of Aparecidas.—The height of the cordillera of the coaſt is commonly from 600 to 800 toiſes; the higheſt peaks, Sierra de Nevada de Merida and the Silla de Caracas, (to which we undertook a laborious journey with our inſtruments,) are 2350 and 1316 toiſes in height. To the weſt they always become lower, and the height of Cape Codera is only 176 toiſes. The Macanao, on the iſland Margaretha, which I meaſured trigonometrically, is not more in height than 342 toiſes; but this ſpeedy depreſſion takes place only in the primitive mountains of the cordillera. On the eaſtern coaſt ſecondary accumulations of lime riſe from Cape Unare to a more conſiderable height than the gneis and micaceous ſchiſtus; theſe calcareous rocks, which are covered with ſandſtone of a calcareous baſe, and which accompany the cordillera of the coaſt in its ſouthern declivity, are very low on the ſide towards Cura, but riſe in a maſs towards the eaſtern extremity of the continent.

In Bergantin they are 702 toiſes high, in Coccollard 392, in Cucurucho du Tuminiquiri (the higheſt ſummits of the province of Cumana) 976 toiſes, and the pyramid of the Guacharo riſes above 820 toiſes: from Cape Unare they form a ſeparate ridge of mountains, in which the original ridge totally diſappears; they are connected alſo with the micaceous ſchiſtous cordillera of Maniquare and Paria only by the Cerro de Meapire, which, analogous to the branches of Torito and los Teques, which ſeparate the baſons of Monai, Aragua, and Caracas, extends north and ſouth from Guacharo and Catouaro, to the mountain Paria, and ſeparates the valley of Cariaco (the dried-up bank of the Gulf of Cariaco) from the valley of St. Boniface, which formerly belonged to the Golfo Triſte. It will be ſeen hereafter, that the accumulation of calcareous formation on the eaſtern part of the coaſt of this country ſeems to have been more expoſed to earthquakes; and that the Cerro de Meapire, at the time of the irruption of the Gulf of Cariaco, and the Golfo Triſte, prevented the water from converting the land of Araya and the ridge of Paria into an iſland.

The declivity of the cordillera of the coaſt of Venezuela is gentler towards the ſouth than towards the north, which is particularly ſtriking when one deſcends from the heights of Guigue, through St. Juan, Parapara, and Ortiz, towards the Mera de Paja, which belongs to the great Llano de Calabozo. The northern declivity is every where very ſteep, and there is ſcarcely found, Mont Blanc excepted, above Courmayeur, a more frightful precipice than the perpendicular wall of Silla de Caracas, beyond Caravalledo, which riſes to the height of 1300 toiſes. An accurate meaſurement of this wall of rock was of great importance to navigators, as they could find its diſtance from the coaſt only by taking the angle of its elevation: its longitude, therefore, of 60° 37′ 32″ weſt from Paris will enable them to diſcover it.

The phenomenon of a more gentle declivity towards the ſouth ſeems to contradict the obſervations made in other cordilleras of the earth, as it is aſſerted that they all decline more abruptly towards the ſouth and weſt. This contradiction, however, is only apparent; as the northern part of the cordillera, during the great cataſtrophe which produced the Gulf of of Mexico, was torn away by the force of the water; and therefore the northern declivity might at that time be gentler than the ſouthern.

If the form of the coaſt be conſidered, it appears to be pretty regularly indented. The headlands of Tres Puntas, Codera, S. Roman, and Chichibacoa, on the weſt, from Cabo de la Vela, form a row of promontories, the weſtern of which runs more to the north than the eaſtern. To the windward of each of theſe capes a creek

has been formed; and one cannot help ſeeing, in this ſingular formation, the action of the tropical currents, which may be called the currents of the earth's rotation; an action which ſhews itſelf alſo in the direction of the coaſt from Cuba, St. Domingo, Porto Rico, Yucatan, and Honduras, as in the ſeries of the Windward Iſlands, Grenada, Orchila, Rocca, Aves, Buenos-Ayres, Curaçoa, and Aruba, the ruins of the cordillera from Cape Chichibacoa, which are all parallel to the equator. It was this headland of Chichibacoa, notwithſtanding its inconſiderable height, which, by its reſiſtance to the influx, preſerved the kingdom of New Grenada from loſing ſo much land as the general government of Caracas.

The ſecond original cordillera of South America, which I have called the cordillera of the Cataracts of Orinoco, is yet very little known. During the journey which we made on the Black River, to the borders of the Great Bara, we travelled more than two hundred leagues, firſt from north to ſouth, from Cerro de Uruana to Atabapo and Tuamini; then from weſt to eaſt, from the mouths of the Ventuari to Vulcan de Duida, which I have found to be in latitude 3° 13′ 26″, and longitude 60° 34′ 7″ weſt from Paris. Since the journey of Meſſrs. Iturriaga and Solano, a paſſage over theſe cordilleras, which may be called alſo Parima or Dorado, (Golden) a name which has occaſioned ſo much misfortune in America, and ſo much ridicule in Europe, has been poſſible; but as all the European ſettlements on the Alto Orinoco, and the Rio Negro, (Black River,) contain at this time no more than four hundred Indian families; and as the way from Eſmeralde to Erevato and Caura has been totally loſt, our reſearches in a land ſo little civilized preſented more difficulties than Condamine experienced during his tedious navigation on the river Amazon, the banks of which for many years have been inhabited.

The cordillera of the Cataracts, or of Parima, ſeparates itſelf from the Andes of Quito and Popayan, in the longitude of from 3° to 6°. It extends from weſt to eaſt, from Paramo de Tuquillo and St. Martin, or the ſources of the Guaviare, the theatre of the gallant deeds of Philip de Urre, and the old reſidence of the Orneguas, through Morocote, Piramena, and Macuco, ſtretching through the country of the Indians of Guajibos, Sagi, Dagueres, and Poigraves, according to the direction of the great rivers Meta, Vichada, Zama, Guaviere, and Ymerida, in the longitude of 70° weſt from Paris, between the high ſummits of Uniama and Cunavami. They form the Raudals of Atures and Maypuré, tremendous waterfalls, which afford the only paſſage by which one can penetrate into the interior of the land in the valley of the River Amazons.

Theſe Cordilleras of the Cataracts riſe from the longitude of 70°, and ſpread out in ſuch a manner that they comprehend the whole immenſe tract of country between the rivers Caura, Erevato, Cavony, Paraguamuſi, Ventuari, Jao, Padamo, and Manariche, and then aſcend ſouth towards the ſources of the Paſimona, Cachevaynris, and Cababury, towards the foreſts, where the Portugueze, penetrating into the Spaniſh diſtricts, collect the beſt ſarſaparilla known (*Smilax Sarſaparilla.* Linn.). In this diſtrict the cordilleras of the Cataracts are above one hundred and twenty miles in breadth. Their continuation more towards the eaſt, between the longitude of 68° and 60° weſt from Paris, is little known. I proceeded with aſtronomical inſtruments only, as far as Rio Guapo, which diſcharges itſelf into the Orinoco, oppoſite the Cerro de la Cauchilla, in longitude 68° 33′ weſt from Paris. The Indians of Catarapeni and Maquiritares, who reſide in the ſmall miſſion of Eſmeralde, came fifteen miles further eaſt over the mountains Guanaja and Yamariquin to the Canno Chiguire; but neither the Europeans, nor Indians with whom Europeans have had any intercourſe, are acquainted with this ſource of the Orinoco, which is here called Canno Paragua, and is ſcarcely 150 or 200 toiſes in breadth, whereas at Boca de Apuré, in latitude 7° 32′ 20″, it is 4632 toiſes, as I myſelf found. The wildneſs of the Indians of Guaicas, who are only four feet in height, but who are a very white and warlike people, and particularly the ſavage ſtate of the Guajaribos, greater men-eaters than any of the other nations which we viſited, prevent any one from penetrating over the ſmall cataracts (Raudal de Guajaribos,) eaſt from Chiguire, unleſs a military expedition were undertaken on purpoſe. But by the wonderful journey undertaken by D. Antonio Santos, who married Onotho, and who dreſſed ſometimes as a Carib, and ſometimes as a Macacy, whoſe languages he ſpoke, from Orinoco (the mouth of the Rio Caronis) to the ſmall lake Parima and the river Amazon, we have obtained information

formation reſpecting the continuation of the cordillera of the Cataracts. Under the latitude of from 4° to 5° and longitude 63°, it becomes ſo narrow that it is ſcarcely ſixty miles in breadth. It aſſumes here the name of Cerrania de Quimiropaca and Pacaraimo, and forms a chain of not very high ridges, by which the waters were divided. The water of the northern declivity, the Nocapray, Paraguamuci, Benamo, and Mazurini, flow towards the Orinoco and Rio Eſquibo; the waters of the ſouthern, the Rio Curuicana, Parime, Madari, and Mao, pour themſelves into the River Amazon. Some degrees further towards the eaſt, the cordillera again extends in breadth as it aſcends ſouthwards towards the Canno Parara along the Mao. It is here that the Dutch give to the Cerro d'Ucuamo the magnificent name of the Gold Mountain, or Dorado, becauſe it conſiſts of a very ſhining micaceous ſchiſtus, a foſſil which has brought into celebrity the ſmall iſland of Ypamucena in the Lake of Parima.

(*To be continued.*)

For the Monthly Magazine.

CANTABRIGIANA.

CLIII.—THEOLOGICAL MATTERS.

ALL monaſtic inſtitutions have manifeſted a peculiar fondneſs for the ſcholaſtic divinity; and it is not ſurprizing, that our preſent colleges, the offspring of thoſe foundations, ſhould bear, in this reſpect, ſome reſemblance to their parents; for every body knows, that our preſent academical inſtitutions roſe, as the young phœnix from the aſhes of its mother, out of the ruins of monaſteries. Let this remark be received as an apology for introducing ſo much polemical matter in theſe papers: the order of events was followed:

Hæ tibi erant artes. VIRG.

Hitherto we have introduced Lollardiſm, Catholiciſm, Puritaniſm, Methodiſm, Trinitarianiſm, Arianiſm, Socinianiſm, &c. Neither the one nor the other is eſſential to the academical body, any more than rheumatiſm to the human conſtitution; but all are only accidental.—On ſome future occaſion, Deiſm, Calviniſm, Arminianiſm, and even Judaiſm, ſhall be brought forward: and the reader will then perceive that the Cantabrigiana has not been infected at leaſt with the hereſy of favouritiſm.

CLIV.—*A* HINT *to* HARD STUDENTS.—

(From Mr. Whiſton's Memoirs of his Life and Writings, written by himſelf in the 79th, 80th, 81ſt, and 82d Years of his Age.)

"While I was an undergraduate, an accident happened to me, which may deſerve to be here related, for the caution and benefit of others in the like circumſtances.—I one ſummer obſerved that my eyes did not ſee as uſual, but dazzled after an awkward manner; upon which I imagined this might ariſe only from my too much application to my ſtudies; and I thought proper to abate of that application for a fortnight, in hopes of recovering my uſual ſight by walking during that time much abroad in the green graſs and green fields, but found myſelf diſappointed, which occaſioned ſome terror to me, eſpecially becauſe of my father's loſs of ſight before. At this time I met with an account, either in converſation or in writing, that Mr. Boyle had known of a perſon who had new-whited the wall of his ſtudy, or chamber, upon which the ſun ſhone, and uſed to read in that light, and thereby loſt his ſight for a time, till upon hanging the place where he ſtudied with green, he recovered it again; which was exactly my own caſe, in a leſs degree, both as to the cauſe and the remedy: for I and my chamber-fellow had newly whitened our room, into which almoſt all the afternoon-ſun ſhone, and where I uſed to read. I therefore retired to my ſtudy, and hung it with green, by which means I recovered my uſual ſight, which, God be praiſed, is hardly worſe now, that I perceive, at four-ſcore years of age, than it was in my youthful days."

CLV.—LADY MARGARET, *the* FOUNDRESS *of* ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

(From Baker's MS. Hiſtory of that College.)

"She was daughter of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerſet, grandſon of John of Gaunt, and ſo deſcended from Edward III.; conſort of Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, ſon of Catharine of France, and ſo allied to the Crown of France; and mother of Henry VII. King of England, from whom all our Kings of England, as from his elder daughter Margaret, who bore her name, all the Kings of Scotland are ever ſince deſcended. And though ſhe herſelf was never a Queen, yet her ſon, if he had any lineal title to the crown, as he derived it from her, ſo at her death ſhe had thirty Kings and Queens allied to within the

fourth degree either of blood or affinity, and ſince her death ſhe has been allied to thirty more. One inſtance of her piety has been omitted by Biſhop Fiſher. She was admitted into the fraternity of five ſeveral religious houſes, (if not more,) Weſtminſter, Crowland, Durham, Winburn, and the Charter-houſe in London, which, in the ſtrain of that age, as it entitled her to the prayers, ſo it gave her a ſhare in the merits, of all theſe ſocieties. And for her chaſtity, as it was unſpotted in her marriage, ſo ſome years before her death ſhe took on her the vow of celibacy, from Biſhop Fiſher's hands, in a form yet extant upon our regiſter; the reaſon, I ſuppoſe, that her portraiture is uſually taken and depicted with a veil, and in the habit of a nun."

CLVI.—MR. THOMAS RANDOLPH.

Thomas Randolph was formerly Fellow of Trinity College, and poſſeſſed much poetical merit, though his writings are now not generally known. After his death a few of his poems were publiſhed, the fifth edition in 1664.

Prefixed to this volume, after the manner of thoſe times, are numerous complimentary-verſes. One of the writers, Mr. Weſt, of Chriſt Church, Oxford, thus ſpeaks of theſe remains:

But all his works are loſt, his fire is out,
Theſe are but's aſhes which are thrown about,
And now rak'd up together; all we have
With pious ſacriiege ſnatch'd from the grave,
Are a few meteors, which may make it ſaid
That Tom is yet alive, tho' Randolph's dead.

CLVII.—LINES BY MR. RANDOLPH.

The preceding Number was intended as an apology for introducing the following verſes of Mr. Randolph's: they require no other.

ON THE POWER OF MUSIC.

Muſic, thou queen of ſouls, get up and ſtring
Thy powerful lute, and ſome ſad requiems ſing;
Till flocks requite thy echo with a groan,
And the dull clifts repeat the duller tone:
Then on a ſudden with a nimble hand
Run gently o'er the chords, and ſo command
The pine to dance, the oak his roots forego,
The holme, and aged elm, to foot it too:
Myrtles ſhall caper, lofty cedars run,
And call the courtly palm to make up one;
Then in the midſt of all the jolly train
Strike a ſad note, and fix 'em trees again.

CLVIII.—*In Grammaticum Eunuchum. By the ſame.*

Grammaticam, Diodore, doces, Eunuche, puellas:
Credo Soloeciſmum tu, Diodore, facis,
Cum ſis exactus quam nec Sporus ille Neronis,
Nec merſus liquidis Hermaphroditus aquis.
Non unam liquit tibi ſæva novacula teſtem,
Propria quæ maribus cur, Diodore, legis?
Quæ Genus aut Sexum variant, Heteroclyta tantum
Poſthac, ſi ſapias tu, Diodore, legas.

CLIX.—DR. METCALFE, *the* POPISH MASTER *of* ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

Mr. Baker's Account of the Maſters of St. John's College, in his MS. Hiſtory of that foundation, is written, as we have already obſerved, with great liberality to all parties: and to ſhew that he was alſo juſt in his Sketch of Dr. Metcalfe, the Popiſh Maſter, we ſhall make the following extract from Roger Aſcham's excellent work entitled the Schoolmaſter.

"Truly Dr. Metcalfe was partial to ſome—was liberal to all; a maſter for the whole; a father to every one in the College. There was none ſo poor, if he had either will to goodneſs, or wit to learning, that could lack, being there, or ſhould depart from thence for any need. I am witneſs myſelf that money many times was brought to young men's ſtudies by ſtrangers whom they knew not; in which doing this worthy Nicholas followed the ſteps of good old Nicholas, that learned biſhop. He was a Papiſt indeed; but would to God, among us Proteſtants, I might find but one that would win like praiſe in doing like good for the advancement of learning and virtue. And yet, though he were a Papiſt, if any young man given to *new learning* (as they termed it,) went beyond his fellows in wit, labour, and towardneſs, even the ſame neither lacked open praiſe to encourage him, nor private exhibition to maintain him; as worthy Sir John Cheke, if he were alive, would bear witneſs, and ſo can many alive; I myſelf, one of the meaneſt of a great number in that college, becauſe there appeared in me ſome ſmall ſhew of towardneſs and diligence, lacked not his favour to farther me in learning."

Roger Aſcham, as every body knows, was Queen Elizabeth's claſſical tutor, and fellow of St. John's. He nearly, however, loſt his election, having ſpoken againſt the Pope, at a time when the tide of opinion in the univerſity ran full in his favour. All the Fellows were againſt him.

"And

" And yet, (continues Aſcham,) for all their open threats, the good father himſelf privately ſecured that I ſhould even then be choſen Fellow."

Let the liberality of Aſcham and Baker, who differed in ſentiment ſo materially from Dr. Metcalfe, be contraſted with the meanneſs of Biſhop Fell. We copy the following extract from Mr. Collins's Diſcourſe of Free-thinking :

" The Right Rev. Biſhop Fell corrupted in many places Wood's Hiſtory and Antiquities of the Univerſity of Oxford, while it was in the preſs, and in particular ſtruck out ſeveral paſſages wherein Wood had done juſtice to Hobbes, and inſerted others in their ſtead derogatory to his fame and character. Of this Mr. Wood himſelf acquainted Mr. Hobbes."

I do not like thee, Dr. Fell—
The reaſon why thoſe lines may tell,
I do not like thee, Dr. Fell.

CLX.—MR. CAMBRIDGE'S JOKE *verſified.*

Mr. O. Cambridge, whoſe Works have been lately publiſhed by his ſon, can claim only a *nominal* relation to our venerable mother, for he was of the Univerſity of Oxford. But moſt of his particular friends being of Cambridge, and he himſelf ſoon leaving Oxford, we have not ſcrupled to throw a good joke of his into very indifferent verſe, and take the liberty of preſenting it, in this form, to our Cambridge readers.

Mr. Cambridge, the Author of the WORLD, *to his Wife, who taxed him with being abſent at Church.*

Quoth Sylvia to her ſpouſe at church one day,
" You know, my dear, folks come to church to pray ;
But you ne'er ſay your prayers, nor ſing a ſtave,
Abſent, as if you had no ſoul to ſave :
" Pray hold your tongue, (quoth Atticus, half ſurl'd,)
I'm thinking, deareſt, of *another World.*"

CLXI.

The following epigrams, publiſhed at Cambridge, were written by a ſtudent of Trinity.

On hearing that the French had melted down their Saints to purchaſe Artillery.

Quoth a reverend prieſt to a leſs rev'rend friend,
" Where at length will the crimes of theſe French villains end,
Who their ſaints and their martyrs thus impiouſly ſell,
And convert into damnable engines of hell?"
" Prithee, why (quoth his friend,) are you ſo much ſurpriz'd,
That Saints had their deſerts, and were all *canoniz'd?*"

CLXII.

On hearing a Gentleman who ſquinted aſſert that the Prophecies were to be underſtood in a double ſenſe. — By the ſame.

A double ſenſe no wonder ——— ſpies ;
The fault's not in his head, but in his eyes.

CLXIII. — ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES *ſuſceptible of* IMPROVEMENT.

Let no one take offence at the remark made in this day's paper, that our colleges roſe out of the ruins of monaſteries. This was but ſtating an hiſtorical fact, well known to the whole world, and introduced with all due reſpect for theſe ancient ſeats of literature. Monaſteries were inſtitutions well adapted to the times in which they were founded, and learning obtained refuge in them during the havoc of the dark ages. Our colleges, too, are certainly improvements on theſe old foundations, better ſuited to the circumſtances of more enlightened periods. But while they are made into a ſort of eccleſiaſtical corporation ; while we retain graces which exclude very numerous perſons from all our colleges, and deprive them of all academical honours; while we impoſe laws neither congenial to the aims of the original founders, to the ſpirit of reformed ſocieties, nor to the ſentiments of the preſent age, we fall ſo far below the ſtandard of perfection ; we retard public improvements ; we oppoſe public liberty ; nor can we offer to houſes thus circumſcribed that nobleſt of all titles, national inſtitutions. High as our colleges ſtand in the opinion of Europe and of all the world in other reſpects, in this reſpect they ſink very low. But we wiſh for reform, not for deſolation ; and hope, therefore, not to fall under the *woe* of a learned Doctor ; we chooſe rather to ſay, with a father of the Church : Ω ανοητοι, συμβαλετε εαυτους ξυλῳ, λαβετε αμπελον· πρωτον μεν φυλλορροει· ειτα βλαστος γινεται, ειτα φυλλον, ειτα ανθος, και μετα ταυτα ομφαξ, ειτα ταφυλη παρεστηκυια. *Clementis ad Corinth. Ep.* 1.

CLXIV.—*By a* STUDENT *of* JESUS COLLEGE.

From off that delicate fair cheek,
Oh Maid, too fair, I did but ſeek
To ſteal a kiſs, and lo ! your face,
With anger or with ſhame it glows ;
What have I done, my gentle Grace,
But change a lily to a roſe ?

At

At once your cheek and brow were flush'd,
Your neck and ev'n your bosom blush'd;
And shame may claim the larger part,
In that smooth neck, and all above:
But the blush so near the heart,
Oh! let it be a blush of love.
Pygmalion thus lit up with life
The statue that became his wife.

EPIGRAM.—*By the same.*

Dear Anne, a wond'rous Trinity
Hath made thee a Divinity,
The being strangely beautiful,
And strangely chaste and dutiful,
And what is more than either,
The being each together.

CLXV. — ORIGIN OF STOURBRIDGE FAIR.

The following extract is made from Dr. Fuller's History of the University of Cambridge.

"This Stourbridge Fair is so called from Stur, a little rivulet (on both sides whereof it is kept,) on the east of Cambridge, whereof this original is reported. A clothier of Kendal, a town characterized to be *Lanificii gloria & industria præcellens*, casually wetting his cloath in water in his passage to London, exposed it there to sail, on cheap termes, as the worse for wetting, and yet it seems saved by the bargain. Next year he returned again with some other of his townmen, proffering drier and dearer cloath to be sold. So that within few years hither came a confluence of buyers, sellers, and lookers-on, which are the three principles of a fair. *In memoria* thereof Kendal men challenge some privilege in that place, annually choosing one of the town to be chief, before whom an antic sword was carried with some mirthful solemnities, disused of late, since these sad times, which put mens' minds into more serious employments." This was about 1417.

CLXVI.—*A constant* TENURE *of princely* EARLS *of* CAMBRIDGE.

The same Fuller observes, that "Richard Duke of York was at this time (A. 1436,) Earl of Cambridge, the last that wore the honour for many years, in whose death it was extinct. And now let the reader at one view behold the great persons dignified with the earldom of Cambridge:

Scotch Kings:—1. David.—2. Henry. 3. Malcolm.

German Princes:—4. John Earl of Hainault. — 5. William Marquis of Juliers.

6. Edmund of Langley, fifth son to Edward the Third.—7. Edward his son. —8. Richard Duke of York, his brother, father to Edward the Fourth."

"No city, town, or place, in England was ever honoured with so many and great persons as Cambridge was, whose earldom, sleeping for almost two hundred years, was at last conferred by King James on the royally-extracted Marquis Hamilton."

CLXVII. — MR. MASON *and* CHURCH-MUSIC.

Mr. Mason was Fellow of Pembroke-hall, no less distinguished for his skill in painting and music than in poetry. His love of painting occasioned him to publish a Translation of Fresnoy's Latin Poem, *de Re Graphica*, which was accompanied with Notes by Sir Joshua Reynolds. In his musical character he published a book but little known, entitled "A copious Collection of the Portions of the Psalms of David, Bible, and Liturgy, which have been set to Music, and sung as Anthems in the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches of England; prefixed to which is a Critical and Historical Essay on Cathedral Music."

At the Reformation, cathedral-music consisted of harmonical proportions, or, more properly, of a confused variety of parts, without any attention to simple melodies, or even to syllabic distinctions. This musical jargon infused itself through the whole church-service, not only through the psalmody and the parts still chanted in cathedrals, but even into those portions of Scripture which are now read, called the Epistle and Gospel.—Speaking of this figurate descant, in which different voices were expressing different words at the same time, Mason makes the following curious remark:—"One example of this kind may suffice, and a more ridiculous one can be hardly conceived. The genealogy in the first chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel was thus set to music: while the bass was holding forth the existence of Abraham, the tenor, in defiance of nature and chronology, was begetting Isaac, the counter-tenor begetting Jacob, and the treble begetting Joseph and all his brethren."

CLXVIII.

To a Lady, who had, in a poetical Compliment, been compared to a Star.—By Mrs. Le Noir.

To change thee, fair Eliza, to a star,
Is far less flattering than, perhaps, design'd;
They make thee only rule by night, from far,
Born to give pleasant days to human kind.

Renounce

Renounce a claim injurious to thy powers,
Content to shine in this terrestrial ball;
A star can glitter but a few short hours,
Whilst thou, sweet Maid, hast charms to gild them all.

E. R.

N. B.—Mr. Wakefield's Epigram, 3d and 4th line, should read thus:

Dextera quam rapido gladium rotat impete, culter
Mox tua tam celeri strinxerit ora meus.

Our introducing *novacula* instead of *culter*, and forgetting to correct the adjective *meus*, to answer it, occasioned the false concord:—*Quod absit a Gilberto Wakefield!*

For the Monthly Magazine.

TRAVELS *in* NORWAY, *by* J. C. FABRICIUS, *lately published at* LEIPSIC.

(*Continued from page* 115, *No.* 112.)

ON the 22d of July our travellers went from Drontheim, in a boat with four oars, for Oerland, there to see the fishing. The weather was unfavourable, so that they did not arrive at Oerland till the evening of the 23d. Oerland is a peninsula of no inconsiderable extent. Its soil is partly peat-earth, and in part a common vegetable-earth, with a mixture of sand, and considerably fertile. On that peninsula stands perhaps the largest village in Norway. To it belong sixteen farms lying all in one neighbourhood.—The peninsula is destitute of wood, but has abundance of turf for fuel. The peats are, when cut, set up vertically to the number of four or five in every different assemblage. After being in this position considerably dried, they are gathered in pyramidal heaps of considerable bulk. In these heaps they remain till the beginning of winter, and they are then carried home on sledges. This whole peninsula has been formed by alluvia; and the inhabitants affirm that its extent is, by the same means, every day enlarged. It is a curious fact, of which conspicuous instances were here observed, that the plants of the North are almost all viviparous; that is, the seed unfolds its energies in the very bosom of the corolla, out of which new buds arise. By such means Nature triumphs in these regions over the disadvantages of an ungenial climate and a barren soil, and in a manner doubles the number of those few summer-days which are favourable to vegetation. The eaports on these northern coasts are never frozen up: ships come and go all winter: but in autumn the sea is extremely tempestuous; and the rockiness of the coast renders its navigation at all times considerably difficult. The granaries and the storehouses for butter, cheese, bread, and other provisions, stand apart from the other buildings, and are, at each place of residence, situate for the most part in the middle of the court. They stand on eight poles, which form a pyramid, and support a work of boards broader than the base, over which another pyramid is then erected. The second pyramid sustains the roof. The board flooring between the two pyramids is at such a distance above the level of the ground, that the rats and mice cannot climb up to it. Care is taken never to place any thing near the edifice which those creatures might use as a ladder; for should they once get in, it would prove extremely difficult to clear it of them. Among other plants in this peninsula Mr. Fabricius observed the *Hippophaë Rhamnoides*, which, if any, he thinks might, from its remarkable hardiness, be very fitly used to form quickset-hedges in these parts.—It is a fine shrub in appearance, is never attacked by insects, and seems ever to thrive the best in places which are the most exposed to the wind. The whole morass on this peninsula appeared by many circumstances to have been formed by a retreat of the waters of the sea. The people even affirmed that different rocks which, thirty or forty years since, were entirely sunken, and in no state of the tide visible above the surface, now remained in part dry, even in the highest spring-tides. There are in the bay abundance of salmon: two hundred or three hundred of them are taken annually by a very simple contrivance. A net is extended from the shore to a certain distance out in the sea; a second net is attached to the farther end of the former, so as to float from it at right angles: as soon as the salmon, who go always in a direction against the wind, are perceived to have been stopped by the first net, the floating-net is drawn round, and their escape is prevented: this is the whole contrivance. A good deal of oats and barley are produced here in mixture: this mixture is not used to make bread, but only a sort of pottage, called *gruau*, which is eaten by servants and by the poor. The population of Oerland had been augmented by the number of from three hundred to four hundred souls within the twelve years immediately preceding the year 1773. The roofs of the houses in the peninsula are in general covered with birch bark, and over that with turfs. Of late, indeed, the inhabitants had begun to cover them rather with clay,

clay, which they painted red or brown.—This laſt covering was found to be the leaſt expenſive and the moſt durable.—The only occupation by which theſe iſlanders can draw any wealth from other parts is fiſhing. They take large quantities of cod, torſk, and ling, from which they make a good deal of oil, and barrel large quantities of dried and ſalted fiſh for exportation. The cattle are likewiſe, in the winter, fed in part with a mixture of fiſh and lichens boiled together. Mr. Fabricius had here much ſatisfaction in an acquaintance with an old peaſant, whoſe name was Niels Juſterſen Eide.—That old man had been, ſome years before, honoured with a gold medal and a ſilver cup from the Society at Copenhagen for the Improvement of Rural Economy.—From the condition of a peaſant, without a ſhilling, he had riſen by his own induſtry to the poſſeſſion of an eſtate from which he reaps an hundred tons of grain in the year. He is, in a manner, the creator of the fertility of his own lands.—He began with renting and improving one ſmall piece of waſte ground. To this he has been ever ſince making additions which beſpeak both boldneſs of enterprize and ſingular perſeverance in toil.—He has, by a mole, recovered a piece of ground from the ſea: he clothes the bare rocks with productive ſoil taken from the peat-marſhes: he has drained an extenſive piece of ſtagnant water, ſo as to leave of the water only what is wanted for his farm-uſes.—The herring-fiſhery is performed on theſe ſhores by firſt paſſing a great net, called a *nod*, around ſome rocks within the circuit of which there is perceived to be a ſufficient quantity of herrings. The herrings thus confined are taken out with ſmaller nets at leiſure.—Several thouſand tons may thus be ſometimes taken at once. At this time in the ſeaſon the belly of the herring is uſually reddiſh, and its excrements are of the ſame colour. Theſe appearances are aſcribed to the ſmall craw-fiſh which the herrings are known to devour with great voracity. The herrings, to free them from this excrement, are generally left during ſome days in the confinement of the *nod* before they are taken out of the ſea. Great quantities of the whiting-pout, or *Gadus Barbatus*, are often taken on the ſame coaſts: this ſpecies are found to be much infeſted with *Lerneæ*, or fiſh-lice.

On the 27th of July our travellers proceeded to an iſle called Otterholm. They obſerved that the inhabitants of that iſle ſmoke the leaves of the *Angelica Archangelica* as a ſubſtitute for tobacco. They are likewiſe accuſtomed to uſe as a ſtrong drink an infuſion of the leaves of that plant in brandy. In their paſſage among theſe iſles they obſerved ſea-dogs from time to time raiſing their black ſnouts above the ſurface of the water. This marine animal is much hated by the fiſhermen, becauſe it frightens away the fiſhes which they wiſh to take. Its hide and fat are not penetrable by bullets. On the rocks at a diſtance from the ſhore it is ſaid to be ſo little afraid of man, that any number of the ſpecies may be eaſily deſtroyed by knocking them on the head.—Juniper-buſhes are commonly burnt in the beſt apartments in this country, on account of the agreeable ſmell which they diffuſe while burning. There is, however, an acid pungency in their ſmoke. Several of the *fuci*, or ſea-weeds, are, in mixture with boiled fiſh, given for food to the cows. There is one among them, the *fucus comedibilis*: it fattens cows very faſt, and gives an exquiſite flavour to their milk. The eider-duck is a native of theſe rocks. The people of the country prepare neſts for theſe fowls among the rocks, and ſeize for their hire the down which the mother-duck plucks from her own body to give warmth to her eggs and young. One man living on one of the rocks the fartheſt from the land will collect in a year from fifty to one hundred pounds of eider-down, each pound being worth ten rixdollars. There is a law by which any perſon killing an eider-duck is ſubject to a fine of ten rixdollars; and yet there are numbers every year deſtroyed, both by ſhooting them with the gun and by carrying away their eggs.

Another ſail brought our travellers to Chriſtianſand. This is a trading-town of moderate ſize, ſituate partly on a jutting point of land, and in part on three ſmall iſles, forming a bay of ſome conſiderable extent, and almoſt circular. The houſes of this town are arranged in an irregular circle around the rocks. The town itſelf was founded by Chriſtian VI. in the year 1734. It contains about three thouſand inhabitants. It has a good harbour, which ſhips can enter and ſail from with any wind. Between the three iſles and the main-land there is room even for the largeſt fleets: the anchorage is good; and ſhips can come cloſe up to any part of the town. The fiſhery principally employs the induſtry and commerce of the inhabitants of Chriſtianſand. That induſtry and trade were long left excluſively to the Engliſh Company ſettled in this town;

but they are now exercised freely by the townsmen in general. The town itself possesses considerable fisheries: and it is also the common place of sale for all the fish taken in the neighbourhood. Christiansand has also a considerable trade in timber. The timber, however, which it exports, is of inferior quality, and goes for the greater part to Ireland.

On the 30th of July our travellers sailed from Christiansand for Bye, a distance of about twenty miles. It is a very dangerous navigation, in which many vessels are from time to time lost. But Mr. Fabricius and his friend performed it in safety. Bye is a small village, inhabited by fishermen. Its neighbourhood is, though rocky, tolerably fertile, and exhibits both meadows and corn-fields. The abundance of sea-weeds on the coast has lately encouraged the inhabitants of this neighbourhood to try the manufacture of kelp, as in Scotland; but they have not hitherto been very successful in the attempt. The equipment of a fishing-boat costs an expence not less than fifty or sixty rix-dollars.

On the way from Bye to Ildere our travellers observed that sea-weeds were in different places used as manure to the arable land. Upon enquiry they learned that the land was by this manure kept fertile in a course of constant tillage.—Wheat, oats, and barley, were the grains growing upon it: they were in sufficiently luxuriant growth.

At Walderhog, as Mr. Fabricius was walking on the beach, he saw a vessel pass with a lading of kelp. It was observed with great indignation by some inhabitants of Walderhog. They complained that the burning of the sea-weeds drove away the fish; and they threatened to remonstrate to Government against the permission of this practice. The tomb of King Walder was near the inn: it is large, round, and formed of a prodigious number of stones which appear to have been taken out of the sea. The base is now covered with earth and overgrown with grass. Many of the stones have been taken away in the expectation of finding treasures under them. A spacious vaulted grotto was another object of curiosity near this village. It is, at the entrance, of considerable width and elevation. The roof becomes continually lower as it retires backwards. One of the sides is of granite, the other lime-stone. At the bottom appears a large orifice, which is said to form a communication between this and another grotto still larger. This grotto is perfectly dry within. It was formerly, perhaps, a haunt of pirates: wild beasts now take shelter in it during the winter. Near this grotto our travellers passed over an extensive peat-moras, of which a great part was tilled and sown with corn and barley. It appeared to have been anciently a forest of pines and birches.

On the 4th of August, at Wolden, Mr. Fabricius inspected certain huts, which were shewn as the remains of an establishment which one Dr. Erichsen had attempted to form here on a project of manufacturing saltpetre out of sea-weeds and putrid fish. He had borrowed large sums of money on the strength of his project; but when he came to carry it into effect, not a particle of saltpetre was he able to produce. On the sea-shore Mr. Fabricius observed, in this neighbourhood, a stratum of that which Linnæus denominates *talky earth*.

At Læken, the next remarkable place which our travellers visited, they found the inhabitants to be, in a manner, strangers to the subdivision of labour which prevails in other parts. Every man acted as his own taylor, shoemaker, smith, miller, and carpenter. The corn was in general bad. Large heaps of peat, or turf, for fuel were every where to be seen; as also heaps of the same turf and peat-earth intended for use as a manure. They found the inhabitants of Læken likewise busy in collecting the leaves of certain trees, to be given for food to their cattle in winter.

At Dalvigen they had much satisfaction in conversing with Mr. Krog, the parish-minister, a man of worth and learning, whose endeavours had principally contributed to introduce the practice of inoculation into Norway. It is remarkable, that, amongst other prejudices against inoculation, the Norwegians are simple enough to believe that the fishery has been of late less successful on account of the introduction of that practice into their country. The most common disorder on this coast is pleurisy. Cancer is also more common here than in some other places.

Our travellers arrived at Bergen on the evening of the 14th of August. After telling their names and producing their passports, they were required to wait immediately upon the commander, who held the principal authority in the town.—Bergen is the largest town in Norway, and the principal in trade. Immediately behind it rise lofty mountains, scarcely accessible

ceſſible on horſeback. Theſe mountains are conſtantly overhung with clouds, which deſcend upon the town in frequent rains. There is a proverb that calls Bergen the *Chamber-pot of Norway*. Its inhabitants never venture out of doors without an umbrella. The town is large, and of handſome conſtruction, with ſtraight ſtreets, which are, however, rendered angular and unequal by the contiguous rocks. It contains about twenty thouſand inhabitants. Trade is the only reſource for the ſubſiſtence and wealth of all theſe people. Bergen is the ſtaple for all the fiſh and fiſh-oil taken on this coaſt. The carrying-trade of this port for theſe articles is however chiefly in the hands of the Engliſh, the Dutch, and the Swedes. Bergen owes the origin of its commerce to the merchants of the Hanſeatic League; fifty-eight ſtore-houſes are ſtill to be ſeen on the quays, which were eſtabliſhed here by thoſe merchants for the convenience of their exportation of fiſh.—They had alſo a particular Court here, the deciſions of which tended to exclude the native inhabitants from all ſhare in the trade: they were however entirely expelled, by the vigour chiefly of a bailiff Walkendorff. Bergen exports, alſo tar and timber. Models of a threſhing-mill and a drill-plough were here ſhewn to Mr. Fabricius as mechanical curioſities.—The hoſpitals and public ſchools he inſpected with approbation. Among the pupils of the Harmonic-academy he obſerved ſome eminent inſtances of early genius in muſic and in the arts of deſign.—Bergen poſſeſſes a moſt laudable inſtitution for the encouragement of the uſeful arts. From Bergen our travellers ſailed for Copenhagen on the 20th of Auguſt.—Weary of the ſea-voyage they went on ſhore at Fladiirand on the 29th, and proceeded thence by land. They paſſed through Jutland, and on the 4th of September arrived at Kiel.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR very uſeful Publication of laſt month contains an article entitled "Advantages which the Fur Trade of the North-Weſt Coaſt of America offer to Great Britain."

The zeal of the writer fairly entitles him to the ſignature he has adopted. He founds his opinions in part upon a plan ſuggeſted by Captain King in the year 1780; but taking no notice of the many adventures which Captain King's communications gave riſe to, I am led to conclude your Correſpondent was not in poſſeſſion of the information that could be afforded on the ſubject. Unleſs thoſe adventures are adverted to, the article unintentionally conveys a reflection on our merchants, who, if Captain King's ſuggeſtions had not been acted on, might be conſidered deficient in commercial enterprize.

In the European Magazine of 1788 or 1789 is an article giving a detailed account of all the voyages made to the North-Weſt Coaſts ſubſequent to Captain Cook's. The author of this was, I believe, the late Mr. John Henry Cox, many years Reſident at Canton, to whoſe commercial ſpirit, and zeal for the ſucceſs of the fur-trade in general, every one who knew him will bear ample teſtimony.

The plan ſuggeſted by Captain King, as ſtated by your Correſpondent, is, "That the Eaſt India Company's ſhips ſhould each carry an additional number of men, making one hundred in the whole; and thus two veſſels, one of two hundred, the other of one hundred and fifty tons, might, according to his calculation, be purchaſed at Canton, and equipped for ſea with one year's proviſions and pay for ſix thouſand pounds."

Captain King did not advert to the circumſtances of the Company's trade being carried on by the chartered ſhips: conſequently one hundred men could not be ſent by the Company to China but as charter-party paſſengers, and with the additional expence of monthly pay; they muſt then be maintained in China from September till March, (April being the earlieſt period when he propoſes the ſhips ſhould ſail for the coaſt). Here would therefore be an expence incurred of the paſſage, pay, and proviſions, of one hundred men, which ſtate as follows:

Charter-party paſſage per man, (100,) ſuppoſed 10l. -	£.1000
Wages 100 men from April, time of ſailing from England to China, till embarkation on board the veſſels, 2l. per month, twelve months	£.2400
Subſiſtence at Canton from 15th September to 15th March, (ſix months,) 2s. per day per man for 100 men -	£.1800
	£.5200

This eſtimate is ſufficient to ſhew that the expence of the firſt article in ſuch a plan would deſtroy every proſpect of pro-

fit

fit, and that only in the present time is to be considered, as the voyages of Captain Vancouver and others have left nothing to be done in a voyage to the North-West Coast as a voyage of discovery; and the calculation of six thousand pounds as a sufficient sum for the purchase and equipment of two vessels at Canton, I venture to assure your Correspondent, would be found very deficient, independent of the uncertainty of meeting two vessels adapted to the purpose.

Equipments have been made from Bombay and Bengal; in some cases a voyage to our settlement in New South Wales, combined with that to the North West-Coasts; but the profit has not sufficiently encouraged the adventurers to continue the trade. In India the outfit of vessels is unavoidably great, from the advance paid on the European first-cost of almost all the articles comprized in it. Europeans must be employed as seamen, whose pay, and that of the commander and officers, far exceeds the pay of ships equipped from this country; and to these disadvantages may be added the high interest of money and premiums of insurance. Many other circumstances might be adduced as operating against the prosecution of this trade from India, from whence ships have sailed without any impediment from the East India Company.

I agree with your Correspondent, that the British nation has an undoubted right to trade to the North-West Coast of America; but I cannot give my assent to the manner in which he proposes this trade should be carried on by the East India Company. He takes iron as the principal article to be bartered on the North-West Coast, and proposes sending it to China in the Company's ships, there to be transhipped on board two or more vessels of one hundred tons each: but he does not advert to the heavy port-charges upon all vessels at the port of Canton, however small; nor does he seem apprized, that the Chinese do not willingly allow the transhipment of goods in general, and are particularly jealous of the exportation of iron, conceiving it may be applied to the manufactory of arms against themselves.

Iron is not now the principal article which the natives of America will barter their skins for. Blue and scarlet cloth has, I am informed, become in request among them; consequently an equipment to the North-West Coast would be far more expensive than your Correspondent is aware of; and the experience of the past has not encouraged the private merchants in India and China to continue the trade.

That the Americans have derived benefit from this commerce, I am very well convinced; but in calculating their advantages it is to be considered, that the commanders and officers of their ships have sailed at less wages than our's; and on their arrival at China, instead of selling their skins for dollars, they barter them for inferior teas, generally bohea, which in America affords a very considerable advance on the China price. A large portion, therefore, of the five hundred per cent. your Correspondent asserts to have been gained by an American in 1799, is to be attributed to the profit on a homeward bound cargo.

An equipment to the North-West Coast of America cannot be made more advantageously than from this country; but the length of the voyage, and the heavy port-charges at Canton, can only be counterbalanced by the advantages of bartering the furs with the Chinese for teas and other Chinese commodities, thereby securing a profit on the homeward voyage: but I am not so unreasonable as to expect the East India Company will permit their exclusive trade from China to be infringed for the benefit of any individual, or for the public advantage of retaining in this country the number of dollars which would have purchased the returning cargo; for your Correspondent admits, that the Americans procure the articles bartered for the furs from Great Britain.

Respecting the 72,941 dollars stated in the exports from America to the North-West Coast for one year ending 30th September, 1799, I cannot help conjecturing that amount comprizes the whole value of the ships, provisions, and stores of every kind; probably an adventure of spirits for New South Wales may be included; and I must add, also, that I ever entertain my doubts of extravagant profits, such as five hundred per cent., upon any commercial adventure: I generally, before the admission, request a debtor and creditor statement.

The price of six otter-skins at Canton, in January 1803, as I am informed by a friend of mine now in London, was only fifteen dollars per skin; therefore before any hasty conclusions are drawn of the actual value of that trade to this country, I would recommend your Correspondent to compute the probable number of skins to be collected annually on the Coast, the

price they are likely to produce at market, and the number, coft, and charges, of the veffels to be employed in th s collection.

I fhould derive a heart-felt fatisfaction if a plan could be devifed by which the trade to the North-Weft Coaft of America could be rendered exclufively beneficial to the Britifh Nation; but in effecting this the chartered rights of the greateft Company in the world ought not to be infringed. The North-Weft Trade cannot, in my opinion, be advantageoufly carried on by the Eaft India Company: it is a trade individuals only can derive profit from; and to obtain this, thofe they employ fhould be active, honourable, and economical. Moft adventurers on the outfet have been milled by the idea that a cargo of furs was to be obtained without much difficulty; and thofe who have failed one feafon have been confident of fuccefs a future one: but in acquiring experience the original ftock has in fome cafes been entirely exhaufted. VERITAS.

THE POPULATION ACT.

COUNTY OF GLOCESTER.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.		TOTAL OF PERSONS.
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Males.	Females.	Perfons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	
HUNDRED OF							
Berkley	3,450	3,978	9,148	10,074	5,960	6,154	19,222
Bifley	2,791	3,222	6,469	7,409	1,890	6,021	13,878
Bledloe	330	333	916	839	388	266	1,755
Botloe	994	1,033	2,668	2,515	1,647	378	5,183
Bradley	792	868	1,999	2,050	1,978	620	4,049
Briwell's St.	2,148	2,204	5,267	5,110	1,775	2,705	10,377
Brightwells-Barrow	1,151	1,277	2,853	2,995	1,918	1,936	5,854
Cheltenham	823	962	1,935	2,214	736	555	4,147
Cleeve	309	317	662	695	474	62	1,355
Crowthorne and Minety	984	1,024	2,182	2,383	1,905	257	4,565
Dertburit	526	490	1,304	1,372	1,149	503	2,676
Dudftone and King's Barton	1,457	1,607	3,761	3,807	3,850	1,089	7,569
Grumbalds Afh	1,551	1,573	3,514	3,892	2,373	1,193	7,406
Henbury	852	989	2,287	2,604	1,395	168	4,891
Kiftgate	2,510	2,752	6,039	6,549	5,840	1,565	12,588
Lancafter, Duchy of	376	400	904	827	965	193	1,731
Langley and Swinethead	1,983	2,180	5,126	5,295	2,267	1,421	10,421
Longtrees	2,811	3,085	6,560	7,473	937	2,149	13,833
Puckle Church	665	749	1,843	1,932	609	761	3,775
Rapfgate	638	678	1,454	1,638	990	389	3,092
Slaughter	1,335	1,470	3,411	3,491	3,000	1,551	6,909
Tewkefbury	546	645	1,346	1,511	1,160	217	3,037
Thornbury	966	1,061	2,456	2,575	2,480	1,155	5,031
Tibaldftone	183	216	468	492	789	63	960
Weftbury	769	875	2,153	2,205	1,202	425	4,360
Weftminfter	663	752	1,733	1,744	1,079	237	3,477
Whitftone	1,704	1,976	4,586	5,011	1,959	3,541	9,597
CITY OF Briftol and Barton Regis Hundred of	10,403	14,415	26,943	36,709	658	10,190	63,645
Glocefter	1,825	1,752	3,428	4,151	93	2,317	7,579
TOWN OF Cirencefter	827	1,050	1,836	2,294	225	940	4,130
Tewkfbury	559	1,146	1,939	2,267	59	1,534	4,199
	46,457	55,139	117,180	133,629	49,420	49,646	250,809

COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many Families occupied.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	TOTAL OF PERSONS.
HUNDRED OF							
Broxash	1,869	1,968	4,867	4,850	4,585	650	9,717
Ewyas Lacy	638	725	1,499	1,574	1,221	185	3,073
Greytree	1,762	1,948	4,464	4,474	2,811	1,003	8,938
Grimsworth	1,100	1,171	2,830	2,829	2,063	411	5,659
Huntington	913	985	2,169	2,313	1,450	603	4,482
Radlow	1,879	2,121	5,272	5,328	4,572	2,323	10,600
Stretford	1,444	1,587	3,686	3,832	1,766	503	7,518
Webtree	1,215	1,367	3,349	2,259	2,792	605	6,608
Wigmore	839	914	2,204	2,287	1,544	218	4,491
Wolphy	2,216	2,400	5,567	5,826	4,582	1,231	11,393
Wormelow	1,565	1,729	4,476	4,316	2,962	498	8,792
CITY OF							
Hereford	1,392	1,715	3,023	3,805	99	1,315	6,828
	16,832	18,630	43,406	44,693	30,397	8,543	88,099
The following RETURNS *came too late for Regular Insertion*							
RADLOW.							
Eggleton — Parish	29	31	80	72	144	11	152
WEBTREE.							
Dore — Parish	70	75	296	271	467	17	567
Dorstone — Parish	72	86	173	200	253	17	373
	17,003	18,822	43,955	45,236	31,261	8,558	89,121

COUNTY OF HERTFORD.

HUNDRED OF							
Braughin	2,141	2,472	6,302	6,622	1,916	1,334	12,924
Broadwater	2,205	2,522	6,118	5,963	3,770	2,193	12,081
Dacorum	3,511	3,785	9,037	9,540	4,438	2,834	18,579
Edwintree	1,328	1,542	3,52[illegible]	3,680	1,753	1,08[illegible]	7,201
Hertford	1,765	1,918	4,828	4,999	1,605	85[illegible]	9,827
Hitchin and Perton	1,361	1,446	3,299	3,432	1,149	738	6,731
Odsey	970	1,099	2,592	2,640	1,680	503	5,232
Cashio	3,358	4,017	9,303	9,299	4,000	2,574	18,604
TOWN OF							
Hertford	529	666	1,762	1,598	199	437	3,360
St. Alban's	515	625	1,297	1,741	101	575	3,038
	17,681	20,092	48,062	49,514	20,611	12,861	97,577

COUNTY

COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.		TOTAL OF PERSONS.
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Males.	Females.	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	
HUNDRED OF							
Hurstingstone	2,011	2,534	5,699	5,745	2,798	1,299	11,444
Leightonstone	1,278	1,530	3,577	3,668	2,192	529	7,426
Normancross	1,295	1,522	3,367	3,435	2,218	797	6,802
Toseland	1,918	2,214	4,878	5,156	2,389	980	10,041
TOWN OF							
Huntingdon	350	350	908	1,042	6	879	2,035
	6,841	8,150	18,521	19,047	9,536	4,484	37,568

For the Monthly Magazine.

A TOUR *in* DENMARK, *by* PROFESSOR OLIVARIUS, *of* KIEL *in* HOLSTEIN.

(From Le Nord Littéraire, &c.)

(Continued from p. 119, No. 112.)

"WE proceeded towards Hadersleben (continues M. Kuttner,) distant about four miles and half from Apenrade, and thus, come nearer and nearer to the mountains of Jutland, which commence in the neighbourhood of the former town. Hadersleben is a small city, possessing some manufactures, and a degree of maritime commerce. If its name appears much better known in Denmark and in Sweden, than that of many others, it is principally from this reason, that it is, as it were, the first German town to be met with in coming from those countries, and where we seem to take leave of the inhabitants of the North. Persons of condition here no longer speak Danish, but German. The former language is nevertheless that which preachers employ in the pulpit, and that which the petitions use among themselves. The inhabitants of this town merit praise for their assiduity in cultivating music.

"From Hadersleben the mountains rise more and more, and the forests begin to display their immense curtains; forests not formed of pine and fir-trees, as one might be inclined to think, but birch-trees, intermingled with oaks and alders. It is only further in the North, in Sweden, for example, and in Norway, that we find entire forests of the first-mentioned trees, which, however, are to be met with in different places of the Electorate of Hanover, and of the Duchy of Mecklenburgh, &c.

"Travellers usually make in proceeding through Jutland, a small *detour*, to visit the town of *Christiansfeld*, or, according to the phrase of the petitions, the *Holy Town*. It is a town built by the Moravian Brethren, a little more than twenty years ago, and inhabited by those sectaries. You will find it handsome, of singular neatness, and laid down as to a line—one might even call it an assemblage of Dutch villas. The buildings exhibit a yellow brick colour, which is agreeably set off by the green of the trees placed before the fronts, and separated by intervals forming either a court, or a garden. These peaceable *Brethren*, of singular reputation for their probity and gentle manners, are very industrious. We find here several manufactures of different kinds, such as frying-pans, pantaloons, woollen stuffs, of an ordinary quality, indeed, but very strong, very durable, and very well executed; whence the prices are generally rather dear.

"The first town on this side, in all respects Danish, is Colding, situated at the distance of about four miles from Hadersleben. Our traveller remarks, that it is exactly the same with towns and countries, as it is with individuals. At first,

firſt, we find in their phyſiognomy, ſomething which pleaſes or diſpleaſes us. If after that we feel a ſeries of impreſſions analogous to the former, our humour intermixes itſelf with them, and we approve or diſapprove of the whole. This is, perhaps, (adds this candid writer,) what occurred to me; on my entrance into Jutland; but, perhaps, there is likewiſe this difference between that province and Sleſwick, that we often obſerve between two countries, where a ſimple rivulet forms a ſeparation, not to ſpeak of thoſe which have a conſiderable interval between them, ſuch, for inſtance, as an arm of the ſea. The aſpect of Colding diſpleaſed me; the inns diſpleaſed me; nothing found favour in my eyes; I was no longer in Sleſwick; I was no longer in Germany; I found myſelf in the centre of Denmark. "Conſtrained by our impartiality; (ſays Profeſſor Olivarius,) we are obliged to confeſs, that the difference obſervable in coming near Denmark, and, all at once, at the firſt view of Colding, is ſingularly ſtriking. We have travelled much ourſelves; we have ſeveral times entered Denmark by that route; we have converſed with a number of travellers, Daniſh and foreign, all of whom agree as to the enormous difference which prevails almoſt at the very inſtant that you quit the frontiers; every one is ſtruck with the contraſt of Chriſtianſfeld, of Haderſleben; the contraſt of the induſtry, the activity, the faſhions, the manners, the air, and the character of the inhabitants; and laſtly, every thing, with all the objects perceived in Jutland. It is, doubtleſs, a reflection rather mortifying to make on the adminiſtration of the country, but it is no leſs true; equity, however, requires, at the ſame time, our obſerving, that, as the mountains and foreſts commence here, it is here, likewiſe, that the climate characterizes the contraſt by a ſingular concatenation of circumſtances, and a dimunition of fertility in the ſoil."

M. Kuttner complains bitterly of the viſitation which the commiſſaries of the cuſtoms made of his effects; but this, the Profeſſor obſerves, ought not to have diſconcerted him; for, can this, ſays he, bear a compariſon with the rigours, not to ſay, vexations, experienced in England and in Auſtria?

In going from hence to *Snoghoi*, to croſs the Little Belt, we paſs very near Frederica, a fortreſs and town, endowed with ſingular privileges. From Snoghoi, our voyager croſſed the Belt, with the help of a favourable wind in about ſeventeen minutes, and landed at *Middleſart*, a very ſmall town of Fionia, with nothing in it remarkable; we find here neither neatneſs nor architectural conſtruction, nor the exteriors of the houſes of Sleſwick; no more convenience, no more elegance. It is not, ſays the Profeſſor, without a particular ſatisfaction, that we find an obſervation of our traveller, that, next to England, he knows of no country wherein travelling is more agreeable than in Sleſwick: certainly, if he had ſeen the other two parts, infinitely more fertile and richer than the middle, which he traverſed, how much higher would he have riſen in his elogiums! He obſerved, however, an air of eaſy circumſtances, and ſaw not a ſingle individual in wooden ſhoes, as he perceived but very few country-ſeats; he found abundance of manufactures, many work-ſhops, a very few brilliant liveries. The roads are good, or, at leaſt, tolerably good, and travelling is pretty expeditious. An excellent regulation is in force here, that of giving a billet to the poſtillions, whereon is marked the hour of departure, and which the traveller ſigns at every poſt; which enables him to make his complaints, without laying a formal accuſation. Theſe billets are inſpected by the poſtmaſters, who are obliged to pay attention to them; and, in order that foreign travellers may know the contents, they are deſired to ſign them in French, while the poſtillions are, on their part, obliged to preſent them: the uſual travelling-rate is one mile per hour—that is the rule.

Here follows a remarkable obſervation of the author, and which is not deſtitute of foundation. From Eutin, to the frontiers of Jutland, (he obſerves,) "I found no inn, which was not better than all thoſe that I met with in the great number that lie between Berlin, Dreſden, Prague, Leipzig, Gotha, Magdeburg and Brunſwick. But the houſe of Mr. *Haſs* at Sleſwick, and the poſthouſe at Appenrade, reſemble the beſt hotels that I have ſeen, although they are neither ſo vaſt nor ſo brilliant as the *hotel of Poland* at Dreſden, or the celebrated inns of Frankfort. The apartments are not ſo large, or ſo elegant; but, on the other hand, there is every thing that can be wiſhed for, in reſpect of agreeableneſs, neatneſs and convenience, as likewiſe good chear. The apartment where we dined at Apenrade was hung with handſome paper, and decorated with two commodes of a beautiful *acajou*, and alſo with

with two tables of the ſame wood. In the adjoining chambers were to be ſeen beds with curtains of handſome chintz; the linen appeared to be of the fineſt cloth. I lay, (ſays he,) at Sleſwick, in a room hung with Chineſe ſilk. I found at Flenſburgh, at Plon, and other places, tables richly ſpread with porcelain vaſes, that could be only conſidered as objects of luxury. It is true, that in all theſe inns, living is not very cheap—but neither is it exceſſively dear. The price of eatables is much higher in the North of Germany than in the South.

"At this moment, I am on the Great Belt, (exclaims M. Kuttner, to one of his friends.) During four years together, that I have kept up a regular correſpondence with you, it has never yet been my lot to write to you from ſhip-board, although I have made a number of ſea-voyages; but, for the moſt part I was on the different coaſts of Great Britain, which bear very little reſemblance to that wherein I am now cradled ſo ſoftly. As hitherto I have found every thing in the North, more agreeable and engaging than I had expected; I likewiſe find the ſea much more gentle than I had ſuppoſed. The Baltic, as you know, has neither flux nor reflux, and conſequently, it does not give ſhips in a calm that diſagreeable movement which always made me ſea-ſick on the Britiſh coaſts.

"The iſlands, the bays, the promontories, (continues this writer,) appear more and more ſtriking. The ſea is, at this inſtant, like a mirrour, the air calm, the ſun warm and agreeable. While writing this, I am ſeated in my voiture, a *caſſette* or writing-box on my knees, and I feel hardly any motion; there only wants one circumſtance to render the ſcene a claſſical one, that it was not here that the heroes of Homer and Virgil wandered, landed, ravaged, atchieved their exploits, and proſecuted their memorable adventures."—The author croſſed the Belt in the height of ſummer, and the Profeſſor adds: "We ſhall confront him with the mythology of the North, the Icelandic Sagas, filled with high exploits and great adventures, to prove that it requires a milder and happier climate to animate and exalt the poetic vein of a Homer, and a Virgil."

It is about ſix miles from Middleſart to *Odenſee*, the capital of Fionia; this is a pretty large town, but not very populous, and the buildings announce nothing of grandeur. There reſide here, however, during the winter, a pretty numerous nobleſſe, and this metropolis is the only town except Copenhagen, out of the duchies, that poſſeſſes a theatre and a regular company of comedians. A canal has been lately dug here, about a league in length, to facilitate the tranſport of merchandiſe brought by ſhipping, which can only be landed at that diſtance from the town.

"I ſhall not repeat the eulogiums," ſays the author, "that I have often heard made on the fertility of the ſoil of this iſland (Fionia) and on its agriculture; I mean, that the parts which I have ſeen (as I only croſſed it) are better cultivated and richer than the centre, and we meet with more country-ſeats; but I have always thought that this iſland cannot be compared, by any means, with the pleaſant parts of Europe, and that for its reputation in reſpect of fertility, and a well-cultivated ſoil, it is indebted to the Danes, that may have compared it with the iſle of Zealand; which is ſtill worſe. I have obſerved in the inland parts of Sweden, tracts infinitely more fertile and better cultivated: we muſt, however, caution our readers, againſt entertaining the notion, that, in general, Sweden is better cultivated than Denmark; it is certainly much leſs ſo, and there is a reaſon that it ſhould be ſo.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONSIDERATIONS *on the* CESSION *of* LOUISIANA *by* FRANCE *to the* UNITED STATES, *and its probable conſequences not only to thoſe* NATIONS, *but to* SPAIN *and* BRITAIN.

THE ceſſion of Louiſiana to the United States of North America, although it contains in itſelf the ſeeds of the greateſt political revolution that ever the world witneſſed, has been paſſed over *ſub ſilentio*, as a matter of no weight in the ſcale of European politics. No axiom can, however, be more ſelf-evident than that it will, at no very far diſtant period, transfer the *ſtewardſhip* (if I may be allowed the term) of the South American treaſures, from the Spaniſh Government into other hands: and cauſe a very extraordinary, if not a total, alteration in the ſyſtem and relative ſtate of politics of almoſt every European nation, whilſt the United States are inextricably drawn into the vortex of European politics—a meaſure deprecated by all the philoſophical and political writers who have employed their pens on American affairs, and by none

none more ſo than the late General Waſhington.

It is true, that the free navigation of the river Miſſiſſippi was a moſt deſireable object to the United States, and they have effectually attained it by the poſſeſſion of the Province of Louiſiana, forming its Weſtern bank; but they have attained alſo more than they had occaſion for; they have added bulk to what was before too unwieldy; and have laid an immenſe charge on their uſeful poſſeſſions, in order to add thoſe which will not only be uſeleſs but burthenſome. The purchaſe of Louiſiana, on a ſuperficial glance, may ſeem beneficial to the United States; yet whoever will go deeper into the ſubject will ſoon diſcover that it exhibits the ſtrongeſt proof of the impolicy and weakneſs of their Government. It was not a meaſure of ſober-reaſon and ſound policy, but a temporary ſhift to gain the preſent adminiſtration popularity, and to prevent a ſchiſm in the United States, which, by the very means they have taken to avoid it, is rendered abſolutely certain at a future period.

The territory of the United States, before the acceſſion of Louiſiana, was too unwieldy for their Government; two inſurrections of the Weſtern againſt the Eaſtern parts, within the ſpace of ſix years, have aſcertained the impatience of the former under the reſtraint impoſed upon them by the Fœderal compact, and their wiſhes to have an independant Government of their own. The moſt material obſtacle to their wiſhes was their having no outlet to the ſea for the exportation of their produce, but through the channel of the Miſſiſſippi, the navigation of which was only enjoyed by a treaty with Spain. When that was obſtructed at the expiration of the treaty, they threatened their Government if it did not immediately do them *juſtice* (as they termed it) they would inſtantly procure it for themſelves, by attacking New Orleans and the other Spaniſh ſettlements on the Miſſiſſippi. They accordingly began to arm, and the American Government ſaw itſelf ſtrangely involved in the hazard either of a war with Spain and conſequently France, or of a civil commotion. To free themſelves from this dilemma, the American Government applied to that of Spain to renew the treaty for granting to the inhabitants of the United States the free navigation of the Miſſiſſippi, and the right of depoſiting their goods at New Orleans, on the ſame terms as they had formerly held it; but Spain, at the time of this application, was entirely under the controul of France, and could not ſtir without her conſent. France was again plunged into a war with Britain, and money was abſolutely neceſſary to enable her to maintain the conteſt. Buonaparte was fully aware of the importance of Louiſiana, not only to draw gold from the American Government, but alſo to procure their friendſhip, or at leaſt neutrality, either of which was indiſpenſably neceſſary to his deſigns againſt Britain. He, therefore, under a pretence of being better able than Spain to maintain Louiſiana againſt the United States, and of preſerving for his good ally a boundary or barrier to the whole of her South American dominions, extorted it from her, and, to her great aſtoniſhment and grief, immediately ſold it to the United States for ſixteen millions of dollars. From a curſory view of theſe facts may be collected the impolicy and weakneſs of the American Government; the total loſs of the dominion of South America by Spain; the inſidiouſneſs and ambition of the Ruler of France; and the real intereſt of Britain. The effects which the ceſſion of Louiſiana may have upon each nation, will be ſeparately conſidered, and ſuch concluſions drawn from the whole as the extent of human probability will juſtify, the ſoundeſt baſis whereon ſpeculative opinion can be grounded.

The territory of the United States, as has been obſerved and lamented by the late General Waſhington in his *Farewell Addreſs* to the Citizens, has been characterized by the three geographical deſcriptions of the Northern, the Southern, and the Weſtern diviſions. The inhabitants of the latter have, in two inſtances, ſhewn an intractability and a deſire to ſeparate from thoſe of the two former, and have been retained only by force, which is quite incompatible with the doctrine of an Union founded on mutual convenience and utility. To prevent their breaking out into an open revolt, the Government has been *neceſſitated* to increaſe an already too large extent of territory, and to break through their natural boundary, ſuch as to every one muſt appear to be that of the Miſſiſſippi on the weſtern ſide. They have been *compelled* to purchaſe an immenſe tract of land for which they can have no real uſe, and which muſt prove an incumbrance; although the acquiſition of it has coſt the northern and ſouthern

diviſions, on which the expence muſt ultimately fall without deriving any benefit from it, the ſum of ſixteen millions of dollars. Can it be wondered at, that ſuch a meaſure of inutility and expence ſhould have created, as it has, a great deal of oppoſition on their part? Certainly not. The vaſt extent of the United States was already detrimental to them, becauſe it drew off and ſcattered the population and militated againſt its improvement and ſecurity, which were only to be attained by a ſteady ſettlement. Multitudes daily flocked to the Weſt, and increaſed the ſtrength of thoſe who were diſaffected to, and evidently diſcovered an intention of withdrawing themſelves from, the Union. It was therefore a matter of ſerious conſideration for the Government, whether it was not more political even to have given up the Weſtern territory, which was unmanageable, than to have added to it at vaſt expence of the Eaſtern, over which they had a perfect command. As Waſhington in his Farewell Addreſs juſtly obſerves, "It is the unity of Government which is the main pillar in the edifice of the real independence of the United States; the ſupport of their tranquillity at home, and their peace abroad; of their ſafety, of their proſperity, of that very liberty which they ſo highly prize." Was it not then madneſs to add to the magnitude of that edifice, whoſe magnitude before threatened its falling to pieces? Louiſiana has not only added to the magnitude, but deſtroyed the compactneſs of the United States, without which Union cannot ſubſiſt. Each ſtate muſt be ſo ſituated relatively to the others, as to draw a mutual benefit from the union of the whole. Louiſiana is totally diſtinct from, and muſt rather prove a clog than an advantage to, the United States. If the Government was of opinion that the free navigation of the Miſſiſſippi was indiſpenſably neceſſary to their intereſt, it would have been infinitely better for them and Spain to have treated for the purchaſe of the Floridas, which would have given them that advantage, and have perfected the *arrondiſſement* of the United States, without affording any cauſe of jealouſy to Spain. The Miſſiſſippi would then have been an effectual and unequivocal boundary to both: but there is now no boundary between them but an imaginary one, and the conſequence muſt be a continual heart-burning and a ſeries of expoſtulation. The Weſtern Territory, which might have been extremely valuable to the United States, will again become a deſert as its inhabitants, attracted by the riches of Mexico, will croſs over into Louiſiana to partake of them either in a direct or indirect manner. If they were intractable in the Weſtern Territory, they will of courſe become much more ſo at a greater diſtance; and being ſecured from the other parts of the United States by the Miſſiſſippi, a ſtrong barrier and eaſy to be defended, it may be gueſſed that they will be no longer obedient to them than may ſuit their inclination. The United States ſeem to have done their utmoſt to render them independent; for, beſides the effectual barrier of the Miſſiſſippi, they have procured for them the city of New Orleans, ſituate on the Gulf of Mexico; ſo that inſtead of being, as heretofore, dependent on the Eaſtern States for the conſumption and exportation of the chief part of their produce, they have an immediate communication with foreign parts, particularly the Weſt Indies. From the vicinage of ſuch a reſtleſs, enterprizing, and ungovernable horde* as that which is going to people Louiſiana, any attempt on the part of Spain to ſuppreſs illicit commerce will be ſucceeded by open violence; and it does not require the leaſt penetration to ſee that even the Government of the United States, if ever ſo well inclined to keep on terms with Spain, will be unable to ſtop the torrent which will burſt into Mexico through Louiſiana. If then (as I venture to predict) the conſequence of the ceſſion of Louiſiana to the United States will be the *total loſs to Spain of its South American dominions*,† it will naturally be aſked how France could have given birth to ſo impolitic a meaſure, ſeeing that it would be in her power, whenever ſhe might think fit, to extract thoſe treaſures from Spain

* The inhabitants of the weſtern territory are no better than a *horde* of tartars. If a family leave their hut to go about their daily labor, at their return they find it, perhaps, taken poſſeſſion of by new comers, who will diſpute it with them; no *tenure* being acknowledged among them but that of *occupancy*; no *right* but that of *ſuperior force*.

† It has been already predicted at a time when circumſtances did not render it nearly ſo probable as at preſent: the following is a literal tranſlation from the ſecond volume of Briſſot's *View of America*: "I have mentioned precious metals. The Americans are in the neighbourhood of the countries which produce them. Theſe countries are the abodes of indolence, which diſpenſes not with

whilſt they were at her command; I anſwer, that the reins of the French Government are at preſent in the hands of a man, who is either ſo totally blinded by *ambition* as not to foreſee conſequences; or, if he does foreſee them, he truſts to the ſucceſs of that *ambition* to controul them, and undo all he has done. The latter is more likely to be the caſe. Buonaparte, in order to carry into effect his darling ſcheme of ſubjugating Britain, wants money; he will go any lengths to obtain it, and he has obtained it at the price of Louiſiana. But he looks forward to greater advantages from the United States, than the ſixteen millions of dollars he has obtained from them, which may all be ſwallowed up by his numerous armies before he can bring his views towards Britain to an iſſue. He is well aware that if circumſtances ſhould oblige him to preſs Spain into the conteſt with Britain; or if Britain ſhall of her own accord put an end to the inſidious neutrality of Spain; a ſtoppage will be put to the importation of the South American treaſures into Spain in Spaniſh bottoms, and he expects to procure them through the intervention of the Americans. But the Americans ſhould beware leſt by furthering his views, they totally defeat their own. If Buonaparte once ſubdue Britain, it will be very eaſy for him to reclaim Louiſiana, and even to dictate what terms he pleaſes to the United States. They will find, when too late for a remedy, that they can as well hold him with a *ſtraw* as a *treaty*. If he fails in his attempt on Britain, he knows that the game is up with him, and cares not what becomes of Louiſiana or France itſelf. He can, at the moſt, be conſidered only as a *tenant for life*, who cares not what *waſte* he commits on the *freehold*.

To Britain theſe facts are of the utmoſt importance, not only as they point out to what lengths the ambition and implacability of the ruler of France will carry him in his attempts to annihilate their very exiſtence as a nation, but alſo as they may ſerve to guide to the future channels through which the South American treaſures may flow—a circumſtance well worthy of the attention of the firſt commercial nation in the world. Whilſt the noble ardor of its citizens will protect it againſt the former, their enterprize and induſtry ought not to ſuffer them to wander out of ſight of the latter. What Briſſot holds out as an encouragement to the French to prepare for a commercial connection with the United States, is infinitely more applicable to the Britiſh to extend theirs already ſo well eſtabliſhed; and it is a very curious circumſtance, that the whole of his work (though partial in the extreme to the French) confeſſes throughout the ſuperiority of the Britiſh merchant, and is the moſt valuable publication the latter can peruſe on the ſubject of American affairs. A ſtrict alliance between Britain and the United States ſeems to be the natural policy of both. If Britain is proſtrated at the feet of France, the United States could not hope to retain Louiſiana, nor even their own independence. If Britain can ſtand her ground, Louiſiana will form part of the American Empire, or (which is more probable) the natives will unite with the emigrants to Louiſiana, and form an independent government for themſelves. Britain ſhould, in the latter caſe, have an eye to her future commerce; a great change in the ſtate of things is evidently in preparation, and ſhe ought to prepare herſelf for it.

T. P. L.

Eſſex-ſtreet, Strand.

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with neceſſaries. Skins, &c. of animals, and ſome metals are every thing that can be given there in exchange for articles of ſubſiſtence, which the inhabitants have not the ſpirit to make their lands produce, and for the neceſſaries, for which they find it more convenient to pay with gold than with their induſtry. The independent Americans will become factors, advantageouſly placed between European manufacturers, and the inhabitants of regions condemned by nature to the ſterile productions of metals. *All the powers of Spain cannot prevent this, nor ought even to undertake it.* "This new conſideration promiſing to the French payment, ſo fooliſhly deſired in gold, ought to encourage them to prepare for a commercial connection with the United States."

For the Monthly Magazine.

COLIANA;

Conſiſting of SELECTIONS *of the curious* MSS. *bequeathed by the late* MR. COLE *to the* BRITISH MUSEUM, *and lately opened.*

PAINTED GLASS.

THE obſervation of Mr. Edmund Chiſhull, chaplain to the Engliſh factory at Smyrna, is very ingenious with relation to the art of Staining Glaſs: in his Travels in Turkey, p. 6, he obſerves

this art was revived in that country in this manner:

"It seemed strange to us to observe several pieces of painted glass in the windows of our Effendis House, inscribed in Turkish characters with the name of the proprietor, together with some religious sentences of Mahometan devotion: but we were much more surprized, when we were informed that it was the manufacture of this place, [Magnesia]; for it is stained with a beautiful as well as durable colour, and comes up to the perfection of the best we have seen in England. This gave us occasion to reflect on the different fortune of arts and sciences, which, like men, seem to take delight in shifting their station; for while other arts have now left these places, and travelled westward, this alone, in exchange for all the rest, seems to have retired into this, and is deplored as lost in Christendom." Soon after, p. 8, he says, that "the windows of their mosques are furnished with excellent painted glass full of flower-work and religious inscriptions." But as their religion forbids making representations of men, so by that injunction the chief beauty of that art is of no benefit to them; inasmuch as it deprives them of the use of history painting, the most excellent of all in that art.

NAMES OF MEN AND FAMILIES.

I have a vast collection of odd names of persons, scattered up and down in loose papers, that I have been heaping together for many years, and whether I shall ever put them together is more than I can say, as it will occasion me some trouble. It consists of original names, before surnames were generally introduced, greatly collected from the original Chartularies of Crowland Abbey and Spalding Priory: of odd and fantastical names; puritannical names in the time of, and preceding the grand rebellion: names taken from trades and occupations: with various other denominations: as compound names from *cock* and *wood* particularly. The trouble of reducing them into a regular or alphabetical order deters me from meddling with them, and therefore, probably, my labour may be lost, in collecting them.

The French have a work of a similar kind. "Traité de l'Origine des Noms et des Surnoms: et de leur Diversité, de leurs Proprietez, de leur Changemens, tant chez les anciens Peuples, que chez les François, les Espagnols, les Anglois, les Allemans, les Polonois, les Suedois, les Danois, les Italiens, et autre Nations, par M. Gilles Andri de la Roque. Par. 1681," 8vo.

SIR WILLIAM GOOCH.

Nothing is unworthy of publication, which may convey an useful lesson to mankind. Sir William Gooch being in conversation with a gentleman in a street of the city of Williamsburgh, returned the salute of a Negro, who was passing by about his master's business. Sir, said the gentleman, does your honour descend so far as to salute a slave? Why, yes, replied the Governor; I cannot suffer a man of his condition to exceed me in good manners. Perhaps never reprimand was more delicate. How different an impression the following incident gives us of another Governor of Virginia! The laws of that country were formerly oppressive to the Quakers. Lord Howard of Effinghan, having an aversion to those sectaries, put them rigidly in execution: in consequence of which they suffered many vexations: a deputation at length waited upon him at Turkey Island, requesting with a buckram kind of humility, a mitigation of his severity. On his absolute refusal—"Well, replied their Chief, the Lord's will then be done!" "Yes, by ——, (answered the Governor) and the Lord's will [meaning himself] shall be done, I give you my word."

Original LETTER *from* BISHOP MADOX, *to* DR. ZACH. GRAY.

REVEREND SIR,

The dangerous illness and since that the death of a very near relation, has prevented my acknowledging sooner the favour of your letter, and very obliging congratulations.

I have always thought Mr. Neale's an unnecessary and injurious attack upon the great instruments of the blessed reformation in this kingdom; and cannot but be somewhat surprized, that Mr. Jennings should adventure to avow in print such an assertion with regard to Mr. Neale's *historical performances*, which by evidence, and *by evidence only*, you have convicted of so many *gross*, I wish (especially as he is now dead, and can't defend himself) there were less ground to believe them *wilful, mistakes*.

You are pleased to mention *a Review of the History of the Puritans*, and likewise a design of my Vindication, &c. I suppose you intend these to go together as one performance, which may be very proper, to give the world, at one view, a just notion of the whole History of the Puritans.

I do

I do not recollect, (for I have not the books here,) that Mr. Neale has charged me with one falſe quotation; and therefore can't imagine upon what evidence Mr. Jennings can hope to ſupport his aſſertions, ſince the proof of the ſeveral propoſitions in my book ſtand wholly unimpeached: and the exact care and fidelity, as well as an extenſive knowledge in hiſtory, which appear uncontradicted in your ſeveral volumes, muſt give full conviction of the impartiality and truth to be found in *the Hiſtory of the Puritans*.

I ſhall be very glad to ſee your Review, which I dare ſay will be compoſed with the utmoſt candour and fidelity, and give juſt ſatisfaction to your readers, and in particular to, Sir, your faithful ſervant, and affectionate brother,

Weſtrop, July 20, 1743. ISA. ASAPH.

SIR CORDELL FIREBRACE.

Query if the name of *Firebrace* does not come from *fier-à bras*, or *valiant arm*. One of the ſons of Tancred de Hauteville, in Normandy, in the eleventh century was called Guillaume *Fier-à-bras*, who conquered part of Italy, near Naples, and was Count de la Puglia.

BISHOP ZACHARY PEARCE.

The hiſtory of Biſhop Pearce's intended reſignation is matter of ſurprize to every body. Various motives have been thought of for him: but I have, by chance, heard of that, which he has declared himſelf to a friend of mine, viz. That as he never made a ſinecure of his preferments, he is tired with buſineſs, and being in the ſeventy-fourth year of his age, he will reſign his church preferment whilſt his faculties are entire, leaſt he might chance to outlive them, and the church ſuffer by his infirmities. The good Biſhop ſeemed to have juſt been reading Horace's.

Solve ſeneſcentem maturè ſanus equam, &c. and did not ſee, but an old Biſhop, as well as an old horſe, had a right to his diſcharge.

Letter from Dr. Pettingal to Mr. Cole, 25 Jan. 1764.

CORRESPONDENCE *relative to* CHATTERTON.

Mr. Horace Walpole to the Rev. Mr. Cole.

Strawberry Hill, June 19, 1777.

"I thank you for your notices, dear Sir, and ſhall remember that on Prince William. I did not ſee the Monthly Review, but hope one is not guilty of the death of every man who does not make one the dupe of a forgery. I believe Macpherſon's ſucceſs with Oſſian, was more the ruin of Chatterton than I. Two years paſſed between my doubting the authenticity of Rowley's Poems, and his death. I never knew he had been in London, till ſome time after he had undone and poiſoned himſelf there. The poems he ſent me were tranſcripts in his own hand; and even in that circumſtance he told a lie; he ſaid he had them from the very perſon at Briſtol, to whom he had given them. If any man was to tell you that monkiſh rhimes had been dug up at Herculaneum, which was deſtroyed ſeveral centuries before there was any ſuch poetry, ſhould you believe it? juſt the reverſe is the caſe of Rowley's pretended poems. They have all the elegance of Waller and Prior, and more than Lord Surrey—but I have no objection to any body believing what he pleaſes. I think poor Chatterton was an aſtoniſhing genius—but I cannot think that Rowley foreſaw metres that were invented long after he was dead, or that our language was more refined at Briſtol in the reign of Henry V. than it was at court under Henry VIII. One of the chaplains of the Biſhop of Exeter has found a line of Rowley in Hudibras—the monk might foreſee that too! the prematurity of Chatterton's genius is, however, full as wonderful, as that ſuch a prodigy as Rowley ſhould never have been heard of till the eighteenth century. The youth and induſtry of the former are miracles too; yet ſtill more credible. There is not a ſymptom in the poems, but the old words, that ſavours of Rowley's age. Change the old words for modern, and the whole conſtruction is of yeſterday.

The other ſtory you tell me, is very credible, and perfectly in character.

Your's ever, H. W.

Berkely Square, Dec. 30. 1781.

"

. . . . . .

You will be ſurprized, when I tell you, that I have only dipped into Mr. Bryant's book, and lent the Dean's before I had cut the leaves, though I had peeped into it enough to ſee, that I ſhall not read it. Both he and Mr. Bryant are ſo diffuſe on our antiquated literature, that I had rather believe in Rowley, than go through their proofs. Wr. Warton and Mr. Tyrwhyt have more patience, and intend to anſwer them—and ſo the controverſy

controverſy will be two hundred years out of my reach. Mr. Bryant I did find begged a vaſt many queſtions, which proved to me his own doubts. Dr. Glynn's fooliſh evidence made me laugh—and ſo did Mr. Bryant's *ſenſibility* for me. He ſays Chatterton treated me very *cruelly* in one of his writings. I am ſure I did not feel it ſo. I ſuppoſe Bryant means under the title of Baron of Otranto, which is written with humour. I muſt have been the ſenſitive plant, if any thing in that character had hurt me! Mr. Bryant too and the Dean, as I ſee by extracts in the papers, have decorated Chatterton with ſanctimonious honour. Think of that young raſcal's note, by ſumming up his gains and loſſes by writing for and againſt Beckford, he ſays, "I am glad he is dead, by 3l. 13s. 6d." There was a lad of too nice honour to be guilty of a forgery!—and a lad, who they do not deny, forged the poems in the ſtyle of Oſſian and fifty other things. In the parts I did read, Mr. Bryant as I expected, reaſons admirably, and ſtaggered me; but when I took up the poems called Rowley's again, I proteſt I cannot ſee the ſmalleſt air of any antiquity, but the old words. The whole texture is conceived on ideas of the preſent century. The liberal manner of thinking of a monk ſo long before the reformation is as ſtupendous—and where he met with Ovids Metamorphoſis, Eclogues, and plans of Greek Tragedies, when even Caxton, a printer, took Virgil's Æneid for ſo rare a novelty, are not leſs incomprehenſible—though theſe things I ſpeak at random, nor have ſearched for the æra when the Greek and Latin Claſſics came again to light—at preſent, I imagine, long, after our Edward IV.

Another thing ſtruck me in my very curſory peruſal of Bryant. He aſks where Chatterton could find ſo much knowledge of Engliſh events? I could tell him where he might, by a very natural hypotheſis, though merely an hypotheſis. It appears by the evidence that Canning left ſix cheſts of MSS. and that Chatterton got poſſeſſion of ſome, or ſeveral. Now what was there in ſo *probably* as a diary drawn up by Canning himſelf, or ſome church warden, or wardens, or by a monk or monks? Is any thing more natural than for ſuch a perſon, amidſt the events of Briſtol, to ſet down ſuch other public facts as happened in the reſt of the kingdom? Was not ſuch almoſt all the materials of our ancient ſtory? There is actually ſuch an one, with ſome curious collateral facts, if I am not miſtaken, for I write by memory, in the Hiſtory of Furneſe or Fountaines' Abbey. I forget which. If Chatterton found ſuch an one, did he want the extenſive literature on which ſo much ſtreſs is laid? Hypotheſis for hypotheſis, I am ſure this is as rational an one, as the ſuppoſition that ſix cheſts were filled with poems never elſe heard of.

Theſe are my indigeſted thoughts on this matter—not that I ever intend to digeſt them—for I will not, at ſixty-four, ſail back into the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and be drowned in an ocean of monkiſh writers of thoſe ages, or of this! Your's moſt ſincerely,

H. WALPOLE."

FOTHERINGAY CASTLE.

There is now no remains of the Caſtle of Fotheringay, except the artificial hill on which ſtood the Keep, which is now covered with graſs, and a few outbuildings which make a farm-houſe: and no remembrance or tradition where the Hall ſtood, in which the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots was beheaded. It was ſurrounded by a mote, now a dry ditch. Very near it ſtands the gate-houſe of an old building, now converted into farm-barns and offices, on the other ſide of the ſtreet, at the corner. On the gate-houſe arch are theſe arms which looks as if it was the remains of the Palace of the Dukes of York, viz. Leon and Caſtile quarterly, and on the other ſide of the arch, Mortimer and Burgh quarterly; above the arch are the Arms of France and England, quarterly, held by an Angel; and on the other ſide the ſame, quarterly Neville.

Edward of Langley, Earl of Cambridge and Duke of York, 5th ſon of King Edward III. had to his 1ſt wife Iſabella, 2d daughter, and one of the heirs of Peter King of Caſtile and Leon; by whom he had Edward Plantagenet, Duke of York, who was ſlain at the battle of Agincourt, 1415, 25th October; and was buried at Fotheringay, December 1ſt, following. Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, after the death of his uncle, Edward beforeſaid, was ſlain in the battle of Wakefield, 1460, and, being firſt buried at Pomfret, was afterwards removed to the church of Fotheringay. He married Cecilia, daughter of Ralph Neville, Earl of Weſton, which accounts for two of theſe bearings.

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

To G. D.

THY letter, much eſteemed friend,
Careful I read from end to end ;
But that th' addreſs I fail'd to view,
However ſtrange, is ſtrictly true ;
And now that I perceive its ſtyle,
In truth it moved me to a ſmile :
Titles I value not a jot,
Like others who poſſeſs them not ;
To thoſe who boaſt of honour old,
If they deſerve the rank they hold,
I'll give them with reſpect full fraught,
And keep my diſtance as I ought.
And ſuch as theſe diſtinctions ſlight,
Whether I think them wrong or right,
I'll call them Tom, or George, or Ben,
Or any thing but *Citizen*.
An honeſt man, ſo Pope would ſing,
Is often nobler than a king :
That thou this title may'ſt receive,
Friend, verily I do believe.
Yet much I dread all innovations,
Changes, *ſoi-diſant* reformations,
Which mend as botching tinkers do,
And where they find one flaw, leave two.
I love old times, old cuſtoms, manners,
Old Hoſpitality's old banners ;
Old friends I ne'er would leave i' th' lurch,
No, nor an old Eſtabliſh'd Church ;
Oh, how I love old trees that grew
Where firſt my infant-breath I drew !
The ſycamore with loving mate,
That twin'd each other o'er the gate ;
The plats beneath the ſpreading ſhade
Of ſiſter mulberries, where we play'd ;
Where we caught frogs, and ſought the fruit,
Or pluck'd up daiſies by the root,
Or ſtript th' old trees of leafy milk,
For artiſt-worms that wrought us ſilk :
Old was the manſion,* paſſing fair,
Queen Beſs had been an inmate there ;
Compton† did thence, with youthful fire
Steal Spencer's‡ heireſs from her ſire ;
A baker's baſket ſafe convey'd
To the bold ſwain the trembling maid :
The Queen the parties reconcil'd,
And anſwer'd for the firſt-born child.
There Goldſmith thought and wrote at eaſe,
And there I play'd about his knees.
Ah, ſtill in Fancy's eyes are ſeen
The ſtately elms that form'd its ſcreen :
Where my good grandſire, lov'd and bleſt,
Watch'd the old magpies build their neſt ;
Or mark'd, in diſtance juſt deſcried,
The ſmall white veſſels ſmoothly glide ;
As hills, half rob'd in ether blue,
Pointed old Thames's courſe to view.
Oh cheriſh'd ſpot ! no more thine air
Is fragrant, or thy proſpects fair !
O'erbuilt, o'ergrown, with vicious taſte
And modern ornament diſgrac'd ;
Long ſince theſe elms were proſtrate laid,
And vaniſh'd long thy mulberries' ſhade,
With every pleaſing trace exil'd,
That once delighted me a child.—
But how my Muſe has rov'd aſtray,
(The Muſes were old maids they ſay)—
Then to the point, and I'll conclude,
Nor longer on thy time intrude.
Think not, I pray thee, that my plan is
At all to croſs thy harmleſs fancies ;
The title of thy friend I claim,
And call me ſimply by my name.

E. A. L.N——.

* Canbury, newly baptized Canonbury-houſe.

† Created Lord Northampton by Queen Elizabeth.

‡ Sir John Spencer, who made a large fortune by monopolizing currants : hence ſome have ſuppoſed that the original name of the manſion was Currant berry Houſe. Others, that the Archbiſhop of Cambray, when Nuncio from the Pope, reſided there, and thence it was called Cambray, eaſily corrupted into Canbury-houſe.

NEW-YEAR's EVE.

A MUSIC, as of bells, ſalutes the ear,
And mingled with the Tavy's troubled ſtream,
Tolling the knell of the departing year,
Whoſe ſolemn retroſpect is but a dream.

Farewel ! ye days of vernal love and eaſe,
Regal'd with ſongs of birds within the bow'rs ;
Where Peace with Plenty crown'd the ſummer ſeas,
And Toil rejoic'd, like bees, among the flow'rs.

Farewel ! ye nights of ſilent ſweet repoſe,
Now broken by the horrid din of war ;
While to the Moon no amorous deſcant flows,
No lovers whiſper to the Evening-ſtar.

Tho' War and Winter riot in the air,
And clouds and ſtorms inveſt our native iſle,
Love in thine eyes for ever dwells, my fair !
Peace, with her train of Graces, in thy ſmile.

O ! for the bliſs, when ſummer crowns the ſpring,
Thy lap with fruits, with flowers to deck thy brow ;
And through the year around thy couch to ſing,
Blithe as the bird that warbles on the bough.

W. EVANS.

A COMPARISON.

A COMPARISON.

MARK how, beneath that yew-tree's spreading gloom,
The budding rose and lily droop and die:—
There henbane rank, and treacherous night-shade bloom,
And ravens croak, and murky mildews fly!

'Tis thus beneath the mist-clad seat of Pow'r,
No virtues bloom, no sweet affections glow,
There bloodhounds bark, and storms of ruin low'r,
And all the baleful weeds of Falsehood grow.

But Nature's angry bolt has struck the yew!
No longer blight and rankness harbour there;
On the green turf sweet falls the summer-dew,
And fairest flowers perfume the balmy air!

So Reason's piercing ray shall chase the gloom!
Nor leave one trace where Tyranny has been;
Where Terror reign'd shall Truth's bright Eden bloom,
And Vice and Misery fly the blissful scene!

A. R.

ANOTHER.

SAW you the Sun obscur'd at noon,
Burst through the mist, and fiercer blaze?
Saw you at eve the clouded Moon
Shine out, and shed soul-soothing rays?

Oh! thus shall Truth's eternal beam
Consume foul Falsehood's venom'd shroud!
Thus, thus shall lovely Virtue gleam
Thro' Calumny's malignant cloud!

A. R.

ON VIRTUE.

From the Greek of Aristotle.

O VIRTUE, hail! by toil acquir'd,
The noblest prize in life's career!
By thy attractive form inspir'd,
The Sons of Greece, unaw'd by fear,
With joy consuming Labour's frown defy,
And for their country emulously die.

Thy fruits i'th' mind immortal grow;
Than gold more precious, than descent:
And Sleep that soothes oppressive woe,
When Man's weak frame with care is spent.
Alcides great, and Leda's Twins, proclaim
Thy cheering glories, never-ending fame.

Bold Ajax too, and Thetis' Son,
Enraptured sought the Stygian streams.
Thy form Atarneus' nurseling won,
And widow'd of the Sun's bright beams:
Ne'er shall the Muse forget her proudest boast,
The friend sincere, and hospitable host.

H. P. I.

SEPARATION.

THO' separation is decreed
Our sweetest pleasures to impede,
And all our bliss destroy;
We will not think on what is past,
Nor let the present mis'ries blast
Our hope of future joy.

For hearts were destin'd to unite;
And though the union suffer blight
In this imperfect state,
Futurity will change the scene;
There Malice shall not lurk between,
Nor dark mistrusts create.

O 'tis a change I often view,
When Fancy paints with brilliant hue,
And colours all divine;
When by Imagination's aid,
In seas of perfect bliss I wade,
And call enjoyment mine.

Friendship shall there not prove a dream,
An useless or uncertain theme,
For shall not all partake?
Yes, there my Spirit, unconfin'd,
Shall dare avow its kindred-mind,
Nor from the bliss awake!

Ye hours which hinder my repose,
Fly fast, nor multiply my woes,
But let me gently glide
O'er the chill waves of Death's dark stream,
'Till they are lost in the bright theme
Of joys so vast and wide.

CLEMENTINA.

Bath, Jan. 1804.

ON CARINA.

Written at the Midnight Hour.

TO me that pillow dear is made,
On which Carina's head was laid:
And as she bath'd it with a tear,—
For so the blushing lovely Girl confess'd,
Infusing sacred transports in my breast,—
O doubly, doubly is that pillow dear!

Sweet on that pillow as I rest,
My dreams with her loved image blest,—
May I, if ever I give pain
To dear Carina's generous heart,
Or cause a tear unfeelingly to start,
Never upon that pillow *rest* again!

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIR *of the* LIFE *of* TIBERIUS HEMSTERHUIS, *many* YEARS PROFESSOR *of* GREEK *in the* UNIVERSITY *of* LEYDEN.

TIBERIUS HEMSTERHUIS was born at Groningen, on the first day of February in the year 1685. His father, Francis Hemsterhuis, was a learned physician, who delighted greatly in polite literature, and, to gratify a liberal and scientific curiosity, had travelled over almost all Europe.

The son, while a mere child, was distinguished by uncommon quickness of apprehension and fondness for books. In his fourteenth year he had passed through the ordinary course of school learning, and was already a student at the university of Groningen. Mathematics became there his favourite study. The famous John Bernoulli, Professor of that science, used to declare that he never taught a pupil who made more rapid proficiency; and Hemsterhuis himself, in his after-life, considered his early attention to mathematics as what had first bestowed those habits of accurate and patient investigation to which he owed his success in acquiring other parts of knowledge.

From Groningen he went, after some years, to Leyden, where he was desirous to hear in particular the lectures of the famous Perizonius, on ancient history, and on the difficulties and delicacies of Roman literature. Such was his reputation even then for knowledge and diligence, that the Curators of this university were induced to confide to Hemsterhuis the charge of arranging the manuscripts belonging to its library, which happened then to be in a state of neglected confusion. Young as he was, it was then judged by many that it would have been for the honour and interest of the university to have appointed him, instead of Havercamp, to succeed James Gronovius in the professorship of the Greek tongue.

In the twentieth year of his age Hemsterhuis had the honour of being called to lecture upon mathematics and natural philosophy at Amsterdam. He filled that situation with distinguished merit; and in the society of his colleagues, Brookhause, Bergler, and Kusler, all three men of extraordinary classical attainments, he cultivated with growing ardour that fondness for the elegant and profound erudition of antiquity, which was, even before, the ruling passion in his heart.

An accident engaged him, at this time more particularly, in the study of Greek literature. By the recommendation of Grævius he was requested to undertake the care of an edition of the Ονομαστικον or Vocabulary of Julius Pollux, which having been begun under the direction of John Henry Lederlin, was by his death left unfinished. On this task he entered with ardour, and with that confidence in his own powers which is ever natural to youth and inexperience. His success was in some measure answerable to his diligence and zeal; for when this edition was completed, it was allowed by the unanimous voice of the learned world to exhibit the text of the author more genuine, and with more valuable illustrations, than it appeared in any of the former editions. He was himself at first sufficiently pleased with his achievement; and he had indeed reason to be pleased. The work of Pollux is a storehouse of the curiosities of Greek erudition, and contains many extracts from the works of the poets of ancient Greece, which are not elsewhere preserved. To throw light on the obscurities of such a collection, and to ascertain at every doubtful passage the genuine readings, was a task requiring no common sagacity and learning: but in this he had undeniably exceeded the endeavours of some of the most illustrious scholars of former times, while he was as yet but of a very juvenile age. It was, as it were, Charles XII. who before the age of puberty had surpassed the deeds of the most mature and experienced commanders—or it was rather Hercules, that crushed the serpents in his cradle.

Yet he was in a short time much rather ashamed than proud of his performance.—By the intermediation probably of Grævius, the friend of Dr. Richard Bentley, the young critic having opened a correspondence with this profound and elegant scholar, while his Julius Pollux was yet in the press, received in a letter his opinion of the general merits of the new edition, as soon as Bentley had procured a copy of it, together with a variety of new readings of passages in the poetical fragments, suggested chiefly by the consideration of what the laws of the metre required.—Bentley, by the admirable vigour, acuteness, and elastic vivacity of his genius, surpassed in science, in erudition, in eloquence, in the power of cogent reasoning, in manly originality of thought, and in

felicity of conjectural criticism, almost all the philosophers, orators, wits, and scholars, of that age, whether in Britain or on the Continent. His Sermons against Atheism, which were preached at Boyle's Lecture, are absolutely unequalled by any thing in the works of ancient or modern philosophers, whether considered in regard to force, clearness, originality, and refinement of reasoning—in regard to beauty, sublimity, and impressiveness of eloquence—or in regard to the extent and masterly precision of the physical and moral knowledge which their illustrations unfold. His book against Boyle on the Epistles of Phalaris made him known as a master of Grecian literature, an emendatory critic, a wit, and a logician, transcending all the praise of the Scaligers, the Casaubons, the Sylburgii, the Salmasii, the Lipsii, and whatever names were the most eminent for the application of first-rate genius and universal knowledge to elucidate the obscurities and solve the difficulties of classical erudition. He was engaged, at the time of this correspondence with Hemsterhuis, in conducting his edition of Horace through the press; but from that task he stole repeatedly an hour or two, to gratify the solicitations of his young friend. Two of his letters, preserved by Hemsterhuis all his life as a precious treasure, have been since published. They evince in Bentley an amiable and candid spirit, putting the highest estimate on the labours of another, while they evince Hemsterhuis, where he failed in his attempts at emendation, to have chiefly failed from that want of nice skill in the prosody of the Greek language, and the measures of its poetry, which was then the common fault of the scholars on the Continent. Hemsterhuis being, as it should seem, of a much more ingenuous temper of mind than Boyle, with his prompters, Atterbury, Friend, Aldrich, and the other wits of Christ's Church; Bentley's adversaries on the subject of Phalaris, at once perceived and owned that the emendations of the great English Critic on the fragments from the comic poets in Julius Pollux, were incomparably better than those which he had himself proposed. "*Enimvero, lectis animadversionibus Bentleianis*, (says Ruhnken, with admirable force and propriety of Latin expression,) *videt inanem operam suam fuisse, alterum omnia divinitus expedisse.*" He felt so much shame and confusion, that he should, with so much labour, have missed what another had found so easily, and that so evidently right, that for two months after he could not bear the sight of a Greek book, and had even for a time resolved to abandon Greek learning entirely, as a thing which he was not born to succeed in. But these feelings were soon lost in a new ardour to master all that was difficult in the language of ancient Greece, with all the knowledge which it contained. He used afterwards often to speak of this incident of his life among his friends, and to relate it to his pupils, as an example both to check the presumption, and to encourage the despondency, of young students.—"*Nescio quid alii sentiant*, (says Rhunken, excellently,) *mihi nunquam major, quam cum hæc de se ingenue fatebatur, visus est Hemsterhusius.*

His first care, upon his return to his studies in Greek, was to follow Bentley's advice, to make himself familiarly and accurately acquainted with every principle and every anomalous exception in Greek prosody, and to examine, even with minute care, all the varieties of measure used in the comic poetry of the Greeks.—He fixed his emulation upon Bentley, as the model of consummate skill and ability in Greek erudition, to the excellence of which he might be satisfied if he could attain. Of all the critics of the age, he considered Bentley as incomparably the first; nor throughout his subsequent life would he ever suffer any person to detract from Bentley's praise in his presence.

The next step taken by Hemsterhuis to improve his skill in Greek learning, was to read over all the authors in the language, in chronological order, from Homer downwards. In this perusal he left no passage without ascertaining its proper sense, considering the genuineness of its reading, examining the nature of its example in phraseology and construction, marking what light it was adapted to throw on the customs, manners, and history, of ancient times, and endeavouring deeply to inhale whatever moral or philosophical wisdom it might happen to contain. Nor would he trust the results of this study to memory solely: he made written extracts from every book which he thus read; including in these the particulars which he was the most desirous to remember, with whatever was new and peculiar in the reflections they had suggested to him. By this course of study he became so much a master of all the earlier authors, as well as of the more modern ones, that there was in the latter hardly a thought or a phrase imitated from any of the former, where he could not easily discern the imitation, and refer it to its pro-

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per original. He could diſtinguiſh, for inſtance, every expreſſion in which Demoſthenes, Polybius, Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſus, or Plutarch, had followed Thucydides; and ſo of other authors. He was not content with that ſort of ſtudy which might have ſatisfied any mere narrow-minded emendatory critic. The poets, orators, grammarians, and hiſtorians of antiquity, might have been thought by ſome to open a range ſufficiently wide for a perſon ſtudying ſolely or chiefly with a view to critical erudition. Not ſo thought Hemſterhuis. He read the writers on mathematics and philoſophy as carefully as the orators, hiſtorians, grammarians, and poets. To be a maſter of emendatory criticiſm for the Greek language, he thought no way ſo ſure as by himſelf firſt to become a maſter of all the ſcience contained in it. He took incredible pains to overcome the difficulties of this courſe of ſtudy. It was not till upon reading over Plato's Dialogue, entitled *Parmenides*, for the fourth time, that he could at all underſtand the doctrine of Ideas laid down in it. He traced the revival, or corruption, or improvement, of the philoſophy of the ancients in the books of the moderns; and was familiarly converſant in the writings of Locke and Leibnitz, as well as in thoſe of Ariſtotle and Plato.

He ſtudied with great taſte and intelligence all thoſe relics of Greek and Roman antiquity, which repreſent to us the arts and manners of the claſſical ages with a power ſtill more lively than that of books. Gems, medals, ſtatues, emboſſed works in metal, and other ſimilar remains of the genius of the Grecian artiſts, excited often his curioſity and admiration. James Wilde, his father-in-law, had a conſiderable muſeum of ſuch antiquities, which was, therefore, to Hemſterhuis a ſcene of frequent ſtudy. From the admiration of the works of ancient art, he proceeded to a ſimilar taſte for whatever was excellent in the modern productions of the fine-arts. He was a judge of modern painting, ſculpture, and architecture; and he was accuſtomed to adviſe the ſtudents who attended his lectures, to devote ſome portion of their time to the ſtudy of drawing.

In the year 1717, Hemſterhuis was called to the profeſſorſhip of the Greek language at Franeker; to which was afterwards added the taſk of giving lectures on the Hiſtory of the United Provinces.

His fame as the moſt conſummate maſter in Greek erudition of all the ſcholars of that age, was eſtabliſhed throughout Europe by his "Remarks upon Lucian." In variety and in accuracy of illuſtrative knowledge, it was univerſally confeſſed, even Salmaſius himſelf had produced nothing more truly excellent.

In the year 1740 he accepted the profeſſorſhip of the Greek language and of hiſtory in the Univerſity of Leyden. His celebrity in foreign countries was exalted and extended with this progreſs of his honours at home. He was reſpected as the greateſt proficient then living in Greek literature; and ſtudents aſpiring to conſummate ſkill in this branch of erudition, reſorted from all parts of Europe to profit by his lectures. He took great delight in encouraging the ardour and in guiding the diligence of young men who had an ingenuous fondneſs for claſſical ſtudies.—He would even take particular pains to form them to emendatory criticiſm.—For this purpoſe, his practice was, to put into the hands of a favourite ſtudent, ſome beautiful and difficult paſſage of an ancient author, ſuch as Livy's Preface to his Hiſtory; then to examine whether, after due conſideration, he were thoroughly maſter of its ſenſe, and had a proper taſte of its beauties; then to point out ſome part where there was a corruption of the text, and to require the ſtudent to find out the particular words in which the corruption exiſted; when this diſcovery was made, to require that he ſhould ſuggeſt an emendation; and if any happy emendation were propoſed, to ſtimulate the genius of the young critic to higher efforts by the moſt encouraging applauſe. He in this manner formed Valckenaer to that aſtoniſhing juſtneſs and perſpicacity of critical erudition for which he became afterwards famous. Weſſeling, though the colleague of Hemſterhuis at Franeker, acknowledged that he had never ſtudied with accuracy and diſcernment truly critical, till he was excited and inſtructed by Hemſterhuis's converſation. Ruhnken was his favourite pupil; and, by following in his ſtudies the claſſical diſcipline which his maſter recommended, became worthy to ſucceed to his fame in emendatory criticiſm.

Hemſterhuis had ſomewhat of that quality which has been aſcribed by Burnet to his learned contemporary Lloyd. His fondneſs of reading, and the timid and unwearied diligence with which he made preparation for great critical works, withheld him from writing and publiſhing ſo much as was to have been deſired. Thoſe critical animadverſions which he actually made public, were, beſide what have been

already mentioned, upon the Works of Ariſtophanes, Xenophon Epheſius, Heſychius, and Thomas Atticiſta. He wrote many obſervations on the Works of the different Athenian orators, of Theocritus, Apollonius Rhodius, Harpocration, Properius, Manilius, Valerius Flaccus, and others. Indeed, moſt of the copies of the Greek and Latin claſſics in his library were, at his death, full of emendatory and interpretative marginal notes, written with his own hand.

His manners were modeſt and gentle.—He avoided literary diſputes; and never made an oſtentatious diſplay of his learning. His common converſation was natural, eaſy, unſtudied, and yet of ſuch remarkable correctneſs and propriety in both ſenſe and language, that every word of it might have appeared to advantage in print. There ran through it a vein of unaffected and inoffenſive wit and pleaſantry. His ſociety was much courted by the Bentincks, and other eminent perſons of the firſt families in Holland.—He was a lover of neat ſimplicity in his dreſs, his houſe, and his whole habits of living. He was in all his words and actions a perſon of ſingular prudence and diſcretion. He was not ſanguine in hope, haſty of faith, or unguarded in ſpeech.—He was ſlow and cautious in reſolving, but ſteady in adherence to thoſe reſolutions which he had upon mature deliberation taken. He was capable of extraordinary fortitude. At Franeker, juſt as two perſons of rank had come to his houſe on a chearful, friendly viſit for a couple of days, receiving news, that his ſon James, whom he tenderly loved, had periſhed at ſea, he had the firmneſs to hide his ſorrow from his family, and entertain his gueſts, with his accuſtomed chearfulneſs, till their viſit was at an end. He then gave a looſe to the tenderneſs of his heart, and his affection as a father.—He died on the 7th of April, 1766, in the eighty-ſecond year of his age.

A brief MEMOIR *of the* REV. THOMAS MOLE.

THE reſpectable character whoſe name ſtands above, is one that deſerves to be preſerved in the article of neglected biography; though probably it would have ſoon ſunk into total oblivion, had it not been brought forwards in Dr. Kippis's Life of Dr. Lardner. The mention made of Mr. Mole in that inſtructive piece, muſt ſerve as the baſis of this Memoir; but, after all, the ſcantineſs of the information is to be regretted.

The writer of this has reaſon to ſuppoſe that Mr. Mole was one of thoſe who were ornaments to the academical ſeminary under Mr. Jones, of Tewkeſbury; where Butler, Secker, and Chandler, laid the foundation of that eminence in learning by which their names were afterwards diſtinguiſhed. His firſt ſettlement, as far as our acquaintance with his hiſtory goes, was at Uxbridge, where he ſucceeded, in 1725, the Rev. James Waters. His reſidence here was of a ſhort duration; for in 1728, September 29, he took leave of the congregation there in a judicious and intereſting farewel-diſcourſe on 2 Cor. xiii. 11. and removed to Rotherhithe, to fill up the paſtoral connection left vacant by the death of the Rev. John Ratcliffe, on the 16th of the preceding February.—He had not been long ſettled there before he again appeared from the preſs in a correct and critical Diſcourſe on "the Character and Office of St. Peter," from Matt. xvi. 18, 19, delivered in that place on the 5th of November in the ſame year.—This was ſoon followed by the publication of another Sermon, entitled, "The Hope of Chriſtians, a Means of moderating their Sorrows for the Dead," from 1. Theſſ. iv. 13, 14. delivered at Rotherhithe 27th July, 1729, on occaſion of the death of John Wall, Eſq. in his 47th year—the gentleman to whom, as High Sheriff of the County of Surrey, the preceding Diſcourſe was addreſſed. So ſoon, alas! do the bluſhing honours of men fade away!

Mr. Mole, not long after, viz. in the years 1732 and 1733, made a diſtinguiſhing figure in the diſcuſſion of the queſtions concerning the foundation of virtue, and came forth as an able advocate in the ſcheme eſpouſed by Dr. Samuel Clarke, in a controverſy with the Rev. and learned Dr. Wright, in a Sermon on "the Foundation of moral Virtue," from Pſalm, xi. 7. with a Preface to it containing ſtrictures on the aſſertions of Dr. Wright, making the will of God the foundation and rule of virtue—and in a Tract in which he reconſidered and defended the principle of the eternal difference of things, in anſwer to Dr. Wright's remarks. Mr. Mole ſupported his own views on the queſtion "with a ſtrength of reaſon (ſays Dr. Kippis,) far ſuperior to that of his antagoniſt."* Another

* Biographia Britannica, 2d ed. Life of Clarke, p. 608.

controverſy

controverſy in which he appeared, was that produced by Mr. Dodwell's celebrated Tract, "Chriſtianity not founded on Argument;" to which Mr. Mole replied in a Piece entitled, "The Grounds of the Chriſtian Faith rational," 1743; a Piece which did honour to his ability, candour, and liberality.

Previouſly to this publication he had removed from Rotherhithe to Hackney, where he ſpent ſome years, till at length he returned to the neighbourhood of Uxbridge, where he died about the year 1780, in a very advanced age.

In an early period of his miniſtry he was engaged, in conjunction with Mr. Lardner, Mr. Chandler, and ſeveral other Miniſters, in carrying on a Courſe of Lectures, on a Tueſday evening, at the Old Jewry.

In 1745 he printed a Sermon, from Jonah, iii. 8, 9, preached at Court-yard, Southwark, on December 4.—He employed the latter part of his days in writing in Latin a Life of the celebrated Laurentius Valla, including the religious and literary hiſtory of the time. The manuſcript of this work Mr. Mole's executors, with an inattention which, as Dr. Kippis juſtly obſerves, "can never be juſtified, permitted to be ſold with his books at a common auction." Some other fruits of his retirement were not loſt.

In 1768 he publiſhed a Sermon "On Repentance and Remiſſion of Sins, with a Prayer adapted to the Subject;" a Diſcourſe, in my opinion, well calculated to anſwer the views of the Societies formed to "promote Chriſtian Knowledge, and the Practice of Piety and Virtue," by the diſtribution of books. A larger and fuller Treatiſe on the ſame ſubject, entitled, "A Diſcourſe on Repentance," came from his pen in 1776.

In 1782, after his deceaſe, were publiſhed, as his compoſitions, by an anonymous editor, two pieces, one entitled, "Piety; or, the happy Mean between Profaneneſs and Superſtition;" the other with this title, "The Caſe of a Diſſent and Separation from a civil Eſtabliſhment of the Chriſtian Religion, fairly ſtated."—This laſt affords pleaſing ſpecimens of the author's learning. All his Tracts and Sermons evince a ſolid judgment, accuracy, and preciſion of thought, and a liberal ſpirit. Dr. Kippis might with truth ſay, "that he was the author of ſome valuable publications;" while he alſo ranks him, in point of learning, with Lardner, Benſon, and Chandler. Dr. Lardner, in his Remarks on Dr. Ward's "Diſſertations," has paid a juſt tribute of reſpect to Mr. Mole, whom he calls his "much-eſteemed friend," by adopting and incorporating with his own ſome very correct and ingenious obſervations which he received in a Letter from him, on the caſe of the Dæmoniac who reſided among the tombs on the coaſt of Gadara.* I conclude from a Letter, with which I was favoured by him in the year 1773, that he was very converſant with the Poliſh Unitarian writers, "who, (ſpeaking of them in the ſpirit of true candour, he ſays,) were men of eminent learning and piety, though their diſtinguiſhing tenets, whatever be their merit, have undergone the ſevereſt cenſure." p. 269, &c. The following ſhort paragraphs, from one or two of his publications, may ſerve to give the reader an idea of Mr. Mole's ſpirit, character, and views. "It were to be wiſhed (ſays he,) that all parties of Chriſtians would ceaſe to look upon themſelves as parties, and conſider themſelves as engaged in common in the cauſe of God and virtue, and the Chriſtian doctrine—not in oppoſition to one another, but to the ungodly and unbelieving world; for all the other marks of diſtinction are only ſo many marks of the corruption of Chriſtians; and could this ſpirit of love and peace once prevail, how perfectly ſhould we all be knit together in one; how amiable would this ſpirit of union make the face of religion look in the world, which now looks ſo deformed, through the oppoſition and contention of ſuch as profeſs it."† In another place he expreſſes himſelf thus: "It is much to be wiſhed, that, in all inquiries about the Chriſtian religion, that only ſhould be conſidered as ſuch, and come into the queſtion, which lies originally in the ſacred writings of the New Teſtament; for Chriſtianity as it is there laid down, and as it has been ſince eſtabliſhed in the various writings and laws of men, are different things, and very wide of one another. To intereſt Chriſtianity, not in what Chriſt, but in what men have made it, and to direct our inquiries and determine our ſentiments about it from theſe later gloſſes, is much the ſame thing, as if we were to judge of the nature and meaning of the Law of Moſes from the falſe interpretations and ſpurious additions with which the Phariſees had corrupted it; which, however they went under the name of the Jewiſh

* Lardner's Works, 8vo ed. vol. xi.
† Farewel Diſcourſe, p. 22.

Religion,

Religion, very widely differed from it; as what the systems and formulas of many modern Churches set forth for the Christian Religion, does differ from what is truly such."*

One or two quotations more shall conclude this article.—"Julian appointed the act of sacrifice to be a religious test of his subjects' loyalty: but whether it is consistent with the honour or the consciences of Christian Bishops to copy from the example of an apostate Emperor, and employ the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to the very same purpose as he employed sacrificing to his gods, let those, whose province it is, judge. He made it a qualification for citizenship and for magistracy, and for civil honours; and deprived many of them when he had no other reason for it but their nonconformity."†—How strongly Mr. Mole could express himself on an interesting practical subject, the following sentences will shew:—"To deliberate with ourselves whether we shall be pious or no, is the same thing as to deliberate whether or no we shall be atheists; since we must be one of them to act consistently with ourselves; for if we are convinced of the character of God, we must, to act consistent, behave to him with piety, and become devout; or if we determine against a godly life, we must, to be consistent, deny the character, and settle in atheism. True piety is of such excellence, that it is a blemish to the otherwise finest character in the world to want it. Abating our sensibility, the tender appellations of a father, or a brother, or wife, or children, have no more to plead for the kind affections of humanity in our breasts, than the character of a God has for those of piety and goodness in the heart."*

JOSHUA TOULMIN.

Taunton, 4th Oct. 1803.

* The Grounds of the Christian Faith rational, p. 12

† The Case of a Dissent, p. 121, 122.

* The Tract on Piety, p. 20, 22, 23.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. RICHARD TREVITHICK *and* ANDREW VIVIAN'S (CAMBORNE, CORNWALL) *for improving Steam Engines, and the Application of them to driving Carriages.*

IN this, as in our account of many Patents, we are not able to do justice to the talents of the inventor, for want of plates. In the specification before us, the drawings are fully adequate to explain the merits of the discovery. The alternations of action are made by the successive pressure of the steam above and below the piston, which are effected by turning the cock a quarter turn at the end of each stroke; and the same turn which brings the steam upon the top of the piston, affords also a passage for the steam to escape from beneath the piston. Every stroke, whether up or down, produces this effect, and reverses the steam-ways as before described. The cock may be turned by various well-known methods, such as the plug with pins and clamps striking on a lever in the usual way, and the effect will be the same whether the quarter turns be made back or forward, or by a direct circular motion, as is produced by the machinery delineated in the specification before us; but the wear of the cock will be more uniform and regular if the turns be all made the same way.

In steam-engines constructed according to the principles laid down by the patentees, the steam is usually let off or conducted out of the engine; and in this case no vacuum is formed in the engine, but the steam after the operation is or may be usefully applied again. But whenever it is found convenient or necessary to condense the steam by injection-water, a new method is used of condensing by an injection above the bucket of the air-pump; and by this invention the condenser, or space which is usually left between the said bucket and a foot-valve, is rendered unnecessary, and the admission of any elastic fluid from the injection-water into the internal working spaces of the engine is perfectly excluded. In one of the figures is represented a method of heating the water for feeding the boiler by the admission of steam; after its escape into the cistern, the steam passes under a false bottom perforated with small holes, and heats the water therein, a portion of which water is driven, at every revolution of the fly, by the small pump into the boiler.

The remaining parts of this invention, with the application of it to the driving of carriages, cannot be comprehended without a reference to the drawings.

MR. JOSEPH EVERETT'S (SALISBURY) *for "Salisbury Angola Moleskin," in imitation of Velvet.*

This substance is manufactured on two chains or warps, the *upper* one is invariably woollen-yarn, but the *under* chain is of cotton, linen, silk, mohair, or worsted. These chains are upon separate beams, the number of threads in the upper chain is two-fifths of the whole number in both chains; wires being introduced when the upper chain is clear upon the surface of the ground, and kept confined by three threads of weft till cut out by an instrument, thus the face or pile is formed; the weft is of cotton, linen, silk, mohair, worsted, or woollen-yarn.

MR. JOSEPH HATELY'S (CRADELY, WORCESTER) *for some Reducing Fluxes for the Purification of Mineral and Metallic Bodies, &c.*

The purification of these substances is effected by the addition and application of certain fluxes, or any mixture of them together with or without absorbent substances of lime, gypsum, chalk, and whiting mixed therewith, consisting of the residue adhering to salt-pans and boilers, in which the sea-water brine and salt-rock are boiled.

In some cases the patentee uses salt-water, &c. to refine copper, lead, tin, zinc, bismuth, and antimony. The ores are first cleaned and pulverized for melting in the usual manner. The fluxes may be used either in a crude or prepared state: the latter is upon the whole preferable, which is done by melting the salts, and mixing them with two parts of the recited absorbent substances separately or together in a calcined state. Of this composition, two pounds are used to every hundred weight of crude ore before expressed; and double that quantity of the unprepared to the same quantity of ore aforesaid, more or less as the ores or metals may require for rendering them ultimately pure.

To refine iron ores, or iron mine, and pig-metal made from it, the ores, &c. are to be pulverized and calcined in ovens or kilns with vegetable fuel and carbonated pit-coal or coke, and the ore washed in water strongly impregnated with common or other salt. The pig metal, or the pig iron extracted by the usual processes, is refined and purified with combustive and phlogistive substances, with the addition of fluxes, in the proportion of three pounds to one hundred-weight of pig-metal. The metal so refined is purified by the addition of fluxes in the following proportions: viz. to the refined metal, while in a fluid state, is to be added half a pound of the prepared flux; and to the unprepared pig-metal is added four pounds of the said flux, if required, to dispel the heterogeneous matter. The former process is preferred when the iron is intended for the finest and best purposes, and for making steel; as the fluxes have the best effect when the metal is in contact with the fuel that possesses the least quantity of sulphur and other pernicious substances, that oppose the malleability, ductility, and stability of metals.

MR. WILLIAM BOOND'S (MANCHESTER) *for a new Manufacture of Mixed and Coloured Cotton Velvets, Velveteens, and other Cotton Pile Goods, commonly called Fustians.*

The cotton being properly prepared, Mr. B. proceeds to spin it in the following manner: He places a dyed roving, and an undyed or coloured roving in the frame of a spinning machine, and spins two or more rovings together into one thread; by this means is obtained a mixture or mottled thread or weft, which is weaved into cotton velvets, velveteens, &c. After the goods are woven, he proceeds to raise the pile, so as to shew the mixture, by cutting the face or tuft of the pieces longitudinally in a frame with knives, as fustians in the grey are usually cut; then he immerges them in lukewarm water, in which a small quantity of alum is dissolved: they are afterwards dried in a stove or in the open air. When dried, the pieces are to be rubbed across or longitudinally with brushes, and a stone to raise the pile, and make it knit together; some pieces when they have undergone this last operation are ready for sale; others will require farther labour, which is described in the specification. The claim made by the patentee is the weaving mixed cotton, weft, or yarn, into pile goods, and for finishing the same after they are woven, so as to make a mixed or mottled pile, similar to mixed woollen cloth or kerseymere, which has never been practised before on these kinds of cotton pile goods.

PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

THE Reverend William Gibson has given this Society an account of a Burial Urn, discovered by some labourers employed in raising gravel, at Colney, in Norfolk. This urn was deposited about three or four feet below the present surface; it contained no coins nor any other substance excepting burnt bones, ashes, and charcoal; and the earth in which it stood was of a brown colour, resembling rotten wood, mixed with ashes of charcoal, and pieces of burnt bone. It appears from farther enquiry, that iron spear-heads, instruments resembling knives, a horse-shoe of an unusual shape, and fragments of smaller urns have, at different times, been dug up in or near this pit. The parish of Colney is only five miles distant from Colney, the unquestionable Venta Icenorum of the Romans, from whence a line, drawn in a north-west direction to Brannodunum (Brancaster), an acknowledged Roman station also, where under the *Comes littoris Saxonici, vel tractus maritimi*, the Dalmatian horse kept garrison, will pass through Colney, Elmham, and South Creake. From this and other circumstances, Mr. Gibson conjectures that these works may be a few links of a chain of posts, such as would probably be established between a station so important as that at Castor and Brannodunum, which was obnoxious to invasion from the Saxons; while, perhaps, a similar chain, through Castleacre, where Roman remains are also found, might connect the Venta Icenorum with Castlerising, an ancient and elevated fortress, overlooking one of the best harbours in those parts, much exposed to piracies, in which the Saxons shewed themselves great masters; where also are apparent vestiges of Roman fortifications, perhaps more ancient; and where, according to Spelman, a coin of Constantine the Great was dug up, and brought to him.

At a meeting of the Society, held December 11th, 1800, some remarks were read from Robert Smith, Esq. respecting a curious *Gimmal* or *Gemmow* Ring, which had been dug up at Horsley-down, in Surrey.

This ring, according to its name, is constructed of twin or double hoops, which play within one another, like links of a chain. Each hoop has one of its sides flat, the other convex; each is twisted once round, and each surmounted by a hand, issuing from an embossed fancy-work wrist or sleeve; the hand rising somewhat above the circle, and extending in the same direction. The course of the twist, in each hoop, is made to correspond with that of its counterpart, so that, on bringing together the flat surfaces of the hoops, the latter immediately unite in one ring. On the lower hand, or that of which the palm is uppermost, is represented a heart; and, as the hoops close, the hands slide into contact, forming, with their ornamented wrists, a head of the whole. The device presents a triple emblem, of love, fidelity, and union. Upon the flat side of the hoops are engraven, "*Use de Vertu*;" and on the inside of the lower wrist, the figures "990." The whole is of pure gold, and weighs two penny-weights, four grains.

It is of foreign workmanship, and appears to be of no great antiquity, perhaps about the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and the figures were probably meant not to express a date, but the artist's number, such as we still see engraven on watches. The following are among the observations made by Mr. S. on this occasion:

Rings, it is well known, are of great antiquity, and in the early ages of the world, denoted authority and government, which were communicated, symbolically, by the delivery of a ring to the person on whom they were meant to be conferred. This was the case with Pharoah when he committed the government of Egypt to Joseph.

In conformity to this ancient usage the Christian church afterwards adopted the ceremony of the ring in marriage, as a symbol of the authority which the husband gave the wife over his household, and over the *earthly goods*, with which he endowed her.

The *gimmal* ring is comparatively of modern date, for which we are indebted to the French, whose skill in diversifying the symbols of the tender passion has continued unrivalled, and in the language of whose country the *mottoes* employed on almost all amorous trifles are still to be found. And it must be allowed, that the double hoop, each apparently free yet inseparable, both formed for uniting, and

and complete in their union, affords a not unapt repreſentation of the married ſtate.

Among the numerous *love-tokens* which lovers have preſented to their miſtreſſes in all ages, the ring bears a conſpicuous part; nor is any more likely, than the *gimmal* to "ſteal the impreſſion of a miſtreſſes fantacy," as none ſo clearly expreſſes its errand.

From a ſimple love-token the gimmal was at length converted into a ſerious "*ſponſalium annulus*," or ring of affiance. The lover putting his finger through one of the hoops, and his miſtreſs her's through the other, were thus ſymbolically, yoked together; a yoke which neither could be ſaid wholly to wear, one half being allotted to one, and an equal portion to the other. And in the *uſe* of the gimmal may be ſeen typified a community of intereſts, mutual forbearance, and a participation of authority.

The French term for it is, "*foi*" or "*affiance*," which latter word in the "Dictionnaire de Trevoux," is defined, "bague ou jonc que *l'accordé* donne à ſon *accordée*, ou il y a un fil *d'or*, et un fil *d'argent*." This definition not only ſhews the occaſion of its uſe, but ſuppoſes the two hoops to be compoſed, one of gold, the other of ſilver; a diſtinction evidently meant to characterize the bridegroom and bride. Thus Columella calls thoſe vines which produce two different ſorts of grapes "gemellæ vites." Skinner and Ainſworth among ourſelves deduce *gimmal* from a Latin origin, uſed to ſignify ſomething of correſpondent parts or double. And Dr. Johnſon gives it a more extenſive ſignification: and explains *gimmal* to mean, "ſome little quaint devices, or pieces of machinery," though he is inclined to think the name gradually corrupted from *geometry*, becauſe any thing done by *occult means* is vulgarly ſaid to be done by geometry." The word is not uſed in Chaucer nor in Spencer: in Shakeſpeare it occurs two or three times; in one of which it ſeems to bear Dr. Johnſon's ſignification:

"I think by ſome odd *gimmals* or device,
Their arms are ſet, like clocks, ſtill to ſtrike on."

Upon which a commentator has the following note, "A *gimmal* is a piece of jointed work where one piece moves within another; whence it is taken at large for an engine. It is now vulgarly called "Gimcrack."

In ſome obſervations made by Taylor Combe, eſq. we find that he has, within theſe few years, had an opportunity of procuring an ancient bronze figure of a goat with one horn, which was the old ſymbol of Macedon. Figures repreſenting the types of ancient countries are ex remely rare; and neither bronze nor marble ſymbols of Macedon had been noticed before this, which was ſent for the inſpection of the Society of Antiquaries. It was dug up in Aſia Minor, and was brought into this country by a poor Turk.

In ancient times Macedon and the adjacent countries abounded with goats, ſo much ſo that they were made the ſymbols not only of many individual towns; but the kingdom itſelf, which is the oldeſt in Europe of which we have any regular and connected hiſtory, was repreſented by a goat, with this particularity that it had but one horn.

Caranus, the firſt king of the Macedonians, commenced his reign 814 years before Chriſt. The circumſtances of his being led by goats to the city of Edeſſa, the name of which he converted into Egeæ is well worthy of remark. (*Urbem Edeſſam, ob memoriam muneris, Aegas, populum Aegeadas vocavit.*) The Cretans called the goat *caranus*, which is deduced from the Hebrew word *keren*, for a horn, or from the Greek word *keras*; hence, ſays Mr. C. "it will appear that *Caranus* was ſo called in conformity with an idea of *power*, which was annexed to the word *horn* even in the earlieſt period of Macedonian hiſtory.

About three hundred years after Caranus, the Macedonians became tributary to the Perſians. This event is thus recorded on one of the pilaſters of Perſepolis: A goat is repreſented with an immenſe horn growing out of the middle of his forehead, and a man in a Perſian dreſs is ſeen by his ſide, holding the horn with his left hand, by which is ſignified the ſubjection of Macedon. A proverb in uſe at the preſent day is grounded upon this ancient practice of ſignifying *conqueſt* by the capture of the horns. "To take the bull by the horns," is an equivalent phraſe for "to conquer." When Demetrius Phalereus was endeavouring to perſuade Philip to make himſelf maſter of the cities of Ithome and Acrocorinthus, as a neceſſary ſtep to the conqueſt of the Peloponneſus, he ſaid, "Having caught hold of *both horns*, you will poſſeſs the *ox* itſelf."

But the cuſtom of repreſenting the type and power of a country under the form of an horned animal, is not peculiar to Macedon: Perſia was repreſented by a ram. The King of Perſia when at the head of his army, wore a ram's head made of gold and ſet with precious ſtones, inſtead of a diadem.

The relation of theſe emblems to Macedon and Perſia is ſtrongly confirmed by the viſion mentioned in the eighth chapter of the prophet Daniel, which, while it explains the ſpecimens of antiquity produced by Mr. C. receives itſelf in return no inconſiderable ſhare of illuſtration. Nothing certainly is more applicable to the overthrow of the joint empire of the Medes and Perſians by Alexander the Great, than this viſion in the Book of Daniel and its ſubſequent explanation; nor at the ſame time can better authority be required for the true meaning of the ſingle-horned goat, than may be derived from the ſame authority.

It is remarkable, ſays Mr. C., that the goat which accompanies this paper is a ſhe-goat; but that mentioned by Daniel was a male. The variation is of little moment. The figure was probably executed in the reign of Alexander the Great, when Macedon had reached its higheſt pitch of ſplendour; for at no time can it be ſaid that the country was more productive either in arts or learning, or that its empire was more extenſive. Such a period, then, in the hiſtory of Macedon might not have been unfitly repreſented by a female goat.

Of the uſe to which it was originally applied nothing can be ſaid with certainty, though it was probably fixed to a military ſtandard, after the manner of the Roman eagle; this ſuppoſition is ſupported by what is related of Caranus, who ordered goats to be carried before the ſtandards of his army.

William Veel, Esq. has preſented to this Society an original letter in the hand-writing of King Charles II. together with blank commiſſions from the ſame Monarch, to Colonel Thomas Veel, to raiſe troops for his ſervice. The copy of the letter is as follows:

Antwerp, March 3, 1658.

"I am glad you reſolve ſpeedily to viſitt your frinds in England. I hope you will finde the conjuncture favorable to your deſignes. I can add nothing to what I have ſayd at large to you, yett I thinke it not amiſſe that you be able to ſhew your frindes, under my hande, that I am very deſirous to receave aſſiſtance from them, and that I ſhall be ſo farre from remembering any thing that hath been heartofore done by any of them to their prejudice, that you may undertake, I ſhall reward them for any ſervice they ſhall do me, and I will make it good. You know to whom to repayre for further information and inſtruction.

"I am,

"Yr affectionate frinde

"Charles R."

Two of the blank commiſſions are dated Bruges, November 24 and 27, 1656; and the others at Bruxelles, the 14th and 15th of May 1659. Theſe papers came into Mr. Veel's hands as heir and executor to his father in 1783; and they appear to have been tranſmitted from father to ſon through four generations, and to have been preſerved by them with their moſt valuable papers ever ſince the time when they ceaſed to be of any further uſe, probably from being deemed an honourable teſtimony to Colonel Veel, and proof of the confidence placed in him by King Charles and his Miniſters at Antwerp. A ſhort hiſtory of the Colonel is annexed to theſe papers.

Francis Douce, Esq. during the late ſcarcity, laid before the Society copies of an original communication from Queen Elizabeth concerning the ſcarcity of grain; and of a letter from her Majeſty's Privy Council to the Sheriff and Juſtices of the county of Norfolk, on the ſame ſubject. The former was given at the Queen's palace of Weſtminſter, January 20, 1565; and the latter is dated at the court at Greenwich, Auguſt 3, 1596.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requeſted.)

An Account and Explanation of the Paintings and other Ornaments, diſcovered in Auguſt, 1800, and till lately exiſting on the Walls of the preſent Houſe of Commons, by John Sidney Hawkins, Eſq. F. A. S. the plates engraven by Mr. John Thomas Smith of Newman-ſtreet.

In a former Retroſpect we mentioned that in enlarging the Houſe of Commons, it was diſcovered that the walls of the building had been originally painted with a variety of hiſtorical and other ſubjects. Mr. Smith obtained permiſſion to copy them, for which purpoſe he took in ſubſcriptions for a publication of prints, with deſcriptions, for which he has already been honoured with the names of many highly diſtinguiſhed eminent characters,

ters, at three guineas and a half for each copy, to be paid on delivery. At the time when these terms were fixed upon, it was intended to engrave seventeen plates, but it has since been found that, instead of seventeen, they must unavoidably be extended to upwards of thirty. Mr. Smith, conceiving himself bound by the terms of his original proposal, does not raise the price to any subscriber who shall honour him with his name before publication, though, to indemnify himself for the additional expence, he must raise the price to those who apply for it afterwards, to six guineas.

Most of the paintings and ornaments of the Chapel have been drawn and engraven by Mr. Smith; of the rest, some have been drawn and engraved by other artists; all have proceeded with every assiduity compatible with excellence, and this delay has enabled the artists to add to the number of the plates, and finish them more highly, and given opportunity for furnishing more intelligence than could have been procured, if the work had appeared earlier. By this, the publisher has also been able to exhibit a specimen, (the first he believes with which any book has been adorned,) of a method of producing prints, not from copper, or any other metal plates, but from a stone on which the drawings have been made; and of this method a sufficient description will be given. In order to add to the variety, some of the cuts are executed in aquatinta, others in mezzotinto, and others have been engraven on iron and steel.

A Child asleep. Sir Joshua Reynolds pinxt. J. Summerfield, late Pupil of F. Bartolozzi, R. A. sculpt.

This plate is inscribed to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, who last year judged it worthy of their second prize. It is very well engraved in stroke, and, considered as the production of a young artist, has considerable merit; but it is not characteristic of the style of Sir Joshua; there is a mezzotinto print from the same picture, which is in that respect superior.

Mrs. Scott Waring and Children. Russel, R. A. pinxt. C. Turner sculpt.

Of Major Scott, during the time of the trial of Mr. Hastings, we read and heard much; of Miss Hughes, the lady he married, and who is the subject of this portraiture, we have also read and heard something; so that this picture may be perhaps in a degree interesting to more than the immediate friends of the parties. To such we can safely announce that it is a very pleasing picture of a handsome woman and engaging children, extremely well engraved in mezzotinto.

Views in India.

A new and superb work, from pictures painted on the spot by Mr. Daniell, Co. Ward, Law, Hunter, and R. Solvius; consisting of Views in various parts of the East Indies, particularly the newly acquired parts of Mysore, and of figures representing the costume of the natives, which will altogether form a picturesque history of Hindostan and the manners and customs of the inhabitants.

This work is now publishing by Mr. Orme, and the first and second part are ready for delivery to the subscribers. The subjects are interesting; and that part of the work already published, is well executed. The whole will be completed in the course of the year.

At the same place is sold, price 1s. 6d. in colours, a print recently engraved, particularly descriptive of the Bengal army.

His Majesty King George the III. the Figure copied by Hopkins, from the Picture of his Review, painted by Sir William Beechey. The Horse painted from the Life by William Ward.

The picture of the Review, by Sir William Beechey, we noticed in a former Retrospect with a praise to which most of the productions of Sir William are eminently entitled. Mr. Hopkins has here copied the figure of the King, and Mr. Ward has copied the horse; and it forms a spirited and good mezzotinto, and, as a print, has very considerable merit, though, as a picture, we do not think of it quite so highly. The body of the Sovereign is awkardly cut by the shadow under the left arm: the horse is painted with a laborious minuteness; but the great general outline is rather feeble; and the legs are lame, and the hoofs incorrect.

The Honourable Sir Robert Chambers, Chief Justice of Bengal. Home pinxt. Calcutta. Daw sculpt.

This is a very well engraved mezzotinto, and we are told a good likeness of the original; in which case it must be a very interesting portrait to the numerous friends of the late Chief Justice of Bengal.

Sir Richard Carr Glynn, Lord Mayor of London 1798—9. J. Hoppner, R. A. pinxt. W. Say sculpt.

If taken in every point of view, this is on the whole a better print than either

of the two which precede it. It is well engraved in mezzotinto, and has a spirited and brilliant effect.

Timolea brought before Alexander. H. Singleton—Daniel.

This, and its companion, of *Christ Healing the Blind*, are engraven in mezzotinto, and are of a large size; but they have rather a heavy effect, and the designs are defective in drawing and character.

The Dream of Eve. Lycidas.—H Fuzeli R. A. pinxit. Lewis, aquatint. sculpt.

These pictures formed a part of the Milton Gallery; and of the Milton Gallery, considered as the production of one man, it was not easy to speak in higher terms than it deserved. It was the production of a mind fraught with peculiar energy, of a man who was perfectly acquainted with the anatomy of the human figure, but who, in his zeal to mark his anatomical knowledge, and display the energy of his mind, sometimes soared into the regions of absurdity. To copy his style demands a portion of his feeling,—and when an artist, neither gifted with his spirit, nor qualified to draw correctly, attempts to transfer his figures from the canvas to the copper; he is in some danger of rendering what was *character* in the picture, *caricature* in the print; of *out-Heroding Herod!* and rendering that which was high art in the original, ridiculous in the copy: the picture of *Lycidas* was a chaste and beautiful performance; we are sorry to say, almost every thing which gave value to the painting is lost in the engraving. *The Dream of Eve* is not in a better style; neither drawing nor effect seem to have been attempted—in truth, if they were, they are not attained. The manner of engraving is extremely singular.

Mr. Ackerman has just published a pair of prints from designs by Mr. Westall; under the first, which is entitled *The Birth of Shakespeare*, are the following appropriate lines, which were written by a contemporary poet:

"Triumph, my Britain! thou hast one to shew,
To whom all scenes of Europe homage owe.
He was not of an age, but for all time;
And all the Muses still were in their prime,
When like Apollo he came forth to warm
Our ears, or like a Mercury to charm.
Nature herself was proud of his designs,
And joy'd to wear the dressing of his lines."

BEN. JONSON.

The companion print is entitled *The Birth of Otway*. The first is engraved by Mr. *S. Phillips*, of whom we have had frequent occasion to speak as a very promising, and improving young artist; and the second by *Agar*, whose professional talents are too well known to render it necessary to recapitulate them here. With respect to the designs, Mr. Westall has ranged through all the regions of Taste, and been classed as one of the priests of her temple; and in these two prints he has given us two interesting and engaging female figures, and two beautiful children. The little Shakespeare, holding a lyre in his right hand, and a laurel crown in his left, is characteristic; and the Otway is infantine and natural. It brings to our recollection the unfortunate fate of the poet, who is said to have died prematurely at 34 years of age. As to the subjects, they are allegorical; and allegory is a mutual compact between the artist and spectator, where one agrees to receive in a certain character a figure which preceding painters have agreed to baptize by a certain name for time immemorial. With this regard, a figure reclined on the banks of a river, *&c. &c.* is received as the river itself; and thus, these figures must be considered as the river Avon, on the banks of which we know one of the poets was born; and the same river, it has been said, was the birth-place of the other.

In our Retrospect for January, we mentioned a book of *Military Evolutions*; another work engraved for the same publisher, which is now completed, and unites with much spirit and originality of conception a number of interesting subjects. It comprizes the various modes of fighting, as the attack, retreat, &c. &c. in various parts of Europe, from the following very animated designs, some of which were formerly published separately, but are now combined in one work, price seven guineas.

The designs were made by a son of Gessner, the German poet, and their general characteristic is spirit. They are printed in a rich brown colour, and have a good effect; and in the present *rage* for military affairs are likely to be very popular.

MILITARY EVOLUTIONS.

1. *German Horse in Pursuit of the Enemy. Gessner.*
2. ——— *in Combat. Ziegler sculpt. Ziegler.*
3. ——— *in Pursuit of the Enemy. Ziegler.*
4. ——— *Combat. Ziegler.*
5. ——— *Watering their Horses by Moonlight.*
6. *German Foot with Bayonets, and Horse with Sword and Pistol. Ziegler.*
7. *A Retreat of Horse. Ziegler.*

8. *Attack*

8. *Attack and Defence of Horſe. Ziegler.*
9. *Saxon Dragoons patroling in a Storm. Ziegler.*
10. *Auſtrian Huſſars in Purſuit of the Enemy. Ziegler.*
11. *Pruſſian Huſſars on a Night Piquet. Ziegler.*
12. *Heſſian Huſſars on a Night Patrol.*
13. *Engliſh Light Horſe attacking French Artillery. Marke ſculpt.*
14. *Ruſſian Huſſars and Coſſacks attacked by French Horſe and Foot. Marke.*
15. *Auſtrian Huſſars charging the Enemy through a Town. Bluck.*
16. *An Officer of Cuiraſſiers, leading on his Troops. Bluck.*
17. *Saxon Huſſars attacked by French Infantry, from an Ambuſcade Bluck.*
18. *A Reconnoitring Party of Auſtrian Dragoons retreating from the Enemy. Bluck.*
19. *Bavarian Dragoons in a Thunder Storm.*
20. *Auſtrian Troops fording a River. Bluck.*
21. *A Bavarian Patrole falling in with a French Piquet. Bluck.*
22. *The French Burning the Town of Sion in Switzerland, to ſtop the Purſuit of the Auſtrian Light Horſe. Bluck.*
23. *A Piquet of Saxon Dragoons in an Old Caſtle. Bluck.*
24. *A Piquet of Pruſſian Huſſars in a Church. Bluck.*
25. *Daniſh Huſſars charging the Enemy. Bluck.*
26. *Auſtrian Infantry defending their Artillery againſt Pruſſian Huſſars. Bluck.*
27. *French Cavalry routed Bluck.*
28. *Auſtrian Dragoons retreating. Bluck.*
29. *French Infantry and Bavarian Cavalry cloſe Fighting.*
30. *Saxon Dragoons attacking a Park of Artillery. Bluck.*

Sappho.—Corinna, companion Prints. T. Sophia Vitalba del. et inv.

Theſe two prints are drawn and engraven by a lady; and though they are not much marked with mind, or diſtinguiſhed by character, they are extremely neat and well engraved.

A new and improved edition of the third or ſupplementary volume of *Hogarth illuſtrated from his own Manuſcripts*, by *J. Ireland*, will be publiſhed in a few days.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN FEBRUARY.

☞ *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and conſequently the only one that can be uſeful to the Public for purpoſes of general reference; it is requeſted that Authors and Publiſhers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works, (poſt paid), and they will always be faithfully inſerted FREE of EXPENCE.*

AGRICULTURE.

The Farmer's Calendar, containing Practical Explanations of the Buſineſs neceſſary to be performed on Farms, during every Month of the Year; with the Principles of various new Improvements, and Inſtructions for executing them; by Arthur Young, Eſq F.R.S. Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, &c. large 8vo. 10s. 6. boards. Phillips.

The Annals of Agriculture and other uſeful Arts, collected and publiſhed by Arthur Young, Eſq. F.R.S. Vol XLI. No. 237 to 243. Phillips.

Communications to the Board of Agriculture, on the beſt Means of converting Graſs Lands into Tillage, &c. being the third Volume of Communications to the Board. 4to. 18s. boards.

A General View of the Agriculture of Shropſhire, with Obſervations; drawn up for the Conſideration of the Board of Agriculture; by Joſeph Plymley, M. A. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THE ARTS.

The Painter and Varniſher's Guide; or, a Treatiſe on the Art of Making and Applying Varniſhes, on the different Kinds of Painting, and on the Method of preparing Colours; with new Obſervations and Experiments on Copal; on the Nature of the Subſtances employed in the Compoſition of Varniſhes and of Colours; and on various Proceſſes uſed in the Art; by Profeſſor Tingry, of the Academy of Geneva. 8vo. 12s. boards.

DRAMA.

The Sea-ſide Hero, a Drama, in three Acts; by John Carr, Eſq.

EDUCATION.

The Travels of Rolando round the World, being a ſuppoſed Tour through Africa and Aſia, containing *authentic* Deſcriptions of the Geography, Natural Hiſtory, Manners, Cuſtoms, and Antiquities of various Nations; written expreſsly for the purpoſe of inſtructing young Perſons in Geography. Tranſlated from the French of L. F. Jauffret; with 12 beautiful Engravings, and 2 large Maps. 4 Vols. crown 8vo. 12s. neatly half-bound. Phillips.

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The

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It is intended to publish, at the close of the present year, a new Annual Vade Mecum, under the title of *The Literary and Scientific Almanac*, in a closely-printed pocket volume. The object is, to present to students, and lovers of literature, such corrected Lists and Tables, both literary and scientific, as may serve the purposes of reference and enquiry on every subject. Among other Lists there will be the following:

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The object of this Notice is to invite communications from all persons who may be interested in the correctness of either of the foregoing Lists, to be addressed to Mr. PHILLIPS, No. 71, St. Paul's Church yard, free of postage.

Mr. THELWALL is delivering, at Glasgow, a second Course of his Lectures on the Science and Practice of Elocution. He is also preparing a Course of Lectures on the Principles of genuine Criticism; and the Use and Abuse of the Critical Office; which will probably be delivered in Edinburgh.

The Rev. JOSIAH PRATT has circulated Proposals for publishing, in ten volumes octavo, one volume to be delivered every three months, price 7s. 6d. in boards, to be paid for on delivery, (which price will be raised to 9s. when the Work is completed,) the whole Works, Expository, Devotional, Practical, Polemical, and Miscellaneous, now first collated, of BISHOP HALL, with an elegant Portrait. A new Life of the Bishop will be given, and a complete Index to the whole. The first volume will be put to the press as soon as a competent number of names is obtained.

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Mr. JOHN BELL, whose useful spirit of literary enterprize has been known to the public for thirty years past, has opened a Gallery of Fine Arts at the corner of Southampton-street, in the Strand. It is Mr. Bell's intentions to possess himself of impressions of the engravings of all the great and expensive Works which appear at Paris, and to print Translations of the letter-press, adapted to the size of the plates. He has already *Anglicized*, in this manner, the splendid Work of Denon; the Works of the Painters; the Museum of French Monuments; and the Historical Pictures of the Revolution. Other Works are in preparation; and it is one merit of Mr. Bell's project, that he offers the Works in London at much less than their cost in Paris.

A laborious Work is expected, in the course of the ensuing winter, from the pen of the same gentleman, on the Physiological Foundations of the Science of Elocution. The Work is to be divided into three parts, each of which will be embellished with elegant engravings, illustrative of the descriptions and doctrines of the text.—Part I. Will treat of the Structure and Offices of the Vocal Organs, and the Theory of Vocal Sounds;—Part II. Of the Structure and Offices of the Enunciative Organs, and the Anatomy of the elementary Sounds of Speech;—and Part III. Of natural Defects and habitual Impediments; their Causes, Phenomena, and Cure; and the Structure and Application of Artificial Organs. The above subjects constitute the more philosophical portions of Mr. Thelwall's Lectures; but will be treated in a more copious way than the nature of a popular course of discussion can be expected to admit.

The second volume of Mr. BARROW's Travels in Africa is in the press, and will make its appearance in the course of the next month.

Mr. BARTELL, of Cromer, has been some time engaged on a work of taste, which will be published in octavo, in a few days, under the title of "Hints for the Picturesque Improvement of Cottages, and their Scenery," &c. with plates.

The fifth volume of the Bibliographical Dictionary will be published in a few days.

Mr. R. WRIGHT, of Wisbeach, proposes to publish by subscription, in one volume octavo, a Work which will be entitled The Anti-Satisfactionist; or, the Salvation of Sinners by the Grace of God.

Mr. LYSONS has just completed his Work on Gloucestershire Antiquities, on upwards of one hundred plates, many of which are richly coloured.

The Works of Mr. PARKINSON, of Hoxton, on the Organic Remains of the former World, is in considerable forwardness. The first part, on the Fossils of the Vegetable Kingdom, illustrated with coloured plates, in quarto, is proposed to be published on the first of June next.

A Society was formed in London, on the 7th of March, in the present year, with this designation, THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY. This Society proposes to itself one grand and simple object, viz. to promote the circulation of the Scriptures, without Commentary or Preface, in the principal Living Languages; and such regulations will be adopted, as may both permit and invite the co-operation of Christians in general, without the least distinction of party. This having been understood to be the great principle upon which it was proposed that the Society should be formed, several persons of influence, connected with various religious denominations, came forward on the day appointed for the first general meeting, at the London Tavern, and the contributions already made amount to near a thousand pounds. GRANVILLE SHARP, Esq. was in the chair; and HENRY THORNTON, Esq. M. P. was chosen Treasurer to the Society. In pursuance of the broad and liberal plan upon which the Society is formed, three Secretaries, of different denominations, have been appointed; viz. the Rev. JOSIAH PRATT, Lecturer of the United Parishes of St. Mary, Wolnoth, and St. Mary, Woolchurch; the Rev. JOSEPH HUGHES, Minister of a Dissenting Congregation at Battersea; and the Rev. CH. FRED. STEINKOPFFT, Minister of the Lutheran Church in the Savoy.

May

Mr. BARTLEY, of Bath, recommends strongly potatoes as an excellent food for sheep, superior in almost all respects to turnips.

The Fables and Tales of the Persian poet NIZAM have lately been published at Leipsic, accompanied by a Latin Version, and an explanatory Index.

LICHTENSTEIN has printed a *Palægraphia Persica.*

The Literary Society at Strasburgh has published a new edition of QUINTUS CALABER, with New Readings, from MS. in the Escurial. The Lyrics of CASIMIR have appeared from the same press.

FISCHER has published an elaborate Commentary on the *Cyropædia.*

SCHNEIDER has published the Fragments of the Greek Female Poets.

LA HARPE's elegant *Cours de la Littérature* is now complete in 14 volumes.

A magnificent *Voyage Pittoresque de Constantinople*, is about to be published at Paris.

The Abbé DE LISLE has published his translation of Virgil's Æneid. He announces French Versions of the Paradise Lost, Homer's Illiad, and Jerusalem Delivered.

Citizen CARAFFE, of Paris, engraver, celebrated for his fine views of Egypt and Syria, intends to travel in Russia, with a view of collecting materials for his proposed *Voyage Pittoresque.*

Citizen PALISOT BEAUVOIS, a celebrated French naturalist, who in the year 1786 made a voyage to the kingdom of Benin in Africa, has prepared for the press an Account of this Voyage, and a Description of Benin, in a geographical, statistical, political, and a moral point of view.

M. LEBRUN has invented a new method of preparing hemp and flax, by which he gives these raw materials an appearance perfectly new, and obtains from them a kind of cotton and silk thread. He begins with the tow the moment it leaves the hands of the cultivator, and communicates to it either the soft and adhesive nature of cotton, or a brilliancy resembling that of silk. This preparation, for every purpose of utility and taste, is superior to imported cotton, as it easily assumes and retains any colour of which it may be dyed; and by the labour of a few individuals, a thousand pounds of tow may be converted into cotton in twenty-four hours. A second preparation gives the tow all the fineness and brilliancy of texture, that has hitherto been peculiar to silk.

A premature death having deprived the Fine Arts of one of their most zealous votaries, JEAN BAPTISTE PIRANESI, his sons, FRANCIS and PIERRE, are preparing for the press the rich materials which he collected for a work, entitled the Antiquities of Magna Grecia, now the kingdom of Naples. The whole of this interesting Work will form six volumes, of which the first will comprehend the description and antiquities of the city of Pompeia. The different fabrics found in the ruins of this city, have been described and represented with the utmost exactness, such as the temples, theatres, amphitheatres, baths, houses, shops, &c.

Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle; or, a New Dictionary of Natural History, is publishing at Paris, by SONNINI, BOZE, CHAPTAL, OLIVIER, &c. It will be comprized in about twenty-four volumes octavo.

VOSS, of Berlin, has lately published a valuable Work, under the title, Lectures on the Master-works of Grecian Poetry, with peculiar Reference to the poetical Master-works of modern European Literature, by D. JENISCH. 2 vols. octavo.

M. ZOEGA, author of a valuable Treatise on Obelisks, has prepared for the press a Descriptive Catalogue of Coptic MSS. found in the Library of Cardinal Borgia, in Rome.

M. F. SCHLICHTEGROLL, Inspector of the Duke of Gotha's Cabinet of Natural and Artificial Curiosities, has edited the first volume of a periodical publication, entitled, General Numismatic Annals.

JANSEN, of Paris, has published *Description Anatomique d'un Elephant Mâle, par* PIERRE CAMPER, *avec vingt Planches.* This highly-valuable description of a male elephant, by one of the first physiologists and anatomists of our age, will merit peculiar attention. It was announced in 1774, but has received a degree of perfection which raises it to a distinguished place among the most masterly productions of modern times. The plates are done in the first style, and the description is the most interesting and satisfactory account of the different species of elephants hitherto discovered in Africa, Asia, or America.

Citizen WATHIER has invented a machine for working every species of cloth, which is said to possess a manifest superiority over any thing of the kind used in England.

The seeds of foreign grapes have lately been discovered to be an excellent substi-

tute for coffee. When preſſed, they firſt produce a quantity of oil, and afterwards, when boiled, furniſh a liquid much reſembling that produced from coffee. The practice is rapidly becoming general in Germany.

Profeſſor PELT, of Helſingoer,* has invented a nautical machine to ſave perſons from drowning. To try the effects of it againſt the united currents of the North Sea and the Baltic, a young waggoner, named Peterſon, having equipped himſelf in this machine, ſprang into the ſea, in the preſence of numerous ſpectators, many of whom accompanied him in ſailing-boats. At his departure he fired a piſtol twice; and on his paſſage he eat, drank, and ſmoked a pipe, to ſhew that he had the entire uſe of his arms. Being benumbed with cold, he got into a boat to warm himſelf by rowing; but ſoon ſprang into the water again, and happily reached the Swediſh ſhore, after a paſſage of one hour and three quarters. On his arrival he ſaluted the ſpectators with a piſtol-ſhot, and waved a flag which he drew from the ſea. Having remained a ſhort time at Helſinburgh, he returned to the Daniſh coaſt, where he arrived amidſt the ſhouts of the curious, who lined the ſhore. The machine weighs but ſeven pounds, and faſtens round the waiſt of the wearer.

From the following authentic particulars we may form a pretty correct idea of the commercial proſperity to which Aſtrachan has attained. This city contains a plantation for ſilk-worms, twenty-four ſilk manufactories, eighty-one cotton-manufactories, five manufactories of morocco-leather, ſeventy four dyeing-houſes, twenty-four brick-kilns, ninety-two vineyards, 212 mills, &c. The guild of merchants conſiſts of 1189 Ruſſians, three foreigners, eighteen Tartars, and four Hindoos. The city contains two thouſand ſhops, ſix convents, fifty ſeven churches, and a temple for Hindoos.

The Claſs of Sciences of the National Inſtitute being deſirous to know the variations which the magnetic needle experiences in the atmoſphere; BERTHOLLET and BIOT have reſolved to undertake ſeveral aëroſtatic aſcenſions in order to aſcertain theſe variations.

In a Letter to the Editors of the *Decade Philoſophique*, the celebrated BERNARDIN ST. PIERRE complains bitterly, that, through the unprincipled rapacity of the book-pirates, and the bankruptcy of the perſon in whoſe hands he had truſted the fruits of his literary labours, he finds himſelf deprived of the means of making a proviſion for his wife and children. "I am now nearly ſixty years old, (ſays this venerable philoſopher;) my eldeſt daughter is not more than nine, and my youngeſt boy is ſtill carried about in the arms of his young mother, who ſuckles him. As for myſelf, I am deſcending the mountain of life, without a ſtruggle, and without regret: but they have to climb it when I am gone, without my ſupporting hand. During the difficulties of the journey, they will be looking for ſome marks of my paternal foreſight and ſolicitude." For this purpoſe St. Pierre propoſes to give a new corrected edition of his Paul and Virginia, which, both with reſpect to typographical execution, and the ſtyle of the engravings and other embelliſhments, will be executed in ſuch a manner as to defy the arts of the pirates. When we conſider that this charming work has won the approbation of every feeling reader throughout Europe, we may confidently predict that the hopes of the amiable author will not be diſappointed.

Profeſſor MATTHEI has diſcovered, in a Manuſcript belonging to the Public Library of Augſburg, a fragment containing three hundred verſes of the Clytemneſtra of Sophocles, which he intends to publiſh. This fragment commences at the Prologue pronounced by Tyſiphone, and finiſhes with a chorus; from which it may be hoped that it contains the whole of the firſt act.

A new edition of Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, and of Goldſmith's Poetical Works, have lately been printed at Paris, by BARROIS, who intends publiſhing there a collection of Engliſh Claſſics.

In October 1803, ALFIERE, the Italian poet, died at Florence, in the ſixtieth year of his age. It is ſaid that he has left a MS. Italian Tranſlation of Salluſt, of the Æneid, and of two of the Tragedies of Euripides; and two new Comedies and a Tragedy.

A new religious ſociety has lately been formed in Holland, entitled, *Chriſto Sacrum*. At firſt it conſiſted of only four members; but in a ſhort time the number of the ſect increaſed ſo rapidly, as to amount to from three to four thouſand.—The object of this Society is to unite all religious ſects. The principal place of meeting is at Delft, where the Society has already built a church, in which we find Calviniſts,

* Helſingoer is about eight miles from Helſinburgh in Sweden.

Calviniſts, Lutherans, Menonnites, Catholics, and perſons of various other religious perſuaſions, amicably aſſembling. The Society does not admit of any dominant or excluſive ſyſtem: they have no prieſt, but only orators, who, while delivering their diſcourſes, ſtand at the altar. The ſervice is divided into that of worſhip, and of inſtruction; the object of the former being to ſhew the greatneſs of God, by directing our attention to the admirable regularity which reigns in all the productions of Nature. For this purpoſe they aſſemble every Sunday, at ſix or ſeven o'clock in the evening. The ſervice of inſtruction is held every fifteenth day, when they diſcourſe about different ſubjects, and particularly revealed religion. Six times each year they aſſemble to celebrate the Lord's Supper; and during the prayer and the bleſſing the whole congregation continues proſtrate. The Dutch clergy have ſtrongly oppoſed this Society, but without effect; and the preſent Dutch Government favours the new ſect.

In Thermidor, year 11, certain conſtructors of the public roads found, while digging under the old road leading to Toulon, a leaden cheſt, about four feet in length. In the cheſt were the bones of an individual who had not yet attained the age of puberty. Among other remains of the ſkeleton was a golden ornament, round, and rather bigger than a ſmall hand-bell. This ornament had a turning-joint, or hinge, to open it, but no ring to ſuſpend it by. It was undoubtedly a golden *bulla* belonging to the infant whoſe remains were depoſited in the cheſt.—Theſe bones had not been burnt. There is no ſmall difference between this *bulla* and that which was found in the porphyry urn, in the Tower of the Mauſoleum at Aix, deſcribed by M. de Saint Vincent. This laſt, both in reſpect of form and workmanſhip, might well belong to the lower ages, perhaps to the fifth or ſixth centuries. Cloſe by the leaden cheſt ſtood a ſepulchral lamp, and at a little diſtance there lay a ſmall vaſe, with a narrow neck; the whole without ornaments.—At the diſtance of twenty-five or thirty paces from the above-mentioned firſt diſcovery, ſome pieces of ſculpture of the natural ſtone of the country have been found; viz. a head, the noſe of which is truncated, ſome trophies of arms, a coloſſal head, repreſenting the maſque of a woman with the mouth open, and ſeemingly proper for the ornament of a fountain. Among ſome of theſe ſculptures have been found *deniers* of Henry IV. and of Louis XIII.; and there can be little doubt but that theſe actually belong to the times laſt-mentioned. The *bulla*, the lamp, the vaſe, and the fragments of ſculpture, have been removed to the houſe of Citizen THIBEDEAU, Counſellor of State, and Prefect at Marſeilles.

NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

Being an Analyſis of all Acts of General Importance, paſſed during the late Seſſion of Parliament.

"An Act to promote the building, repairing, or otherwiſe providing of Churches and Chapels, and of Houſes for the Reſidence of Miniſters, and the providing of Church-Yards and Glebes." 43 Geo. III. (Paſſed 27th July, 1803.)

PERSONS by deed or will may give lands not exceeding five acres, or goods and chattels not exceeding five hundred pounds, for the purpoſes of this act; but ſuch powers not to extend to perſons within age, inſane, or femes-covert. § 1.

Only one ſuch gift ſhall be made by one perſon, and where it exceeds five acres, or five hundred pounds, the Chancellor may reduce it. § 2.

No glebe upwards of fifty acres ſhall be augmented with more than one acre. § 3.

Plots of land not exceeding one acre, held in mortmain, lying convenient to be annexed to ſome church, &c. may be granted either in exchange or by benefaction for that purpoſe. § 4.

Accommodation to be provided for all perſons whatſoever reſorting to church, &c. in every particular church or chapel hereinafter to be erected. § 5.

"An Act for effectuating certain Parts of an Act, paſſed in the Second and Third Years of the Reign of her late Majeſty Queen Anne, intituled, 'An Act for the making more effectual Her Majeſty's gracious intentions

Intentions for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy, by enabling her Majesty to grant, in perpetuity, the Revenues of the First Fruits and Tenths; and also for enabling any other Persons to make Grants for the same Purpose," so far as the same relate to Deeds and Wills made for granting and bequeathing Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Goods, and Chattels, to the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne, for the Purposes in the said Act mentioned; and for enlarging the Powers of the said Governors." 43 Geo. III. (Passed 27th July, 1803.)

By this act it is amongst other matters enacted, that where a living shall have been or shall be augmented by the said governors, and there is no parsonage-house suitable for the residence of the minister, it shall be lawful for the governors, in order to promote the residence of the clergy, to apply the money appropriated for such augmentation, in building, rebuilding, or purchasing, a house, and other proper erections, within the parish, convenient for the residence of the minister, to be deemed the parsonage-house. § 3.

"An Act to amend so much of an Act made in this Session of Parliament, for granting additional Duties of Excise, as relates to the Exportation of Tea to Ireland; for regulating the granting of Permits for the Removal of Coffee, Tea, and Cocoa Nuts, out of Warehouse, and for more effectually securing the Duties on Coffee." 43 Geo. III. (Passed 11th August, 1803.)

By this act it is amongst other things enacted, that if any burnt, scorched, or roasted peas, beans, or other grain, or vegetable substance prepared in imitation of coffee or cocoa, or to serve as a substitute for coffee or cocoa, or pretended by the possessor or vender so to be, shall be made or kept for sale, or offered to sale, or found in the possession of any dealer in or seller of coffee or cocoa; or if any burnt, scorched, or roasted peas, beans, or other grain, or vegetable substance, not being coffee or cocoa, shall be called by the preparer, manufacturer, possessor, or vender thereof, by the name of English or British coffee, or any other name of coffee, or by the name of American cocoa, or English or British cocoa, or any other name of cocoa, the same shall be forfeited, together with the packages, and may be seized by any officer of excise; and the person manufacturing or selling the same, or in whose custody the same shall be found, shall forfeit one hundred pounds.

"An Act to repeal the Duties of Customs payable in Great Britain, and to grant other Duties in lieu thereof." 43 Geo. III. (Passed 24th June, 1803.)

By this Act it is enacted, amongst other matters, that from the 5th of July, 1803, it shall be lawful to import any silk lace, subject to the duties imposed by this act; and all such silk-lace may be worn or used, or sold or exposed to sale, and shall not be subject to seizure or forfeiture; nor shall the person who shall import, wear, or use the same, or who shall sell the same, or have the same in his possession, be liable to any penalty whatsoever. § 32.

But all such foreign silk-lace shall be marked at each end of every piece; and any found after July 5, 1803, unmarked, shall be forfeited; and the owner prosecuted according to the laws heretofore in force. § 33, 34.

Penalty for counterfeiting marks, or the impression of them, or exposing to sale, or having in possession any foreign silk-lace with a counterfeit mark, 100l. and also to stand in the pillory for two hours. § 35.

Also from and after the ratification of the definitive treaty of peace between his Majesty and the Republic of France, it shall and may be lawful for the East India Company to expose to sale, either for the purpose of being worn or used in Great Britain, or for exportation, any silk handkerchiefs of the manufacture of Persia, China, or the East Indies, that shall have been, or may thereafter be, secured in the warehouses of the Company, subject to the duties by this act imposed thereon; and all such silk handkerchiefs may be worn or used in Great Britain, or sold or exposed to sale therein, and shall not be subject to forfeiture; nor shall the person who shall wear or use the same, or who shall sell or expose to sale the same, or have the same in his possession, be liable to any penalty. § 36.

But for three years after the said ratification, the said Company shall not, in any one year, sell, or expose to sale, a greater quantity of such silk handkerchiefs than fifty thousand pieces, of the usual length, and of the sorts usually exposed to sale. § 37.

"An Act to repeal the Duties of Excise payable in Great Britain, and to grant other Duties in lieu thereof." 43 Geo. III. (Passed 4th July, 1803.)

By this act it is amongst other matters enacted, that every thirty-six gallons of beer or ale brewed by the common brewers, whether within the weekly bills of

mortality or without, shall be reckoned for a barrel, and the allowances to be made to the common brewers not selling beer in any less quantity than a whole cask of four gallons and a half, within or without the said limits, for waste, shall be three barrels upon every thirty-six, both of strong and of table-beer and ale; the said allowance to be in full compensation for all waste or other losses whatsoever. § 12, 13.

No beer or ale brewed by the common brewers shall be sold by such common brewers at any other rate; but nothing herein shall alter the quantity to be returned as a barrel by any victualler or retailer, or by any person (other than the common brewer) who shall sell or tap out beer or ale publicly or privately, but the same shall remain as was enacted by an act of 1 Will. & Mar.* § 14.

"An Act for granting to his Majesty, until Twelve Months after the Ratification of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, certain additional Duties of Excise in Great Britain. 43 Geo. III. (Passed 5th July, 1803.)

By this act it is amongst other things enacted, that beer or ale above 18s. per barrel, exclusive of duty, shall be deemed strong, and at 18s. or under, table-beer. § 12.

* Viz. Two barrels and a half upon every twenty-three.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A grand Sonata, for the Piano-forte; composed by Julian Bushy, son of Dr. Bushy. 3s. 6d.

THE merits of this Sonata are so great, the juvenility of the composer considered, as really to have excited our astonishment. The bold, florid style of the first movement, and the soft engaging subject and brilliant variations of the second, together with the easy, yet artful, modulation pervading the whole piece, are such indications of early genius and premature judgment, that we must in candour say, we know not what may yet be anticipated from the future efforts of a youth, already so gifted by nature and advanced in science. In a word, all real judges will be as much delighted as amazed at this, so singular a production from so young a mind; and those who have made some progress on the piano-forte will derive much improvement from its practice.

"*Lady Mary Douglas,*" *a popular Air; arranged as a Rondo; by S. Wesley, Esq.* 1s. 6d.

Mr. Wesley has converted this well-known melody into a familiar and pleasing rondo. It is an amiable trait in the character of a *great genius*, that for the service of the *many* he will descend to the production of trifles; but it is no credit to our age, that its taste is not calculated to encourage the noble efforts of talents and science.

"*Enjoy, my Child, the balmy Sleep.*" *Sung at the Nobility's Concert, by Mrs. Mountain. Composed, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, or Harp, and inscribed to Mrs. Shaw, by J. Major.* 1s.

Mr. Major has composed this song, the words of which are by Hayley, with considerable taste and feeling. The melody is easy and graceful, and the expression just and forcible. The accompaniment is arranged with judgment; and the general effect bespeaks much talent in this species of composition.

The celebrated Air of "Sweet Robin;" arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, German Flute, or Violin. Dedicated to M. P. King, Esq. by P. P. Roche. 3s.

This rondo is diversified and embellished by the introduction of twelve other airs, all which are so ingeniously interwoven with Mr. Dibdin's old favourite in The Padlock, as to form not only a pleasing, but a consistent and *unique* effect.—The insertion of popular tunes in instrumental exercises is become a fashion of which we by no means disapprove. The ear is naturally gratified by the air it recognizes; and the finger insensibly led to that practice by which alone it can acquire facility of execution.

A British War-Song. The words by Professor White, of Dumfries. The Music composed by Francis Blagdon, Esq. 1s.

This loyal and patriotic song does equal credit to its author and its composer. The words are conceived with energy; and the melody breathes that bold and martial spirit best suited to the warm and soldier-like spirit by which every line of the poetry is characterized.

"*The Maid of Woburn,*" *a pathetic Ballad; inscribed to the Duchess of Bedford; for the Piano-forte, or Pedal Harp. Composed by M. A. Bryan. The Words by F. Bryan.* 1s. 6d.

"The Maid of Woburn" is a pleasing,

ing, and, we are happy to say, an appropriate compliment to the noble family to a part of which it is dedicated. The style is easy, natural, and expressive; and the general character of the song, both in words and music, highly creditable to the talents by which they are produced.

"Roxalana, Romanza alla Tusca;" sung by Miss Richardson, at the Nobility's Concerts. Written by F. Bryan. Composed by August Voigt. 1s. 6d.

"Roxalana" has the merit of much prettiness, as well as considerable novelty. We admire that simplicity which does not degenerate into meanness, and that characteristic peculiarity which is rational without being quaint, and that strikes more by its propriety than its singularity; and cannot but award that praise to the present production.

"The Lark," a Duet, for two Voices; with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Written and composed by W. Fish. 2s.

This duet possesses much claim to our commendation. The melody is attractive, and the parts are combined with ingenuity. The passages are for the most part simple, and perfectly vocal in their construction; while the accompaniment displays tasteful conception, and mastery in arrangement.

A Sonata for the Harpsichord or Piano-forte. Composed by J. W. Holden. 2s.

We find in this sonata some pleasing ideas, and much address in connecting them. The passages are, perhaps, in some few instances, less free in their construction than true taste will approve; but they for the most part possess considerable beauty, and the *tout-ensemble* will not fail to gratify the generality of hearers.

"The Belper March and quick Step." Composed and dedicated to Lieut. Colonel Joseph Strutt, Major Broadsbow, and the other Officers of the Belper Volunteers, by J. C. Sharp, 1s. 6d.

Though we cannot give this march and quick-step the praise of any striking orinality, they are by no means destitute of merit. The subject of the former is bold, and the latter is conceived with vigour and animation. We must, however, notice, that some falsities of combination appear in the score; for the first of which we will refer the composer to the second bar.

The celebrated Air of "The Lovely Maid," with variations for the Piano-forte. Composed, and dedicated to Mrs. Commun, by August Voigt. 2s.

Mr. Voigt has evinced much taste and ingenuity in these variations. They offer to the hand much useful execution; and the effect will be found grateful to every cultivated ear.

"Love and Whiskey;" a favourite Irish Air; sung by Mr. Johnston, in the Opera of the Wife of Two Husbands; arranged as a Rondo, for the Piano-forte, by Thos. Smith. 1s.

Mr. Smith has furnished, in this little effort, an agreeable exercise for the piano-forte. The passages are well disposed for the finger; and young pupils will not fail to derive from them much improvement.

ACCOUNT OF THE DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of February to the 20th of March.

Admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.

	No. of Cases.
Rheumatismus	17
Catarrhus	43
Pneumonia	2
Hæmoptysis	1
Scrophula	7
Phthisis Pulmonalis	5
Tussis & Dyspnœa	21
Dysentery	3
Erysipelas	7
Diarrhœa	19
Amenorrhœa	21
Menorrhagia	2
Hypochondriasis & Dyspepsia	13
Hysteria	2
Epilepsia	2
Anasarca	11
Asthenia	29
Morbi Infantiles	42
Eruptiones chronicæ	24
Abortus	1

In one of the cases of rheumatism, which was principally characterized by an inflexibility in the joints of the elbow and shoulder, electricity was recommended; but, as it happened not to be convenient for the afflicted object to have recourse to a trial of this remedy, an almost hourly use, during the day, of the *dumb bells* was substituted in its place. The wished-for effect has been produced; and the patient, after a short period of reluctant and painful exertion, has now recovered the free and easy use of his superior extremities.

Exercise

Exercise, and the warm bath, are, in fact, the appropriate and most efficient remedies in instances of rheumatical affection.

The cases of scrophula were treated simply as cases of constitutional relaxation and debility. When it appears externally, although more disgusting and offensive, it is less pernicious and less likely to be fatal than in the various modes of its clandestine operation. Seldom, on that account, should we make use of cutaneous applications, which can conceal the outward appearance of the disease only by driving it inwardly upon the brain, or other organs more immediately and essentially united with the principle of life. In this way it is, that in scrophulous patients mania, phthisis, or other visceral and equally dreadful disorders are so frequently produced.

Scrophula consists, not in a peculiar poison with which the fluids are impregnated, but, in the inheritance of a muscular fibre too feeble and relaxed. Of course, the violent evacuants formerly, and even now, too commonly made use of, ought to be excluded altogether from a share in the medical management of this disease. What can be a more prominent violation of even ordinary reason, than to think it were possible to improve or to restore the tone and vigour of the system, by the mean of unusual and extravagant purgations!

The Reporter is, by no means, disposed to the careless and unnecessary effusion of human blood; but in various cases of violent and obstinate catarrh, although they were attended with considerable feebleness, he has lately ventured to have recourse to *venæsection*.

Weakness is not, in all cases, an insuperable argument against the propriety of bleeding. The arteries, whose contractile power has, from any cause, been unduly diminished, are not able, without difficulty and febrile uneasiness, to propel even their usual quantity of blood. Under such circumstances, they ought to be in some measure relieved from their burden by timely and moderate evacuations. The existence of a morbid plethora is not to be ascertained merely by the absolute mass of fluid, or even by its proportion to the space of the vessels which it occupies, but likewise by a circumstance, which perhaps has not yet been sufficiently attended to—the less or greater degree of power which, in any particular instance, they may possess, of urging, with unintermitting constancy, the tide of sanguineous circulation.

The blood, whether it be in so great a quantity as to overload the vessels, or in so small, as not to afford a sufficient stimulus to their action, cannot fail to produce debility and its subsequent series of diseases. It is by many imagined, that what is called local bleeding is, in a multitude of cases, preferable to what is called general: in apoplexy, for instance, the pressure on the brain is supposed to be more expeditiously, as well as more effectually, relieved, by an operation on the jugular vein, than on one in either of the arms; in pleurisy, phthisis, or catarrh, by cupping or leaches on the breast or side affected than any where else.

When properly considered, however, the matter must appear in a different light. In fact, there is no such thing as *local* bleeding, if, by that term, be meant an evacuation from one part of the vascular system, without affecting, in the same proportion, every other. When a fluid is in a constant state of circulation through a round of vessels, of what consequence can it be from what portion of that circle any quantity of it be deducted.

When you drink out of a canal, through which flows a free and uninterrupted stream, in whatever place the draught be taken, it must equally affect the level of its surface, and the impetuosity of its course.

It ought, however, to be observed, that in the diseases of infants and old persons, hooping cough for instance, in the one, and dyspnœa or cynanche-trachealis in the other, by the application of leaches to the chest or throat, the expenditure of the vital fluid may, with greater convenience, be accurately adjusted to the exigency of the case.

The disease last in the list arose evidently from an unhappy addiction to undue stimuli.

It is a notion entertained by the vulgar, and patronised too generally by illiterate and ill-educated members of the medical profession, that those drams which go by the denomination of *cordials*, are proper and necessary, even for the health and security of females in the condition of pregnancy. No doctrine can more precisely be opposite to the fact. Under such circumstances, on the contrary, all means ought to be made use of to promote and secure an uninterrupted state of the most perfect mental and corporeal tranquillity. Every thing should be carefully withdrawn, that is calculated to agitate or to excite.

By an ignorance of, or an insufficient regard to, this important truth, thousands of women and children are diurnally destroyed.

Intemperance is a *relative* thing. There are situations, in which more than one glass of wine ought to be considered as a *debauch*.

To the constitution of man, artificial and unnecessary incentive is injurious; to that of woman, incalculably more so; and to that of one in the predicament above alluded to, it involves the almost inevitable mischief of *two-fold* destruction.

J. REID.

Southampton-row, March 26, 1804.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,
In March, 1804.

IN the course of the month of March, the anxiety of the people for the restoration of the King's health has been gradually alleviated. It is, now, almost entirely at an end, by his Majesty's complete recovery. Those difficulties have already ceased, which his indisposition put in the way of the dispatch of the public business: his assent has been given by commission to several bills in Parliament: his signature has been prefixed to different military appointments, and other acts of government to which his sign-manual was necessary: and he has been, for a considerable part of the month, in such convalescence, as to have had interviews respecting the great affairs of the State, with some of his chief ministers.

Government meanwhile continues its preparations with incessant vigilance, to resist any foreign invasion. An embargo, with what precise views was uncertain, detained merchant-ships bound for the North, in our ports, for some part of the month. The French and Dutch ports, are, now, more closely than ever, blocked up: and, a plan has been proposed by Mr. Richard Phillips, and is about to be carried into effect, for filling up those ports, at least in part, with stones, and with the hulks of old vessels, so as to make it difficult, if not impossible, for even any sort of ships or small craft, that can be armed for invasion, to make their way out of them. It has been conceived, that, since harbours are, in many instances, ruined by tides and currents of the sea, the deposition of sand from rivers, earthquakes, and other natural accidents; the same effect may be accomplished by artificial means, by those who are masters of the exterior sea. It is, in most places, but a point, comparatively, of a narrow channel, that is to be filled up: and the agitation of sea which saps a mole, and reduces it to a pile of rubbish, generally tends to augment a sand-bank, or any similar obstruction that is once begun in a port. Besides, to block up the ports of France and Holland, if this can, indeed, be effected, by artificial sand-banks and sunken rocks, would more effectually cripple the power of our enemies, would reduce them more certainly to an absolute inability of invading our territory, rivalling our commerce, or coping with our ships of war, than if we could burn half the towns in France, and slay, without loss to ourselves, one or two hundred thousand of the fighting men: and, therefore, if the purpose can be certainly atchieved, there is no expence nor toil, at which its consequences would not be cheaply earned.

Sir *Sidney Smith* is now stationed off Flushing; and has moored his own ship in a situation the most favourable to the annoyance of the enemy, and which shews that he has resolved to omit nothing that the most heroic gallantry can perform in order utterly to destroy any force which they may endeavour to send out from that port. *Lord Nelson*, still keeps his station off Toulon; and is perfectly master of the entrance into that port. His last letters announce the capture of some small ships from the enemy. The Mermaid and Atalanta frigates, have sailed, as a convoy, with a fleet of merchant-ships, for the West Indies. Notwithstanding the numbers of our cruizers, and the force and judicious distribution of our squadrons; the coasting trade of this country has been, lately, much annoyed by privateers from France and Holland, between Dungeness and Beachy Head. The news from *Ceylon* represent the condition of the British Government in that island, as continually more and more perilous. The troops of Candy have descended, in great force, to the very sea-coast. They besiege those principal posts of the settlement where our countrymen are to make their last stand. There is even danger, that the Governor and those who are with him may have been

been reduced to the laſt extremity, before the troops which we know to have been ſent out, or other ſuccours from Madras, could arrive to their relief.

The following ſtatement of the preſent ſtrength of the Britiſh navy, was communicated by one of his Majeſty's miniſters, upon a late occaſion, in the Houſe of Commons. The ſhips, frigates, and ſloops of war now in commiſſion, are 411: the ſmall craft employed on the Britiſh coaſt, are 602: the ſmall craft on the Iriſh coaſt, 137: in addition to theſe, the Eaſt India Company ſupplies 20 ſhips, and the Trinity Houſe, 10, for the defence of the Thames: 373 veſſels are now in a progreſs of being armed and otherwiſe equipped for ſea, with the utmoſt diſpatch. The number of the ſeamen in actual ſervice, is 77,002: the marines are 11,97.

Several debates of no ſmall keenneſs and importance, aroſe, during the month of March, in the two Houſes of Parliament.

On the 1ſt, the queſtion for the Speaker's leaving the Chair, in the Houſe of Commons, that the Houſe might go into a Committee, on the Bill to conſolidate and amend the ſeveral laws relating to Volunteers, was warmly and eloquently oppoſed; and a long contention of arguments enſued. Mr. Francis, Colonel Crawford, Admiral Berkeley, Mr. Fox, Mr. Windham, and Mr. Pitt were the principal ſpeakers in this debate. The farther progreſs of the bill was oppoſed on the pretence, that its tendency was, to impoſe new, unforeſeen, and intolerable reſtraints upon the volunteers; and yet, that it would not tend to provide the country with an effective force the moſt ſuitable for its actual defence againſt invaſion. Captain Markham replied, with great ſpirit to ſome cenſures of the manner in which the naval defence of the country is managed; and endeavoured, with ſome plauſibility, to evince, that it is even better adapted, than that of the late war, for the effectual baffling of all that is attempted or menaced by the enemy. The queſtion for a Committee of the Houſe on the Bill, was carried.

On the ſame day, a debate on the Bill for the Reſtriction of the Bank of Ireland from making payments in coin, was opened in the Houſe of Peers, by Lord King. His Lordſhip repreſented the meaſure renewed in the Bill, as having already been pernicious to the trade of Ireland. To this ſource alone, he ſtrove to trace the origin of the preſent diſadvantage to which Ireland is ſubject in the Exchange of money with England and other countries—the decline of trade and manufactures in that iſland—and the extenſive ſubverſion of commercial credit both within Ireland, and in the intercourſe between Iriſh merchants and their foreign correſpondents. Lord Caernarvon and Lord Grenville adopted and enforced the ſame opinion. It was ingeniouſly oppoſed by Lord Hawkeſbury and the Lord Chancellor, who endeavoured to ſhew, that, under the reſtriction, in former years, the Bank of Ireland had iſſued its notes with the moſt commendable good faith and diſcretion; and that no evils could reſult from renewing the reſtriction which would, in any degree, counterbalance its utility in the preſent general circumſtances of the Empire.

The ſame ſubject came under diſcuſſion in the Houſe of Commons, on the 2d of March. The evils of the reſtriction were eloquently ſtated by Mr. Foſter and Mr. George Ponſonby: its neceſſity was, on the other hand, well urged by Mr. Corry.

An enquiry from Mr. Grey reſpecting his Majeſty's indiſpoſition was anſwered from the Miniſterial Bench in language intimating his rapid convaleſcence to a ſtate of health, in which he would eaſily diſcharge all the accuſtomed functions of royalty.

The new ſchedule of the duties payable at the Cuſtom-houſes in the ports of Ireland were the ſubject of conſideration in the Houſe of Commons, on the 3d. Several alterations have been made, accommodating that ſcale of duties, ſomewhat better than in the former ſchedule, to the general intereſts of the trade of the United Kingdom.

On the 6th, Sir John Wrotteſley, in the Houſe of Commons, moved for a Committee to enquire into the cauſes of the late inſurrection in Dublin. He argued, that the Government had been, to a criminal degree, negligent of the meaſures fit to prevent that dangerous outbreaking of rebellion; and ſtated, in particular, among other things, that, almoſt at the critical moment, the Lord Lieutenant's ſecretary, Mr. Marſden, had made very light of the whole affair. Mr. Canning ſupported the motion with great earneſtneſs. But, it was ſtrenuouſly oppoſed by Lord Caſtlereagh, and Mr. Secretary Yorke; and was, in the end, rejected.

On the 10th, the enquiries from miniſters, reſpecting the ſtate of his Majeſty's

health, were renewed, in the Houſe of Commons, by Mr. Grey; in the Houſe of Peers, by the Earl of Fitzwilliam. The anſwers were ſo ſatisfactory reſpecting the King's recovery, as to leave no room for the propoſition of any new meaſure in Parliament, relative to the ſupreme functions of the Executive Government.

On the 14th, Mr. Creevey propoſed an enquiry into the conduct of the Britiſh Government, and its ſervants, towards the native inhabitants of the iſland of Ceylon; repreſenting, with a full detail of particulars, that it had been highly inconſiderate and unjuſt. But, he failed to perſuade the Houſe, that it ought to yield to his motion.—Mr. Francis moved, the ſame day, and with no better ſucceſs, for an enquiry into the origin and juſtice of the preſent war with the Mahrattas.

But the moſt important motion of enquiry that has been lately made, was that propoſed by Mr. Pitt, relating to the Naval Defence of this country. He repreſented the ſtrength and activity of the Navy to be, now, conſiderably leſs, than in the late war. He complained that there was in particular, a great deficiency in thoſe ſmall armed veſſels, which muſt naturally be the fitteſt to cope with the gun-boats of the French. He lamented the want of due activity in the dock-yards, and the neglect of the convenient policy of having ſhips of war built by the merchants, upon commiſſion. The diſtribution of the ſquadrons, the general ſyſtem of the operations of the fleet, the manner in which the Navy is now ſupplied with ſeamen and marines, but eſpecially the ſtate of the naval defence of the coaſt, and the tone and tenor of the conduct of the Admiralty, were reviewed, in his ſpeech, with ſtrong and pointed cenſure. Mr. Tierney defended the preſent adminiſtration of the Navy; and repreſented the whole naval force of the Empire now to conſiſt of not fewer than 1500 ſhips of war. Sir C. M. Pole zealouſly repreſented the preſent plan of our naval operations offenſive and defenſive to be the beſt adapted of any that a profeſſional ſeaman could well imagine, for ſucceſsful oppoſition to the force and deſigns of the enemy. Sir Edward Pellew gave a ſimilar opinion; and informed the Houſe that within every three weeks, the ſhips of war under his command, on the ſtation he lately occupied had been relieved regularly; and that gun-brigs and other ſuch veſſels as now formed the blockade of the port of Boulogne were much fitter than any ſmaller ones to act ſucceſsfully againſt the French gun-boats. He even added, that he thought it impoſſible for any French force ſufficient to make a deſcent on the Britiſh or Iriſh coaſts, to eſcape acroſs the Channel, undiſcovered by the Engliſh ſquadrons, as theſe are now diſtributed, and maintained in active-vigilance. Mr. Sheridan zealouſly vindicated the conduct of the Earl of St. Vincent's at the head of the Admiralty; and pronounced a very high eulogy on the vigour and integrity with which that illuſtrious nobleman has ſuppreſſed peculation and embezzlement in different departments of the naval ſervice; as well as on the energy, the vigilance, the comprehenſive and diſcerning profeſſional judgment with which he has managed the equipment and the diſtribution of the fleets, convoys, and cruizers, and on his care not only to ſupply by new equipments, the conſtant waſte of war and navigation, but ſtill, likewiſe, to increaſe the force of the Royal Navy, and the numbers of its ſhipping. Mr. Fox cordially joined in the praiſes of Lord St. Vincent's, but was not averſe from an enquiry, the reſult of which could not, in his judgment, fail to crown that nobleman's character with new honours. Mr. George Ponſonby called, alſo, for an enquiry. Many other members ſpoke in the debate; and it was continued to great length. The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſpoke ſtrenuouſly againſt the motion. The Houſe at laſt, divided on the queſtion. Not fewer than 130 voted with Mr. Pitt; but his motion of Enquiry was rejected by a majority of 201. There was a felicity in the choice of this queſtion, inaſmuch as it was almoſt the only one on which the friends of Mr. Fox and thoſe of Mr. Pitt could divide together againſt the Adminiſtration, without any very conſpicuous dereliction of the principles upon which they had been before in mutual hoſtility between themſelves. It was obſerved, that, in this inſtance, not only Mr. Sheridan, but alſo the other ſervants of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, gave their votes with the Adminiſtration.

FRANCE

Has been lately the ſcene of events which ſhew its Conſular Government not to be as yet in a ſtate of full ſtability. The Jacobins, the ſureſt guardians of the republican eſtabliſhments have been almoſt diſſipated and annihilated as a party, by the general abhorrence of their revolutionary

tionary exceſſes, and by the inſtitution of the Conſular Authorities. By the amneſties to the emigrants, many ſincere royaliſts were reſtored to France. Moreau, and all thoſe officers who, not being Bonaparte's creatures, ſaw themſelves excluded by his ſupremacy from advancement agreeable to their wiſhes, were, of courſe, induced to deſire a new change of government; and when they conſidered the old attachments of the people, and the example of England in the ſeventeenth century, could imagine no change ſo likely to ſatisfy the majority of the French Nation, and to build up their own fortunes on a ſure foundation, as one that ſhould reſtore the regal dignity and the Family of the Bourbons. Among the exiles to whom all amneſty was denied, or who, in their zeal for their King, and their abhorrence of Bonaparte, ſcorned to accept the Conſul's favour, were not a few perſons of diſtinguiſhed ability, indefatigable in intrigue, impatient of revenge, ſanguine in hopes, and therefore inceſſantly labouring to overturn, by their correſpondence, the Conſular power, and to reconcile the minds of the French People to a reſtoration of their old rulers. The burthens and loſſes of the preſent war, and the ridicule of eternal threats and preparations ending in nothing, have conſiderably diminiſhed that popular enthuſiaſm in France for Bonaparte which aroſe from his ſucceſſes in Italy, the only theatre of his martial glory—and from his giving peace to the nation at a time when it was abſolutely ſick of the beggary, the deſolation, the oppreſſion of military adventure and of conqueſt. In this ſtate of feelings, parties, opinions, and intereſts, in France, that which was naturally to be expected has taken place. A conſpiracy to dethrone the Firſt Conſul has been detected. Pichegru and ſome other exiles, who had ſecretly paſſed to France from England and other ſurrounding countries, have been ſeized at Paris in ſuſpicious ſituations, ſuch as it is imagined that they would ſcarcely have put themſelves into if they had not been in plots againſt the Government. General Moreau, and various other perſons never accuſed till now of treaſon againſt the Revolution, have been taken and put in confinement, as accomplices in the ſame deſigns. The treachery of perſons who were in the conſpiracy had betrayed it to the ſpies of the Firſt Conſul and his Miniſters. The ſeizure of the papers of thoſe perſons againſt whom the information was given, is ſaid to have told more: and a good deal has been extorted by examination from the men under accuſation and in confinement. A plot of the moſt heinous intentions is ſaid by the Miniſters of the Conſular Government to have been thus ſeaſonably diſcovered. But it is, on the other hand, loudly alledged by the friends of Moreau and Pichegru, that the whole accuſation is a fiction of the Government for the ruin of men whom the Firſt Conſul dreaded, and found a ſuitable moment to deſtroy, on pretence of their being in a conſpiracy againſt him. A third party affirm that the conſpiracy is in part real; that the perſons accuſed are, in general, privy to it; but that they have been enſnared by pretended accomplices, who were, in truth, the ſpies and decoys of the Government; that they had not intentions nearly ſo bold and guilty as thoſe which are now attributed to them; and that, if put to death, they will periſh, not upon fair, ſubſtantial evidence, but upon ſuſpicions and pretences, which, however, are not at bottom entirely in the wrong. Lavallee, Laborie, and ſeveral of thoſe who are named by the Government as being in conſpiracy, and proſcribed for ſeizure or death, are ſaid to have eſcaped to London. Within a ſhort time before the conſpiracy was detected, moſt of the officers who had been promoted to eminent command under Moreau, or upon his recommendation, were removed from their appointments.—Public expectation at Paris is now turned with great anxiety toward the iſſue of the trials of the conſpirators. As the trial by jury is now under ſuſpenſion in France, it is not ſuppoſed that they will be ſuffered to eſcape, if the Government can find advantage in their death.

In the mean time, the preparations for the invaſion of this country are much increaſed in all the ports of France and Holland. There are ſaid to be not fewer than twelve hundred armed veſſels ready at Boulogne only. At other ports the preparations are believed to be proportionately great. At Toulon, at Breſt, at every port of France and Holland, armaments are ſaid to be in readineſs to ſail, as ſoon as they may eſcape out with any proſpect of eluding or defeating the blockading ſquadrons.

ALPHA-

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of February, and the 20th of March, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

ALDERSON, Chriſtopher, Beccles, grocer. (E. and T. Dawes, Angel court, Throgmorton ſtreet
Allen, John, ſen. Jewry ſtreet, victualler. (Lewis, New ſquare, Minories
Beetham, W. S. Farnival's inn court, printer. (Beetham, 6, Bouverie ſtreet
Bull Thomas, Broad ſtreet, Briſtol, brandy merchant. (Blandford and Sweet, Inner Temple
Bedd, Amphias, Aldermanbury, warehouſeman. (Hurd, King's bench walk, Temple
Beck, John, Workington, wine merchant. (Bacon, Southampton ſtreet, Covent Garden
Bulgin, William, Briſtol, printer and bookſeller. (Shawe, New Bridge ſtreet, Blackfriars
Black, George, and Alexander Stephen, Buſh lane, dealers in coals.) Harman, Wine office court, Fleet ſtreet
Berry, William, Oakham, apothecary. (Rigge and Merrifield, Carey ſtreet
Blowers, John, Baleſworth, ſhopkeeper. (Tarrant and Moule, Chancery lane
Battinſon, Richard, and Samuel Wade, Manchester, merchants. (J and R. Willis, Warnford court
Burr, William, jun. Pinton, clothier. (Luxmoore, Red Lion ſquare
Crooke, James, Colne, cotton manufacturer. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet
Collins, Thomas, Crediton, ſerge maker. (Darke, Princes ſtreet, Bedford row
Davis, Benjamin, Chatham, money ſcrivener. (Fowell, Eſſex ſtreet, Strand
Dunkin, John, Redcroſs ſtreet, rectifier. (Martin, Vintner's hall
Edwards, William, New Bond ſtreet, goldſmith and jeweller. (Nelſon, Maddox ſtreet
Etches, James, Daventry, mercer, trading in the firm of Etches and Poole. (Wainwright, Hare court, Temple
Englin, Sarah, Charing cross, hoſier. (Hodgſon, Charles ſtreet, St. James's
Evans, Henry, Calne, clothier. (Sandys, Horton, and Trevenen, Crane court, Fleet ſtreet
Fell Joſeph, Whitby, ropemaker. (Roſſer, Kirby ſtreet, Hatton Garden
Faſſon, Thomas, Biſhopſgate ſtreet within, pewterer. (Jones, Lord Mayor's Court office, Royal Exchange
Gourrey, Daniel, Moorfields, broker. (Cheſter, Melina place, Weſtminſter road
Heſketh, George Gaſkell, Manchester, grocer. (J. C. and C. Jackſon, Walbrook
Hindley, Thomas, and Samuel Cooling, Manchester, calico manufacturers. (Hewitt, Manchester
Hunt, Walter, Putney, grocer. (Lucket, Baſinghall ſtreet
Hopwood, Thomas, Rochdale, plumber. (Battye, Chancery lane
Haynes, Thomas, Oundle, nurſery and ſeedſman. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Symond's inn
Johnſon, Thomas, Leiceſter, carpenter. (Taylor, Southampton buildings
Jenkinſon, Richard, Pocklington, money ſcrivener. (Croſfield and Moore, Salisbury reet, Strand
Kingsley, Daniel, Exeter, factor. (Flathman, Ely place
Knight, William, Tunbridge Wells, banker. (Blandford and Sweet, King's Bench walk, Temple
Leeming, Thomas, of Preſton, John Myres of Cleckheaton, and William Chapman, of Preſton, worſted manufacturers. (Evans, Thavies inn
Lloyd, Thomas, Billiter ſquare, merchant. (Kayll, Tower royal
Liptrap, John, and Samuel D. Liptrap, Whitechapel, diſtillers. (Druce, Billiter ſquare
Leonard, Charles, Weſt Bromwich, ironmaſter. (Egerton, Gray's inn ſquare
Lawſon, William, and William Byron, Lincoln, drapers. (Bland, Racquet court, Fleet ſtreet
Lawton, James, Doncroſs in Saddleworth, ſhopkeeper. (Battye, Chancery lane
Martin, Thomas, Birmingham, and Thomas Nicholls, trading at Birmingham in the firm of Martin and Co. and at Stone, in the firm of Nicholls and Co. (Conſtable, Symond's inn
Martingale, John, New Bond ſtreet, wine merchant. (Dewbery, Conduit ſtreet
Mathews, William, Long lane, Southwark, vellum and parchment maker. (Roche, Nicholas lane, Lombard ſtreet
M'Cabe, Edward, Broad ſtreet, Bloomsbury, hat maker. (Fothergill and Savage, Old Broad ſtreet
Mannergh, Richard, Weſthall, Whittington, grazier. (Hurd, King's Bench walk, Inner Temple
Murray, Samuel, Ruſſell court, bookſeller. (Cobb, Clement's inn
Mee, Thomas, Manchester, and Peter Lunn, of Eccles, calico manufacturers. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet
North, William, Dewsbury, coverlid manufacturer. (Sykes and Knowles, Boſwell court
Nash, Iſaac, Briſtol, cooper. (James, Gray's inn ſquare
Powle, John, Chippenham, clothier. (Sandys, Horton, and Trevenen, 5, Crane court, Fleet ſtreet
Prince, William, Stockport, cotton ſpinner. (Edge, Inner Temple
Powis, Richard, Groſvenor mews, veterinary ſurgeon. (Robinſon, Charter houſe ſquare
Powditch, George, Liverpool, maſter mariner. (Atcheſon, Auſtin friars
Powell, William, Broad ſtreet, St. Giles's, linen draper. (Swaine and Stevens, Old Jewry
Potts, Lawrence, Briſtol, cutler. (James, Gray's inn ſquare
Rutt, Thomas, Dalſton, ſtock broker. (Walton, Girdler's hall, Baſinghall ſtreet
Read, Amplias, Aldermanbury, warehouſeman. (Hurd, King's Bench walk, Temple
Rawlings, Thomas, Gloucester, mercer. (James, Gray's inn ſquare
Richardſon, Sylveſter, Blackburn, grocer. (Clarke and Richards
Riley, Samuel, Soyland, cotton ſpinner. (Gleadhill and Payne, Lothbury
Robinſon, Nathan, of the Paragon, Southwark, tanner. (Perings, Laurence pountney hill
Roſs, Alexander, and John Ogilvie, Argyle ſtreet, army agents. (R. and R. Shawe, Tudor ſtreet, Blackfriars
Stewart, Robert, and William Stewart, Manchester, merchants. (Kay and Renſhaw, Manchester
Stone, George, Goſport, Shoemaker. (Tarrant and Moule, Chancery lane
Speed, George, Blackman ſtreet, ſtable keeper. (Collyer, Great Eaſt Cheap
Stotherd, John, Coningsby, brewer. (Wilſon, Caſtle ſtreet, holborn
Shipley, Thomas, Walcot, coachmaſter and cornfactor. (Biddale and Alexander, New inn
Solomons, Iſaac, Oſborn place, Whitechapel, inſurance broker. (Aubert, Symond's inn
Savory, Thomas, Scutthorpe, miller. (Geldart, Holborn court, Gray's inn
Thompſon, Charles John, Goſwell ſtreet, ſilverſmith, (Smedley, Aldersgate ſtreet
Teaſdale, William, Manchester, cotton broker. (Rutherford, Bartholomew cloſe
Thompſon, William, and Percival Barker, Dean ſtreet, Southwark, merchants. (Wadeſon, Barlow, and Groſvenor, Auſtin friars
Wheeler, Joſeph, Hampſtead, victualler. (Denton, Field court, Grays inn
Wardell, George, Manſel ſtreet, Goodman's fields. (Evitt and Rixon, Haydon ſquare, Minories
Wilſon, John, Nantwich, timber merchant. (Wilſon, Crown office row, Temple
Wilde, James, Dale in Saddleworth, clothier. (Battye, Chancery lane
Watkins, John, Northmoor, butcher. (Edmonds and Son, Exchequer Office of Pleas, Lincoln's inn

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Allen, Henry, Liverpool, merchant, April 30
Andrews, Henry, Elſtead mealman, March 31, final
Beanlands, William, and Benjamin Beanlands, Bradford, woolſtapiers, March 26
Blinkhorn, William, and John Muſgrave, Foſter lane, ſilkweavers, March 20
Bevington, Samuel, Gracechurch ſtreet, merchant, April 14, final
Brooke, Francis, William Farrar, and Robert Roſe, Baſinghall ſtreet, warehouſemen, ſeparate eſtate of Brooke, March 20
Bax, Henry, Farningham, taylor, merchant, March 27
Bird, Joſeph, Houndſditch, hatter, March 24
Blunt, Thomas, Godaming, money ſcrivener, March 27
Broadbent, Beaumont, Stainton, bookſeller, March 27
Bramhall, Richard, Sheffield, cutlers, and Patrick bramhall, March 29
Baker, Jonathan, Upper Thames ſtreet, grocer, April 14, final
Bentfield, Bacon, Yarmouth, liquor merchant, April 7, final
Becks, Andrew Berkeley, Green ſtreet, Groſvenor ſquare, upholder, March 17
Blakeman, Jeremiah, Limehouſe, timber merchant, April 17, final
Buſfield, William, Lancaſter, ſhopkeeper, April 2, final
Boque, Peter, Whitefriars, builder, April 14
Burroughs, James, Chiſwell ſtreet, hoſier, April 14
Chapman, John, Yarmouth, linen draper, March 24
Cowlinſhaw, Charles, Aſborne, grocer, April 21
Curteis, John, and John Stevens, Penryn, ſhopkeepers, March 3
Chinner, Thomas Oldham, Walſall, mercer, March 29
Copper, Thomas William, Pancras lane, warehouſeman, April 28
Chivers, William, Newgate ſtreet, upholder, April 17
Duffin Michael, and Henry Duffin, ſtratford on Avon, linen drapers, March 27, final
Doran, Edward, and Archer Whiting, Long Acre, coachmakers, March 27
Donlevy, Chriſtopher, Charles ſtreet, Hatton Garden, jeweller, April 28
Dalton, James, Deptford, bricklayer, April 28
Edmundſon, John, Carliſle, and Iſaac Edmundſon, Keſwick, dyers, March 17

Elderton,

Elderton, John, Great Carter lane, oil and colourman, March 27, final
Forbes, John, and Daniel Gregory, Aldermanbury, merchants, trading in the firm of Burton, Forbes, and Gregory, April 27, feparate eſtate of Gregory, final and feparate eſtate of Forbes, final
Frazer, Henry, Nightingale lane, grocer, April 7
Fiſh, John, (partner with James Nowlan) Newcaſtle on Tyne, ſoap maker, April 5
Gouldſmith, Richard, New Bond ſtreet, embroiderer, April 7
Gale, Iſaac, Bradford, clothier, March 28, final
Hallam, Edward, Bury, druggiſt, March 29
Hewlett, Richard, Walcot, builder, March 20
Holgate, George Thomas, Heaſmaſh, Suſſex, farmer, March 20, final
Hathway, Francis, Little St. Thomas the Apoſtle, broker, March 24
Hurſt, David, Lindley, cloth dreſſer, March 28
Hallows, James, Goldſmith ſtreet, ribbon weaver, April 17, final
Hounſell, John, Bridport, ironmonger, April 5, final
Hopwood, David, Union ſtreet, St. Mary le bonne, grocer, April 10, final
Harris, Francis, and Samuel Grove, Briſtol, merchants, April 16
Hall, Charles, Ellerton, horſe jobber, April 19, final
Heriſhaw, Richard, Palace wharf, Lambeth, corn and coal dealer, April 14
Iſdell, Nicholas, Hambleton, ſurgeon, March 26
Kempſon, Samuel, Fleet ſtreet, linen draper, April 17
King, John, Coventry, innholder, April 7, final
Lowe, Charles, jun. Bolton, miller, March 8, final
Lund, William, Virginia ſtreet, builder, March 31, final
Larkin, Charles, Rocheſter, coachmaſter, April 28
Lawſon, William, Manchester, grocer, March 26
Lloyd, John, Woolwich, victualier, March 27
Lonſdale, Edward, York, linen draper, March 29
Lickley, John, Newcaſtle ſtreet, hoſier, April 7, final
Maltby, Thomas, and George Maltby, ſize lane, merchants, April 10
Matthews, George, and Thomas Turnbull, Budge row, merchants, April 9
Mouls, John, Hampſtead, cornchandler, April 24, final
Middleton, Tho. Liverpool, cotton manufacturer, April 16
Metcalfe, Thomas, Birmingham, factor, April 19, final
Moſs, John, Salisbury, ironmonger, April 10
Mozley, Lewis, Liverpool, watchmaker, April 14
Nowlan, James, (partner with John Fiſh, jun.) Newcaſtle on Tyne, Soap boiler, April 5
Nanſan, Thomas, Manchester, warehouſeman, April 14
Owen, Robert, and William Marcle, Houndſditch, copperſmiths, April 14
Peterſon, James, Stradbrooke, tanner, March 27
Perrins, William, Bedworth, maltſter, April 5, final
Pourtales, Andrew, Paul, and Andrew George Pourtales, Broad ſtreet buildings, merchants, April 28
Phillips, John, Eccles, Suſſex manufacturer, April 12
Pycock, Theodoſia, and Marmaduke Ward, Pycock Kingſton on Hull, builders, April 7
Ruſſell, John, Moorfields, broker, April 21, final
Richmond, John, Skerton, gardener and ſeedſman, April 5, final
Riches, George, Queen ſtreet, Cheapſide, warehouſeman, April 10, final
Rowland, Norchy, and Peter Rowland, Great Coggeſhall, blanket makers, April 13
Robinſon, Michael, Liverpool, money ſcrivener, April 17
Spender, William, Birmingham, dealer, April 11, final
Shirreff, Alexander, Newman ſtreet, tailor, March 20
Schietel, Bartholomew, Manſion houſe ſtreet, merchant, March 31
Spears, William, Rood lane, fiſh ſaleſman, April 7
Sykes, Richard, Cheapſide, linen draper, May 11, final
Sommervail, James, Liverpool, merchant, April 7
Townſend, William, Bath, ſilverſmith, March 20
Townſend, Thomas, Bath, ſilverſmith, and John Townſend, of Bathwick, victualler, March 20
Thompſon, Andrew, and Bartholomew White, Bow lane, wholeſale hoſiers, trading in the firm of White and Co. March 24
Tarn, William, Biſhop Wearmouth, painter and glazier, March 19
Toulmin, Oliver, Eſſex ſtreet, Strand, navy agent, April 10
Thacker Anthony, Upwell, Ely, corn merchant, March 26, April 18, final
Travis, Joſeph, and Peter Nevill, Bolton le Moors, muſlin manufacturers, ſeparate eſtate of Nevill, April 13
Tredwell, Henry, Wolvercot, yeoman, April 14, final
Vandyck, Peter Dubbledemuts, Arnold John Gevers Leuven, and Wynand Adriaen de Gruiter Vink, Circus, Minories, merchants, March 26
Wicks, William, Middle row, Holborn, haberdaſher, March 17
Wilde, James, John Watts, and John Body, Upper Thames ſtreet, wholeſale grocers, March 20
Warren, Thomas, jun. Bury, ſhopkeeper, March 29, final
Wall, William, (partner with John Jarvis) Southampton buildings, brandy merchant, March 24
Wilſon, Richard, Bread ſtreet, merchant, March 27
Whitehead, Edward Charles, Witham, carpenter, April 24
Wrighton, Daniel, Little Alne, flax dreſſer, April 10

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

On the 2d of March Mr. George Smart had another opportunity of ſhewing the excellence of his chimney-ſweeping apparatus in extinguiſhing the fire in a flue. At No. 12, Glouceſter Place, Camden Town, the kitchen chimney took fire, in a few minutes it raged with ſo much fury as to break the chimney-pot to pieces, and to threaten the deſtruction of the houſe itſelf; the heat indeed was ſo violent as to render the adjoining houſe in ſome danger. Mr. Smart's apparatus was ſent up, and though the paſſage was in a great meaſure blocked up by the broken pieces of the chimney-pot, in the courſe of three or four minutes it completely extinguiſhed and brought down all the ſoot. A fireman (from the Phœnix Office, we believe) accidentally paſſing at the time, was witneſs to the whole ſcene. With this apparatus Mr. S. has ſwept nearly 700 chimneys without the aid of any climbing boy, the whole work being performed by a man in the room from which the chimney riſes. In the courſe of his progreſs he has met with fourteen inſtances only in which he has failed in the attempt.

MARRIED.

W. Coſteker, eſq. to Miſs Mary Lyon, of Lambeth.

Mr. William John Galabin, printer of Ingram-court, to Miſs Marchant, of Paradiſe-row, Iſlington.

Capt. Frederick W. Campbell, of the 1ſt regiment of guards, to Miſs Jeſſie Caulfield, daughter of the late Wade Caulfield, eſq.

Captain R. Curry, of the R. Navy, to Miſs E. Blachford, daughter of Daniel B. eſq. of Tooting.

Wm. Cooper, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miſs Joanna Bridge, daughter of Cyprian B. eſq. of Dover-court, Eſſex.

S. Batchellor, eſq. of Bloomſbury-ſquare, to Miſs Shoolbred, youngeſt daughter of the late John Shoolbred, eſq.

At St George's, Hanover-ſquare, the Rev. R. Hodgſon, rector of that pariſh, to Miſs M. Tucker, fourth daughter of the late Col. Tucker.

Mr. T. Old, of Newington Place, to Miſs Creſwell, of Kennington.

W. Haynes, eſq. of the Strand, to Miſs Taylor, of the Adelphi Terrace.

R. Boulton, eſq. of Thorncroft, Surrey, to Miſs Car. Shubrick.

F. Robertſon, eſq. to Miſs L. Roſs, of Boſwell-court.

Mr. Spong, of High-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, to Miſs Simmons, of Mortlake.

Colonel Elliott, of the Weſtminſter volunteer cavalry, to Miſs Lettſome, of Grove-hall, Camberwell.

Mr. J. Phillips, of Cobbett-court, Grace-church-ſtreet, to Miſs A. Hooper, daughter of the late Dr. Joſeph Hooper, of Glouceſter-row, Newington, Surrey.

At Iſlington, N. Wathen, eſq. of Stroud, Glouceſterſhire, to Miſs M. Beardmore, ſecond daughter of Joſeph Beardmore, eſq. of Canonbury.

T. Sedgwick, eſq. of America-ſquare, to Miſs Davis, of Kennington.

Captain C. E. Y. Graham, of the 15th regiment of light-dragoons, to Miſs M. Cooke, youngeſt daughter of the late G. J. Cooke, eſq. of Harefield, Middleſex.

Mr. Davies, jun. merchant, of Grace-church-ſtreet, to Miſs Knaggs, of Peckham.

DIED.

At Camberwell, *Mrs. Fyſhe.*

In York-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, *Mr J. Fitzmaurice,* printer.

At Newington-butts, *Mrs. Worſley,* wife of Mr. Worſley, linen-draper, in Cheapſide.

Mr. G. C. L. Jackſon, ſon of Dr. Jackſon, of Hanover-ſtreet, Hanover ſquare.

In Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet, in her 17th year, *Miſs M. A. Larkins,* daughter of the late T. Larkins, eſq. of Blackheath.

At Kenſington, aged 68, *Mrs. Chace,* relict of the late R. Chace, eſq.

In his 85th year, *Mr. De Craſto.*

At Lambeth, in her 25th year, *Mrs. Buckley,* wife of H. Buckley, eſq.

In the Borough, *Mrs. M. Rowland.*

In his 73d year, *Mr. R. Perry,* builder, and many years reſident in Perry's-place, Oxford-ſtreet.

Aged 17, *Miſs Flanrey,* of Queen-ſquare.

In Conduit-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, in his 80th year, *Dr. Savage.*

At Kennington, in her 88th year, *Mrs. Warner,* widow of the late J. Warner, eſq. of Hatton-garden.

In Margaret-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, *Mrs. M. Mackenzie,* wife of Captain J. Mackenzie.

At Greenwich, in the Royal Hoſpital, aged 80, *Lieutenant R. Kerr,* the oldeſt lieutenant in the ſervice.

At Norwood, *Mrs Rahtert,* wife of C. F. Rahtert, eſq. of Great St. Thomas Apoſtle.

At Richmond, Surrey, *Mrs. M. Ellis,* widow, late of North-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

Aged 34, *Mrs. E. Thompſon,* of Rotherhithe.

R. Dutton, eſq. brother to Lord Shelburne, at Grenier's Hotel, in Albemarle-ſtreet.

Mrs. Atwood, of Somerſet-ſquare, widow, formerly of Milverton, Somerſetſhire.

At Lambeth, *Mrs. Buckley.*

At Homerton, *Mr. J. Pycroft,* eldeſt ſon of J. Pycroft, eſq. of Wanſtead, Eſſex.

In Wimpole-ſtreet, *G. Crawford, eſq.* He ſhot himſelf, in a ſtrong fit of mental derangement.

In his 25th year, *Mr. T. Phipps,* of Copthall Court.

Mr. G. Darby, of Coleman-ſtreet.

In her 41ſt year, *Mrs. Smart,* lady of R. Smart. eſq. of Lamb's Conduit ſtreet.

At Enfield, *Mr. F. Oſtliffe,* brewer.

Dr. Relph, ſenior phyſician to Guy's Hoſpital.

At his houſe on the Clapham-road, of convulſion fits, which laſted three days, *T. Cook, eſq.* formerly of Wood-ſtreet, Cheapſide.

Miſs Juliana Penn, eldeſt daughter of Granville Penn, eſq.

At his houſe in St. James's-ſquare, March 19, in his 64th year, *His Grace the Duke of Roxburgh,* groom of the ſtole to the King, and lord lieutenant of the county of Roxburgh. Dying unmarried, that ancient title is at length become extinct. Lord Bellender is heir in part to the family-eſtate.—*Further particulars in our next.*

In Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, *Mrs. Beardſworth,* relict of the late J. B. eſq. who died Jan. 27, 1803.

In an advanced age, *Mr. Saddington,* more than 60 years a reſpectable apothecary in Fleet-ſtreet, and formerly in the Common Council for the Ward of Farrington Without.

Mr. John Rhynd, printer, of Ray-ſtreet, Clerkenwell, formerly of Hereford.

In conſequence of the rupture of a blood-veſſel, the *Rev. Henry Cox, Maſon, M. A.* rector of St. Mary, Bermondſey, chaplain to Lord Onſlow, founder of the Deaf and Dumb ſchool, a celebrated and popular preacher, and author of ſeveral well-written, and well-delivered ſermons. He has left a widow and a numerous family, but indifferently provided for.

At Hampſtead, ſuddenly, *Mr. J. Roberts,* ſenior, the principal proprietor of the White Horſe inn, Fetter-lane, and largely concerned in a great number of ſtage and mail-coaches.

At the houſe of her aunt, Mrs. Delamare, at Theobalds, Cheſhunt, aged 33, *Mrs. Dauncey,* wife of P. D. eſq. barriſter.

Mr. Petchin, tobacco-manufacturer on Snow-hill. Going down to his cellar to look after a pan of tobacco, over a large charcoal fire, and being overcome by the fume, in endeavouring to upſet the pan, he fell into it, and was literally burnt to death.

In Abingdon-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, *Mrs. A. Johnſtone,* laſt ſurviving daughter of the late Dr. Pelham Johnſtone.

At the Boar and Caſtle Inn, Oxford-ſtreet, *Lieut. T. Cumerford,* of the Eaſt London regiment of militia.

Mrs. Harriſon, wife of T. Harriſon, eſq. of Gray's-inn-lane-road, St. Pancras.

In conſequence of a fire which broke out in one of the bed-rooms of her dwelling-houſe,

houſe in Bond-ſtreet, Oxford-road, which raged with conſiderable fury for ſome time, before it was extinguiſhed, *Mrs. Sealey*, an infirm old lady, who had been confined to her bed-room ſome time. She was burnt in ſuch a dreadful manner as to cauſe her almoſt inſtantaneous death.

Aged 65, *Edw. Darby, eſq.* of Bloxham, near Banbury. A few minutes after alighting from the Oxford coach in Ludgate-ſtreet, he was ſeized with a fit of apoplexy, and inſtantly expired.

At Brompton, the *Rev. C. Graham*, rector of Aſton and Wotton, Herts; to which living he was preſented by Paul Benfield, eſq. to hold proviſionally till one of the Rumbold family was capable of taking it.

Aged about 50, *Mr. Godwin*, an eminent goldſmith and jeweller in the Strand. On the morning of Feb. 30th, about 8, he went into the ſquare of Somerſet-houſe, and leaped down from the railing on the Eaſtern ſide, from a height of nearly 40 feet. Some workmen, who ſaw him in the act, took him up, and carried him into one of the offices of Somerſet-houſe. His left leg, near the ancle, and his thigh, near the hip-bone, were broken, and he was otherwiſe much bruiſed. Mr. Stanton, the ſurgeon of the houſe, was immediately ſent for, and blooded him. He was juſt able to ſpeak, and ſwallow a little wine and water. He was alſo able to tell his name, and in a few minutes expired. He had been for ſome days in a deſponding way. He was a man of excellent character, and in good circumſtances.

In Duke-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, after a few hours illneſs, of an obſtruction occaſioned by indigeſtion, in conſequence of coming to town in wet cloaths, *Charlotte Counteſs-dowager of Talbot*, born March 15, 1754, youngeſt daughter of Wilis, firſt Marquis of Downſhire, by the Lady Margaretta Fitzgerald, ſiſter of the late, and aunt of the preſent Duke of Leinſter. Her Ladyſhip was ſiſter to the late Marquis of Downſhire, and the Marchioneſs of Salisbury; and has left the preſent Earl Talbot, and his brother, the Hon. Mr. Talbot, her only children. She had come to town, from her villa in Cooper's-lane, leading from Potter's-bar to Northaw, for the purpoſe of chuſing an elegant dreſs for the Queen's birth-day. Her excellent ſenſe, diſtinguiſhed accompliſhments, and amiable manners, were ſuch as muſt enſure laſting reſpect; and her death will occaſion general regret.

At Chelſea, *Mr. Topner*, nearly 50 years footman to the King, and the perſon who prevented Margaret Nicholſon from hurting his Majeſty, when ſhe made an attempt on his life at St. James's garden-gate, in the year 1786, and for which, though repeatedly ſolicited, he refuſed to accept any reward.

At Enfield, after a lingering illneſs, *Mr. Pike*, rope-maker, in the Curtain-road, oppoſite the Artillery-ground.

In Spring Gardens, *Edward Eliot Craggs*, *Lord Eliot*, *Baron Eliot*, of St. Germain's in Cornwall, and receiver-general of the Duchy of Cornwall. He was born on the eighth of July, 1727; was married on the 25th of September, 1756, to Catherine, daughter and heireſs of Edward Elliſon, eſq. by whom he had iſſue, Edward, who died an infant; Edward-James, born in the month of July, 1758, and died in the month of September, 1797. He married, on the 21ſt of September, 1785, Lady Harriet Pitt, daughter of William, Earl of Chatham, by whom he had a daughter, born on the 20th of September, 1786. John, the preſent Lord Eliot, born on the 28th of September, 1761, married on the 8th of September, 1790, to the Hon. Miſs Caroline Yorke, ſiſter to the preſent Earl of Hardwicke—William, born on the 1ſt of April, 1766. Richard Eliot, eſq. his Lordſhip's father, who uſed to be called Port Eliot, the name of his ſeat, to diſtinguiſh him from the Eliots of Scotland, was married in March, 1726, to Miſs Harriet Craggs, daughter of the Right Hon. James Craggs, who was Secretary of State in the reign of King George I. by whom he had iſſue, the late Lord Eliot; alſo Richard, who died young—John, who died unmarried—Anne, who married Captain Bonfoy of the navy, by whom ſhe was left a widow, and had a daughter who married the late Earl of Ely, by whom ſhe was left a widow in 1783—Harriet, who married Pendocke Neale, eſq. and died on the 27th of January, 1776—Catharine, now living unmarried—Auguſta and Heſter, who both died infants—Elizabeth, married to the preſent Lord Somers, and died on the 1ſt of January, 1784. The ſaid Richard Eliot died in the year 1748, and his Lady in 1769. The late Lord came firſt into Parliament in the year 1747, for St. Germains, for which he was again choſen at the general election in 1754, and again at the general election in 1761, and again in 1768, and a fifth time in 1774. In the year 1777, he was elected member for the county of Cornwall; and in the year 1780 he was again elected for the county of Cornwall; and in the year 1784 he was created a peer. In the year 1789, his Lordſhip, by his Majeſty's permiſſion, took the name and arms of Craggs. His father was many years receiver-general of the county of Cornwall, and when he died, in 1748, his ſon ſucceeded him; which place he held until his death. When Frederick Prince of Wales died, which was in March, 1751, the ſalary of this place was ſuppoſed to be about two hundred pounds per annum; in 1754, it was augmented to 500l. and in the year 1762 it was further augmented; but at this time it is ſuppoſed to be about 2000l. per annum. His Lordſhip was the patron of the boroughs of Liſkeard, Grampound, and St. Germains, all in Cornwall; and had a conſiderable intereſt in the county of Cornwall. In the month of January, 1760, he was made one of the Lords of Trade, in the room of Mr. Rigby, promoted,

and continued in that office until March, 1776, when he was ſucceeded by Mr. Eden, now Lord Auckland.

In Groſvenor Place, February 24, *Anne, Counteſs of Upper Oſſory*, daughter of the late Lord Ravenſworth, by Anne, only daughter of Sir Peter Delme, Lord Mayor of London. This lady was married on the 29th of January, 1756, to the preſent Duke of Grafton, by whom ſhe had iſſue, Lady Georgiana, born in May, 1757, married in June, 1778, to John Smyth, of Heath, eſq. Yorkſhire, and who died in the month of January, 1799, leaving iſſue, George-Henry, Earl of Euſton, born May 8, 1757; married, June 16, 1784, to Charlotte-Maria, daughter of the ſecond Earl of Waldegrave, by the preſent Ducheſs of Glouceſter, and by her has iſſue, four ſons and four daughters, viz. Ipſwich, Charles, William, and Hugh-George; Maria, Laura, Elizabeth, and Iſabella; a ſon born in 1798, died in a few days; Charles, born in July, 1764, married Miſs Mundy, who died in Auguſt, 1797, leaving one ſon, Charles-Auguſtus. His Lordſhip afterwards married Lady Frances Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Londonderry. In the month of March, 1769, the Ducheſs of Grafton was divorced from the Duke, by act of parliament, and in the ſame month ſhe married the Earl of Upper Oſſory, by whom ſhe had two daughters, Lady Anne, born February 24, 1770, and Lady Gertrude.

Mrs. Lucy Cuſt, a maiden lady, and only remaining ſiſter of the late Mr. John Cuſt, who was elected Speaker of the Houſe of Commons in the year 1761, upon the reſignation of the great Arthur Onſlow, and continued in the chair until the year 1770, when he was ſucceeded by Sir Fletcher Norton. She was daughter to Sir Richard Cuſt, bart. by his lady, Anne, who was the daughter of Sir William Brownlow, bart. and ſiſter to Lord Viſcount Tyrconnel.

Lately, *the Right Hon. Richard Pepper Arden, Lord Alvanley*, Chief Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas. His Lordſhip was a younger ſon of an ancient family, which poſſeſſes large eſtates in Yorkſhire and Cheſhire. He received his early education at a free-ſchool in Yorkſhire. He was ſent thence to continue his ſtudies at Trinity College, Cambridge. At that univerſity, or at leaſt in conſequence of ſtudying there, he obtained the private and convivial friendſhip of the Right Hon. William Pitt. He came early to the Temple, and, after the uſual courſe of juridical ſtudy, was called to the bar. His diligence, and the livelineſs of his genius, ſoon recommended him to practice in the Court of Chancery. His ſociety was, at the ſame time, the delight of his private friends. He had fixed his reſidence in Lincoln's Inn, after finiſhing his ſtudies in the Middle Temple; and it is ſaid that he there lived on the ſame ſtaircaſe with the late prime miniſter, and that they uſed there to aſſociate very much together.—He had not been many years at the bar, when he contracted a ſuitable marriage with the daughter of Richard Wilbraham Bootle, eſq. of Cheſhire, an opulent member of parliament. The influence of his own and his Lady's family brought him early into the Houſe of Commons. He naturally attached himſelf to his friend Mr. Pitt, upon the great criſis in adminiſtration after the American war; and he is ſaid to have then had influence to bring an addition of ſix votes in the Houſe to the ſide upon which he choſe to range himſelf. His practice at the bar had, in the mean time, ſo increaſed, as to give him, though no favourite of Lord Thurlow in the Court of Chancery, very conſiderable reſpectability in the public eſtimation as a lawyer. By the zealous friendſhip of Mr. Pitt, he was promoted to the appointment of Maſter of the Rolls, upon the late Lord Kenyon's elevation to preſide in the Court of King's Bench. He filled that important office with great credit to himſelf and much ſatisfaction to the public, till the æra of Mr Pitt's reſignation. Among the changes which then enſued, he was advanced to the office of Chief Juſtice in the Court of Common Pleas. He was, at the ſame time, honoured with a peerage, by the title of Baron Alvanley, of Alvanley, in the county-palatine of Cheſter. In the Court of Common Pleas, his arguments and judgments have been ſuch, as not a little to exalt the general eſteem for his talents and learning as a lawyer. The Court has been in his time filled with ſuitors and with buſineſs; and his ſentences, even in the moſt difficult caſes, has given univerſal ſatisfaction. In the Houſe of Commons he was diſtinguiſhed for ſpeaking with ſpirit, wit, and intelligence, rather than with commanding dignity. To his exertions as a ſpeaker in the Houſe of Peers, even dignity of manner has not been wanting. He has filled ſeveral eminent ſituations; and in all theſe, has been found more than equal to the duties of his place and to the expectations of the public. His conduct in private life has been uniformly upright and amiable. His death is lamented as a loſs to his country. He is ſucceeded in the peerage of Alvanley by his eldeſt ſon.

At Little Holland Houſe, *the Right Hon. Thomas Pitt, Lord Camelford*, of a wound which he received in a duel with Mr. Beſt.—He was the great grandſon of the famous Thomas Pitt, who in India acquired the greater part of an ample independent fortune by the advantageous purchaſe of a diamond, which was ſold in Europe, with great profit, to the Regent Duke of Orleans. His father was the nephew of the late Lord Chatham.—He himſelf was born about the year 1774. In his ſpirit and temper, when he was a boy, there appeared ſomething, that, though vigorous and manly, was, however, peculiar and unmanageable. He was, therefore, in compliance

compliance with a predilection of his own, ſuffered to enter the royal navy, as a midſhipman, at an early age. He was a ſeaman of an extremely adventurous ſpirit; and, by his eager choice, had the honour to accompany the late Captain Vancouver in a part of his voyage round the world — By a refractorineſs and diſobedience to orders, the reſult rather of a certain peculiarity of temper than of either badneſs of heart or want of underſtanding, he put Vancouver to the neceſſity of treating him with a ſeverity of diſcipline which he would not endure. He then left the ſhip, and returned home by himſelf. Being employed in the navy afterwards, he had the misfortune to be driven to the raſhneſs of ſuddenly ſhooting for mutiny a gentleman of the name of Peterſon, in a caſe in which a perſon leſs peculiar and peremptory in temper might perhaps have found no occaſion to reſort to ſo fatal an extremity. The imprudence of this act was not acquitted without a ſtrict trial before a court-martial. His Lordſhip, though honourably cleared of the charge of murder, did not from that time ſolicit farther employment in the navy. He has ſince reſided chiefly in lodgings in London; and has been diſtinguiſhed for eccentric boldneſs and intrepidity of ſpirit—for many acts of noble, but oddly irregular beneficence—for a love of frolic, and a paſſion for rational and ſcientific purſuits; at one time for uncommon dignity, good ſenſe, and enlargement of ſentiments; at another, for unreaſonable poſitiveneſs; withal, for liberality of expence, without fooliſh vanity, or mad profuſion; ſo that, on the whole, they who ſtudied his character with the greateſt attention, knew not well whether they ought moſt to admire his virtues and occaſional rectitude of underſtanding, or to lament his dangerous eccentricities. He had conſidered the evidences of the truth of Chriſtianity with no common care, and was at laſt, upon rational conviction, a believer. He was, at the time of his death, earneſtly proſecuting the experimental ſtudy of chemiſtry, under the direction of Mr. Accum. By bringing Mr. Horne Tooke into Parliament, for the borough of Old Sarum, he afforded occaſion to Mr. Addington to procure a law to exclude men educated for the church out of the Houſe of Commons. He was engaged in the duel in which he periſhed, by the malicious falſehood of a profligate woman. He was anxious, in his laſt agonies, for the pardon of his ſins from God, and to acquit his antagoniſt of all guilt in the act of his death. The duel was fought early on Wedneſday morning. He lingered in the anguiſh of death till Saturday, and then expired. The ball, entering the breaſt, had paſſed through the right lobe of the lungs, divided the ſpinal marrow, and lodged in the ſixth dorſal vertebra. He had lived ſcarce thirty years.

Lately, *James Hare, eſq.* M. P. eminent as a wit, a politician, a claſſical ſcholar, a man of taſte and faſhion; whoſe talents, as known to his friends, gave him among them the reputation of being one of the ableſt men of this age. He was, as we have been informed, the grandſon of the famous Biſhop Hare; who was, in his earlier life, chaplain to John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough; who wrote, in defence of his patron, ſeveral important pamphlets in oppoſition—*impar congreſſus Achilli*—to the Conduct of the Allies, the Remarks on the Barrier-treaty, and the Examiners of Swift; who diſtinguiſhed himſelf afterwards by propoſing a new theory of the meaſures of the poetry of the Hebrews; and who, giving alſo an edition of the Comedies of Terence, was, with Pearce, on account of his Longinus, thus alluded to in the Satire of Young:

"When churchmen Scriptures for the Claſſics quit;
Polite apoſtates from God's grace to WIT."

The grandſon was educated at Eaton, where the quickneſs and early vigour of his genius made him eminent among his ſchoolfellows, and impreſſed upon the minds of youths, ſince the moſt diſtinguiſhed men of their time, a reſpect for his talents, and a delight in his ſociety, which were never to be effaced. He came into the high and faſhionable ſociety of London, and into the buſtle of political life, about the ſame period with Mr. Fox, the Earl of Carliſle, and thoſe contemporaries of the ſame ſtanding, whoſe names have been the ofteneſt mentioned in aſſociation with theirs. He was conſidered as the very flower and pride of the wits of the minority during the American war, and amid all the various ſubſequent fortunes of Mr. Fox's party. Even with the late Mr. Tickell, with Mr. Sheridan, and with all the wits of the Rolliad, he was eſteemed, for wit, no inferior co-adjutor. He was an active friend to the party, in the famous conteſt for the repreſentation for Weſtminſter, and the ſubſequent ſcrutiny, both ſo prolific in exquiſite *jeux d'eſprit*. Yet, like the late Mr. Gibbon, he was withheld by ſome unaccountable whim or timidity from aſpiring to the diſtinction of an orator in Parliament. But his talents for buſineſs were in ſuch eſteem, that, if his party had ultimately triumphed, he would undoubtedly have obtained eminent political employment. He obtained by marriage the affinity of a noble family. He was, to the laſt, the delight of his friend, and ſtill capable of pouring out the treaſures of genuine wit with native vivacity and eaſe. His wit was pointed, natural, free from the ſtrainings and vulgarities of falſe taſte, in ſhort, pure Attic ſalt. He was much a favourite at Devonſhire Houſe. It is the common voice of thoſe who knew him, that ſeldom has Engliſh ſociety loſt a man that was fitter to delight and to adorn it.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

There are eleven ſail of ſhips now fitting out in the river Tyne for the Greenland and Davis's Streights Whale and Seal Fiſhery; they are to be ready to ſail with the firſt fair wind, after the firſt of next month.

Married.] At Newcaſtle, captain A. Pattinſon, of the ſhip Hope, of Blythe, to Miſs Milburne, of Newcaſtle.—Mr. J. Hewlett, of Brampton, to Miſs M. Long, daughter of the late Mr. Long, ſurgeon.—Mr. G. Wallace, maſter of St. Nicholas Poor-houſe, to Miſs M. Singleton.—Mr. J. Farrington, ſurgeon in the navy, to Miſs M. Lindſey.—Mr. W. Ingo, flour-merchant, to Miſs E. Pollard, of the Leaſes.

At Berwick, Mr. R. Browne, ſail-maker, to Miſs E. S. Forſter, only daughter of captain Forſter.

At South Shields, Mr. R. Bulmer, of Monckton, to Mrs. Miller, relict of the late Mr. J. Miller, ſhip-owner.

At North Shields, Mr. T. Reay, ſhip-owner, to Miſs E. Hogarth, daughter of the late Rev. J. Hogarth, vicar of Kirk Newton.

At Sunderland, Mr. W. Dunn, ſhip-carpenter, to Miſs T. Armſtrong.

At Earſdon, Colonel Hughes, of the Royal Angleſea Militia, to Miſs C. Grey, daughter of R. W. Grey, eſq. of Backworth, Northumberland.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, aged 26, Mrs. Peele, of the Sandhill.—In his 40th year, Mr. G. Salkeld, maſter of the Queen's Head public houſe.—Aged 70, Mrs. Carnabie.—Mr. J. Watſon, gardiner.—Aged 86, Mrs. A. Jobling.—Aged 84, Mr. M. Marſhall.—In conſequence of a fit of apoplexy, T. Boynton, eſq. captain in the Volunteer corps of Newcaſtle; univerſally reſpected and lamented as a man of inflexible integrity.

In Gateſhead, Mr. J. Atkinſon, clock and watch maker.

At Durham, in his 74th year, J. Leighton, eſq.—Aged 55, Mr. H. Bradley, butcher.—Mr. W. Hall.

At Stockton, G. Hutchinſon, eſq. ſen. banker, and raff-merchant.

At Alnwick, aged 82, Mr. G. Hindmarſh, father of Mr. J. Hindmarſh, tallow-chandler.

At Sunderland, Mr. J. Hardcaſtle, ſail-maker.—Mr. W. Stevenſon, ſadler.—In the bloom of youth, after a ſhort illneſs, ſuppoſed to be derived from a ſlight cold, Mr. J. C. Proud, draper.—In the prime of life, Mr. R. Fairlam, ſhip maſter.—Aged 86, Mrs. M. Rankin, widow.

At Biſhop Wearmouth, in an advanced age, Mrs. A. Jackſon, daughter of the late J. Jackſon, eſq.—Mr. Forſter, gardener. He was a member of the ancient ſociety of Free Gardeners of that place; and his remains were attended to the place of interment, by a large body of the brethren, in a ſolemn proceſſion.

At Jedurgh, in Scotland, Mrs. Lindſay, wife of R. Lindſay, M. D.—Mr. Codd, late adjutant in the Roxburghſhire Yeomanry Cavalry.

At Hexham, Mr. R. Whitfield, glove-manufacturer.

At North Shields, Mr. T. Thompſon, ſhoe-maker.—Mr. Francis, painter and glazier.—Mr. H. Taylor, cabinet-maker.—Aged 78, Mr. S. Carlton, wine and ſpirit-merchant.

At South Shields, aged 27, Mr. A. R. Kirton.—Aged 72, Mrs. Beilby, a widow.

At Monk Wearmouth, aged 70, Mr. J. Bell, taylor.

At Berwick, aged 82, Mrs. Stirling.—Aged 85, Mr. J. Smart, cornmeter. His wife had died, only a few weeks before, aged 83.—Aged 82, Mrs. Stirling.

At Morpeth, aged 73, Mr. Dobſon.—Aged 63, Mrs. Cuthell.—Aged 70, Mrs. Bennett.

At Dalſtone, ſuddenly, in the prime of life, Mr. R. Taylor, one of the partners in the new Brewery.—Aged 77, Mr. C. Grey.

At Wolſingham, aged 71, Mrs. M. Colling, widow of the late Dr. Colling.

At Haltwhiſtle, aged 72, Mr. C. Lowes, grocer.

At Warkmill, near Allendale Town, in his 59th year, Mr. J. Sparke.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Burdon, mother of Mr. Burdon, farmer, near Cleadon.—Aged 23, Miſs Spearman, of Warton.

On March 4, at Springkell, in his 65th year, Sir William Maxwell, bart.

In his 47th year, Mr. J. Young, jun. of Sherburne Houſe, near Durham. He was returning home from Durham election, where he had polled that day, in apparent good health, when he ſuddenly dropped down on Gileſgate More, and almoſt inſtantly expired.

Aged 83, Mr. T. Peacock, late a farmer near Sunderland.

At Cauſey Park, near Morpeth, W. O. Wallis Ogle, eſq. lieutenant-colonel of the Northumberland Militia.

At Mile End, London, Mr. T. Metcalfe, ſhip-owner, formerly of Stockton.—The Rev. W. Bowley, rector of Thornton Watlas, near Bedale.

At Corbridge, in his 64th year, Mr. J. Walker.

At Aſhford, in Middleſex, the Rev. B. L. Selater, vicar of Whittingham, Northumberland.

Mr. J. Murray, of Longhouton, Northumberland.

umberland.—Miſs J. Nicholl, of Haw-End. —In his 63d year, Mr. S. Smith, of Swainby, near Bedale.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A more particular account and deſcription of the Roman ſacrificial vaſes found lately at Carliſle. (See our laſt Number.) Theſe antiquities are of incalculable value, both from their extreme rarity, and from the elegance of the workmanſhip. The Latin name of the vaſe is *præfericulum*, and it is believed to have been appropriated to the purpoſe of holding the incenſe, &c. uſed in the ſacrifice. Many that have been brought from Greece and Sicily are in high eſtimation with the curious, for the grace and elegance of the workmanſhip, and the beauty of the relief, in the ornaments. The Grecian veſſels are principally of fine clay or bronze. The vaſes we are here treating of are ſuppoſed to be the firſt that have been ever diſcovered in Britain; as there is but one ſuch a ſculptured veſſel among all the altars found in this country, and that is a beautiful Roman altar, diſcovered at Ellenboro', and which is now in the poſſeſſion of Lord Viſcount Lowther: The laſt mentioned altar has the following inſcription: "*Genio loci, Fortunæ reduci Romæ æternæ, et Fatæ bonæ.*" It is particularly deſcribed by Cambden and Horſley, with a number of obſervations on the inſtruments ſculptured on its ſides, which inſtruments are the præfericulum, the patera, the axe, and the knife. The metal which the vaſes recently diſcovered are formed of, appears to be a compoſition of refined braſs, capable of receiving a very high poliſh, and ſo very flexible that it allowed the artificer to form them remarkably thin. At the top and bottom of the vaſes, they have unqueſtionably been turned and finiſhed in a lathe. As there is no accompanying altar or inſcription, it is difficult to aſſign exactly at what time of the empire theſe ſacred veſſels were uſed. The only guide is the elegant ſculpture of the handles, which conſiſts of four tiers of groupes of figures, of admirable workmanſhip, and all apparently illuſtrative of the ceremonials of ſacrifice. The uppermoſt repreſents two perſons holding or preparing a cow or bullock for the act of ſacrifice; the next a perſon taking hold of a bear for the ſame purpoſe; the third a prieſt attired in his robes, ſtanding at an altar, and holding ſomething on it; the lower one, which is the moſt beautiful, repreſents, on the one ſide, a man cloathed in complete armour, holding a knife, as if about to ſacrifice a ſheep or a lamb, which another perſon below holds up for the ſame purpoſe; and on the other ſide ſtands the prieſt, with another knife or ſword, attending the ceremony, &c. &c.

Married.] At Carliſle, Mr. J. Steele, tobacco manufacturer, to Miſs Hodgſon.

At Whitehaven, Mr. T. Millikin, ropemaker, to Mrs. E. Bell.—Mr. J. Steele, tobacco manufacturer, to Miſs Hodgſon.

At Workington, captain W. Robertſon, of the brig Heroine, to Miſs Fiſher, of Embleton, near Cockermouth.—Mr. J. Fawcett, ſhip-builder, to Miſs Wood.—Captain Tickel, to Miſs Swan, daughter of Mr. J. Swan, inn-keeper, of Whitehaven.

At Stanwix, the Rev. M. Jackſon, of Carliſle, to Miſs A. Fawcett, formerly of Farnley, near Leeds.—Mr. T. Holiday, of Fangs, to Miſs E. Graham, of Mockerkin, in the ſame pariſh.

Died.] At Carliſle, in the prime of life, Miſs E. Clarke.—At an advanced age, Mr. W. Clarke, of the Hound and Hare public houſe.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Loſh, widow of the late Mr. J. Loſh, currier.—Aged 40, Mr. J. Pearſon, jun. bricklayer.—Aged 78, Mrs. Smith.—Mrs. L. Latimer, widow of the late Mr. J. Latimer, calico printer.

At Keſwick, aged 35, Mr. W Dunglifon, woollen manufacturer.—Aged 73, Mrs. Saunders, wife of Mr. J. Saunders, nurſeryman.

At Kendal, aged 52, Mr. B. Hunter, wine merchant.

At Whitehaven, aged 41, Mr. J. Holgate, brother-in-law to Lady Morgan.—Captain A. Adamſon, of the ſhip General Hunter.—Mrs. Potts, wife of Mr. Potts, joiner.—Aged 45, Mr. T. Dickenſon, currier.—In her 68th year, Mrs. S. Corkhill, wife of Mr. H. Corkhill, ſhoe-maker.—Aged 81, Mrs. Pendergraſs, widow.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Benn, relict of the late Capt. J. Benn. —In his 80th year, Mr. W. Scott.

At Workington, aged 56, Mrs. Fletcher, widow of the late Capt. R. Fletcher, of Maryport.—Aged 59, Mrs. Scott, of the Riſing Sun public houſe.—Aged 38, Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. J. Walker, pier-maſter.

At Harrington, aged 73, Mr. R. Aſkew, merchant.—Aged 27, Mrs. Udale, wife of Mr. J. C. Udale, pier-maſter of that port.

At Maryport, Mrs. R. Folder, and within the courſe of a few weeks after, her ſon Mr. W. Folder, and her ſiſter Mrs. S. Scott.

At Penrith, at an advanced age, Mr. T. Wallace, keeper of the Houſe of Correction. —In the prime of life, Mr. L. Wilkinſon, maſter of the George inn.

At Cockermouth, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Wilſon, hat manufacturer.

At Burghby Sands, aged 43, Mr. G. Hewett, attorney.

At Brampton, aged 80, Mr. W. Weightman, taylor, formerly of Carliſle.

At Wigton, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Irving, ſurgeon.

At Rottenton, near Whitehaven, aged 73, Mr. W. Walker.

At Garythwayte, in Brighham, in his 45th year, Mr. J. Wilſon, a quaker.

At Warton, aged 67, Mrs. Fiſke widow of the late Mr. R. Fiſke, ſtone-maſon.

At Dockwray, near Wigton, aged 74, Mrs. Milward.—Mrs. Sharpe, widow, of Thruſtenfield.

At

At Pardshaw, parish of Deane, in the prime of life, Mr. P. Rudd, taylor.

On the 19th of November last, at Anatto Bay, island of Jamaica, W. Gillmore, esq. merchant, formerly of Whitehaven.

At Douglas, isle of Man, aged 73, Mr. R. M'Adam, pier-master of that port, and formerly of Whitehaven.

Lately, on his passage from the West Indies, Capt. Wilkinson, of the ship Rose, of Whitehaven.

At Wallace Town, county of Ayr, in Scotland, aged 110 years and 10 months, Jean George, formerly nurse to the late Earl of Eglingtown, from whose noble family she had enjoyed a pension ever since. She had never been afflicted with sickness or disease in her life, retained her faculties to the last, and died without a struggle. In her 47th year, she had a son, who is still alive.

YORKSHIRE.

Lately, at a garden at Swine, in Holderness, in the occupation of a Mr. Hesseltine, a few ancient silver and copper coins were found, turned up by the gardener, with his spade, one of which is precisely of the same kind as the one figured in the cuts of Roman coins, in Camden's Britannia, p. 95, No. xviii. and to which he alludes in his notes upon them, page 104, in the following words: "XVIII FLAVIUS CONSTANTINUS MAXIMUS AVGUSTUS, the great ornament in Britain, stamped this coin in Constantinople, as we are taught by these characters underneath, CONS with this GLORIA EXERCITUS; that is, *the Glory of the Army*, to curry favour with the soldiers, in whose choice in those days, and not at the disposal of the emperor, was the sovereign rule and government." It should be observed that the figures representing the head of Flavius, on one side, and two men in armour, with bows and spears in their hands, standing on each side two banners; on the other side, are remarkably legible, considering the very great antiquity of the coin, which is upwards of 1350 years old. There was formerly an abbey at Swine; a circumstance which may probably account for the discovery of ancient coins in that parish.

Forty-one large vessels are now fitting out at the port of Hull for the Davis's Streights and Greenland Whale and Seal Fisheries, for the ensuing season.

Married.] At Whitby, Mr. T. Webster, printer, to Miss Dobson.

At Hull, Mr. D. Boileau, merchant, to Miss S. M. Buckton, of Kirkella.—Mr. T. Escreet, to Miss Etherington.—Captain T. Bell, of the ship Retrieve, to Miss Bell, of Thorne.—Mr R. Hammond, painter, to Miss A. Walker, of Drypoole.—Mr. J. S. Harrison, merchant, to Miss A. Hugall, of Scarboro'.

At York, Mr. Pindar, cordwainer, to Miss J. Gibson.—Captain Locke, brother of the late Mr. M. Locke, law-stationer, to Miss H. M. Hardisty.

At Thirsk, Mr. Holdstock, land-surveyor, to Miss Nelson.

At Leeds, Mr. W. Rushworth, merchant, to Miss Brooke, of Upper House, near Hightown.—Mr. J. Brooke, jun. merchant, to Miss Bramley, late of Carlton House.

At Sheffield, Mr. W. Malcham, to Miss M. Wheatcroft, Mr. J. Birtles, scissors-smith, to Miss E. Brittlebank.—Mr. J. Greaves, brass-founder, to Miss Fletcher, of Rotherham.

At Knaresboro', Mr. Webster, merchant, to Mrs. Cooper, widow of the late Mr. Cooper, grocer.

In London, Mr. Quin, surgeon, of Hull, to Miss E. Robley.

At Rotherham, Mr. J. Greaves, factor, of Sheffield, to Miss Fletcher.

At Kippax, Lieut. Col. Wood, of the 8th regiment of light dragoons, to Miss H. Bland.—The Rev. R. Thorpe, of the parish of Egton, to Miss N. Wilson, of Sleights.

At Rippon, H. Reynard, esq. to Miss Elwick, late of Anderby House.

At Beverley, Lieut. Leadham, of the Beverley volunteers, to Miss Owstaby.—Mr. J. Leavens, surgeon, to Miss Kelly.

At Burlington, Mr. F. White, printer, to Miss Thompson, milliner.

At Patrington, Mr. J. Featherstone, surgeon, to Miss Hingham.

At Richmond, the Rev. T. Snell, LL.B. fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, to Miss B. Cooke.

At Howden, Edw. Blythe, esq. of Cotness, to Miss Blanchard, daughter of Rob. Blanchard, esq. of Belby, and niece of R. A. Athorpe, esq. of Dinnington,

Died.] At York, in her 75th year, Mrs. Barnard.—Aged 79, Mrs. Abbey, wife of Mr. H. Abbey, joiner, &c.—In her 78th year, Mrs. Finling.—Aged 72, Mr. T. Kilvington, taylor.—Aged 66, Mrs. El. Willans.—Mr. J. Standish.—Aged 35, Mrs. Staveley, wife of Mr. Staveley, governor of York Castle.

At Hull, aged 79, Mrs. A. Barton, relict of the late Mr. J. Barton, wine merchant.—Aged 28, Mr. J. Wilkinson, grocer.—Aged 69, Mr. J. Martin.—Very suddenly, aged 84, Mrs. M. Wilkinson.—Aged 56, Mr. T. Parkin, coasting ship-broker.—Lieut. Rollings, of the second regiment of Warwickshire militia.—Aged 57, Mrs. Hudson, relict of the late Mr. J. Hudson, organist at Trinity church.—Aged 81, Mr. L. Newton, many years sword-bearer to the corporation.—Aged 23, Mrs. Tramble, wife of Mr. S. Tramble, hair-dresser.—Aged 69, Mr. W. Bartlett, cork-cutter.—Aged 67, Mrs. Wheat, wife of Mr. Wheat, brush manufacturer.

At Halifax, Mr. T. Shaw, attorney.

At Whitby, Mrs. Dor. Ripley, widow of the late Mr. Joshua Ripley, builder, a well-known

known local preacher in the societies of the Wesleyan methodists.—At an advanced age, Mr. C. Webster, baker.

At Leeds, Mr. W. Long, late a linen draper in Pomfret.—In her 80th year, Mrs. Hotham, a maiden lady.—Aged 61, Mr. J. Hintoff, of Raley Fell, in the county of Durham —Aged 65, Mr. R. Clarke, wharfinger, &c.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Motteram, relict of the late Mr. Motteram, hatter.—Mr. G. Booth, shoe-maker.—Mr J. Wood, grocer. He was suddenly seized with a violent convulsive fit, in which he rolled from his bed, and instantly expired.—Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. Walker, tinman.—Aged 83, Mr. P. Hinchcliffe, the oldest publican in the town.—Aged 82, Mrs. Hawkesworth, widow of the late Mr J Hawkesworth, file-smith.—Mr. R. Kippax, merchant.—Mr. W. Taylor, carpet-manufacturer.

At Scarboro', aged 84, Mr. G. Simpson, formerly a butcher.—Aged about 50, Mrs. Hudson, of Hepworth, and widow of the late Mr. R. Hudson, formerly a brazier of Scarboro'.—Aged about 60, Mrs. Esthill.

At Doncaster, Mrs. Bennett, wife of Mr. Bennett, a master taylor.—Aged 59, Mrs. Chambers, wife of Mr. Chambers, shoe-maker.—Aged 33, Mr. Westby, shoe-maker.

At Rotherham, aged 61, Mr. Ball, attorney.

At Barnsley, Mr. R. Tyas, late of London.

At Bawtry, Mr. Beale.

At Beverley, aged 80, Mrs. E. Blakeston, a maiden lady.—In his 49th year, P. Acklom, esq. formerly lieutenant-colonel in the East York militia.—Aged 93, Mrs. Beane, a maiden lady.—Aged 66, Mr. R. Ramshaw, gardener —Mr. W. Gibson, merchant-taylor, formerly of Hull.

At Hesle, near Hull, at an advanced age, Mr. Riplingham.

At Bradford, in her 86th year, Mrs. Wadsworth, relict of the late Rev. J. Wadsworth, of Coley Chapel, near Halifax.

At Wakefield, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Smith, dyer.—In his 20th year, of a decline, Mr. Bennett, eldest son of Mrs. Bennett, inn-keeper.—Mr. G. Briggs, inn-keeper.

At Market Weighton, aged 83, Mr. Hudson, more than 50 years post-master of that place.—Aged 56, Mrs. Baxter.

At Welton, Miss S. L'Oste, daughter of the late Rev. J. L'Oste, of Louth, Lincolnshire.—J. Healey, esq. of Carlton, near Stokesley, one of the common council of the corporation of Doncaster.—Mr. Stevenson, of Bradley Mills, near Huddersfield, and formerly of Leeds.

In his 70th year, Mr. W. Leng, comedian. He had trod the boards of the York theatre, and others in the same circuit, not less than fifty years, with much real applause, being generally a favourite with the public, and especially with the gods, in the many different parts he acted, from the *king* down to the *catchpole*. Mr. Leng had but lately retired from the stage.

At Campsmount, near Doncaster, Mrs. Cooke, relict of the late Rev. H. Cooke, of Darfield.

At Treeton, near Rotherham, aged 55, the Rev. C. Turner, M. A. and rector of Bishopstoke, in Hampshire.

At Crake Hall, C. Pickering, esq. also Mrs. Pickering, his wife.—Mrs. Garlick, of Dodworth, near Barnsley.

Suddenly, while travelling on the road betwixt Stanley and Wakefield, aged 66, Mr. R. Pearson, many years clerk of the course of Wakefield.

Mr. Salt, of the Foundery at Hounslet, near Leeds.

In Jersey, Mrs. Ball, wife of Lieut. Ball, of the 83d regiment of foot, and eldest daughter of Mr. Tootle, hosier, of Doncaster. —Aged 72, Mr. E. Thornton, upwards of forty years game keeper in the family of W. Wrightson, esq. of Cusworth, near Doncaster.

At Kirby Hall, near Richmond, Mrs. W. H. Johnson, 2d daughter of the late captain Thomas, of Yarmouth.—Aged 31, Mr. W. G. Robinson, surgeon, of Bishop Wilton, near Pocklington.

At Beale, near Selby, Mrs. Edmondson, wife of J. Edmondson, esq. late captain in the 15th regiment of foot, and son of the late W. Edmondson, esq. of Lazencroft, near Leeds.

At Thornhill, aged 52, Mr. Ab. Greenwood, an excellent mechanic, and able engineer; and so devoted to the art and practice of bell-ringing, that he made it his principal business, for a whole year, to note down, on an immense roll of paper, the whole of the changes on eight bells; and with indefatigable perseverance, he devoted three months more to the revisal of the notes thus made.

Mr. S Fletcher, of Gannow, near Barnsley, formerly of Bradford; engineer to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal Company.—In her 60th year, Mrs. Richardson, wife of J. Richardson, esq. surveyor, of Pule Hill, near Penpystone. —Aged 56, Mr. W. Sherwood, of Kexby Bridge.

On the 10th of January, at Hamburgh, of an apoplectic fit, Mr. J. Hassell, merchant, formerly of Hull.

Mr. J. Draffield, of High Field, near Sheffield.

At Hepworth, near York, in her 85th year, Mrs. A. Bond.—In his 84th year, Mr. J. Greene, merchant, of Park Row, and formerly of Camp Hall, near Leeds.

At Howden, aged 25, J. Dunn, esq.

At Purston Jacklins, near Pontefract, aged 23, Sam. Dunn, esq. brother of the above —Miss Ann Cumpstone, daughter of the late Rev. G. Cumpstone, of Howden.

At Treeton, near Sheffield, Yorkshire, aged 55 years, the Rev. Creed Turner. He was placed at the Charter House school,

August,

Auguſt, 1761, by the nomination of his relation and godfather Archbiſhop Secker. On the recommendation of the ſaid Archbiſhop, he was ſent to Oxford, and was elected a ſtudent of Chriſt Church, 1766. He took the degree of M. A. in 1772; and was preſented, by Dr. Thomas, Biſhop of Wincheſter, in 1773, to the rectory of Biſhopſtoke, in the county of Hants. Mr. Turner was endowed with a good underſtanding, and was a ſtudious and learned man. His knowledge, not only in theology and in claſſic literature, but alſo in many branches of natural philoſophy, was very conſiderable. He died unmarried, and left, by will (after the diſeaſe of his ſiſter) to the Wincheſter, Nottingham, and Sheffield General Infirmaries, each the ſum of fourteen hundred pounds.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Liverpool, Capt. J. Laughton, of the ſhip Lady Hobart, to Miſs Whitham.—Mr. W. M. Crane, liquor merchant, to Miſs Gore, of Ormſkirk.

At Manchester, Mr. J. Fletcher, ſerjeant-major in the Royal Manchester volunteers, to Mrs. Yates, publican, of Ardwick.

Alex. J. Goldie, eſq. Lieut-col. in the 6th regiment of dragoon guards, to Miſs J. C. Taubman, 2d daughter of Major Taubman, of the Nunnery, Iſle of Man.

At Lancaſter, Mr. W. Skirrow, bookſeller, to Miſs M. Hodgſon, daughter of Mr. W. Hodgſon, currier.—Mr. W. Hall, banker, to Miſs Witham, of Pheaſant Cote, near Burnley.—The Rev. M. Cheſter, of Sefton, to Miſs F. Morgan, of Liverpool.—Mr. Hurſt, maltſter, of Pomfret, to Miſs Aſpinall, of Higher Darwin, near Blackburne.

At Chorley, the Rev. R. Buck, fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, to Miſs Hull, daughter of Mr. Hull, ſurgeon.

At Colne, Mr. T. Wilkinſon, cotton-manufacturer, to Miſs A. Coxhead.

At Blackburne, Mr. Lewis, cotton-manufacturer, to Miſs Leigh.

Died.] At Liverpool, aged 28, Mrs. Farrer, wife of Mr. J. Farrer, corn merchant.—In his 70th year, Mr. J. Fitzmaurice, printer.—Aged 65, Mrs. Rimner, widow of the late captain N. Rimner.—Aged 38, Mr. R. Tarleton, watchmaker.—Aged 55, Mrs. Poſthlewayte, a maiden lady.—In her 88th year, Mrs. E. Maunders, victualler.—Mr. J. Archer, attorney.—Mr. T. Rylands, land-ſurveyor.—Mr. T. Blackburne, ſurgeon, of Wrexham.—Of a wound he received in a duel, fought with W. Sparling, eſq. aged 45, Mr. E. Grayſon, ſhip-builder. (Coroner's Inqueſt—Wilful murder.)

At Manchester, Mr. J. Fielding, of the Golden Lion inn.—Mrs. Fearnhead.—T. Jones, eſq. attorney.—Mr. J. Fitton, grocer.—Mrs. M. Leyland.

J. Bradſhaw, eſq. of Darcey Lever, juſtice of the peace, and one of the feoffees of Chetham's Hoſpital in this town.—Mr. J. Berry, fuſtian ſhearer.

At Lancaſter, aged 63, Mr. R. Horner, brewer.—Aged 83, Mrs. Fenton.—Aged 52, Mr. B. Hunter, wine merchant.—In her 70th year, Mrs. Lewthwayte, widow of the late Mr. J. Lewthwayte, merchant, of Dominica.—Aged 65, Mr. J. Carter, ſenior, merchant.—Aged 31, Mr. J. Cherſon, hatter.—Aged 21, Mr. J. Satterthwayte, eldeſt ſon of J. Satterthwayte, eſq.

At Blackburn, aged 20, Mr. J. Wood, baker.—Mrs. Hargreaves, wife of Mr. Hargreaves, baker.—In his 68th year, Mr. H. Stanley.

At Wigan, Mrs. Marſden.—Mrs. Entwiſtle.—Mrs. Anderton, widow.—Mr. J. Bolton, braſs-founder.

At Preſton, Mr. Shakeſhaft, ſon of Mr. Shakeſhaft, tobacconiſt.

At Aſhton-under-Line, aged 84, Mr. J. Gibbon.

At Dalton in Furneſs, aged 99 years, Mrs. S. Couperthwayte, mother of the Rev. C. Couperthwayte, vicar of that place, and aunt to General Myers.

In Paris, about the middle of February laſt, Mr. Milne, a celebrated mechaniſt, and the firſt who conſtructed cotton mills in England.

At an advanced age, Mrs. Barnes, of Ardwick, near Mancheſter; and in a few days afterwards, her huſband Mr. Barnes.

At Orrel, near Liverpool, aged 53, Mr. J. Maſon.—Miſs E. Clegg; alſo Mrs. Armſtrong, both of Cornbrooke.—Aged 67, Mrs. Fiſher, of Werton, near Lancaſter, widow of the late Mr. R. Fiſher, ſtone-maſon.—Mrs. Barton, wife of H. Barton, eſq. of Swinton, near Mancheſter.—Mrs. Nelſon, of Fairhurſt Hall.—Mr. J. Walker, jun. of Collyhurſt.—Mr. S. Wood, tobacconiſt, of Hanging Ditch.—Mr. J. Wilcock, of Moſs-ſide.—Aged 82, Dame Dorothy Barlow, ſiſter of the late T. Benſon, eſq. of Barlow Hall, near Mancheſter.—Mr. H. Norton, of Pendleton, near Mancheſter.

Miſs Walker, eldeſt daughter of Thomas Walker, eſq. late of Mancheſter. Her amiable diſpoſition, her ſuperior acquirements in knowledge, and her unſhaken fortitude during a very long and moſt painful illneſs, will for ever render her loſs an object of the tendereſt regret to her family and friends, particularly as the cauſe of her death originated in the unjuſt proſecution of her father, and was afterwards highly aggravated by the ſevere domeſtic calamities which followed in conſequence of the late war."—Such is the modeſt report in a provincial Paper of the death of a moſt accompliſhed young lady, whom every perfection of mind promiſed to render a bleſſing to her parents, relations, and friends, and an ornament to her ſex. To pay a more than common tribute to her memory, is not the duty of relatives only, whoſe partiality may be ſuſpected, but of any one, ſenſible to the impreſſion of intellectual and moral worth. The perſon who renders this tribute

tribute is no relative; but knew the lady enough to admire her, when living, and sincerely to lament her death. Without the smallest portion of parade or pedantry, she was learned, beyond what is generally expected of her sex, even when assisted, as she was, in early life, by many peculiar advantages; but of late, to her own application for her progress in knowledge, she was principally indebted. She seemed to feel, what all will feel if they try, that the human mind is a mine of inexhaustible treasure to those who industriously explore it; and that, without this, all external advantages are of no avail. From the years of childhood, almost to the last period of her life, her attention was given to the culture of her mind. She read with facility, the French and Italian languages; and she was considerably versed in history, which, to the reflecting and judicious reader, is indeed a source of the most valuable improvement. Yet, with these soberer studies, she constantly cherished a taste for the politer and more elegant walks of literature. That her reading was not the mere beguilement of time, is evinced by the very judicious reflections, inferences, and reasonings, which appear in her notes on the various authors whom she conversed with. She was, withal, the woman in all the graceful and useful accomplishments of the woman—modest, tender, and affectionate: she answered to every thing that could be wished for in the daughter, the sister, and the friend. Few excelled her in the use of the needle; and, inasmuch as her health would permit, she was not inattentive to domestic concerns, without which every woman must want the appropriate and finishing grace. A knowledge, beyond her age and her sex, had not infected her with the dangerous and comfortless philosophy of the times: she was the modest and humble Christian; and to the generous doctrine and generous faith of the New Testament she was, most probably, indebted for her calm and unyielding fortitude during a lengthened, debilitating, and painful illness. With a body wasted to its very threads, her understanding was clear, collected, and vigorous to the very last moment; a phenomenon alone almost sufficient to confute the earth-born doctrine of the materialist. It is melancholy to add, that this promising female was, to all appearance, a victim to that insuriate party rage, which dissolved all the bonds of civil society, and set citizen in hatred against his fellow; and which was the work (and will be not the least disgrace) of an administration, that will be committed to posterity with well-earned infamy and abhorrence. The unjust, malignant, and cruel persecution of her father, gave the first blow to a constitution, naturally strong, which required eleven years of progressive suffering to conduct her to the grave. A few intervals of flattering hope intervened; but in vain: the blow was at her heart. Her life and death, as well as many similar examples, furnish one important lesson.—There must be a state of retribution. No wise artist can rear and conduct a work to the highest beauty and perfection, and in a moment, and as in wantonness, commit it to destruction. She lived long enough to be ripe for that better world, of which the gospel has given the assured promise. This consoles her survivors; while her virtues, in the mean time, are entombed in their hearts, and are a generous stimulus to a laudable imitation.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Pate, upholsterer, to Miss Nicholls.—Mr. J. Richardson, glover, to Miss Roden, daughter of Mr. R. bookseller, both of Denbigh.—Mr. Pollitt, grocer, of Manchester, to Miss Davis, of Reaskeath, in this county.

At Wrexham, Mr. H. Ratcliffe, grocer, to Miss M. Jones.

At Congleton, Mr. C. Lowe, currier, youngest son of Mr. L. banker, to Miss Waring.

At Holywell, Mr. W. Vickars, seedsman, to Miss S. Williams.

At Kerry, in Montgomeryshire, R. Mytton, Esq. of Garth, to Miss C. Herbert, of Dolevorgan.—Mr. H. Lloyd, surgeon, of Dolgelle, to Miss Jones, daughter of the late Captain Jones, of Machynleth.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Lloyd, formerly of Gwrych, near Abergele.—Mrs. F. Gildart.—Mrs. Broster, wife of Mr. Alderman Broster.

At Macclesfield, Mr. J. Thomason, attorney.

At Mold, in his 90th year, Mr. J. Pearce, father of Mr. Pearce, proctor, of Chester.

At Wynnestay, Denbighshire, aged 80, Mr. W. Griffith, author of an excellent treatise on farriery.—Miss Heron, eldest daughter of the late G. H. esq. of Daresburg.

Mr. T. Pennington, of Bartington, a young man of a worthy heart and upright disposition.

At Mill Hill, near Sandbach, Mr. J. Hodgkinson.

At Summer Hill, Denbighshire, aged 90, Mrs. Greaves, late of Liverpool.

At Wrexham, aged 23, Mrs. Hurlstone, wife of Mr. T. H. druggist.

Mr. J. Browne, second son of the late Mr. J. B. grocer. As a cheerful companion, his memory will reign long at the festive board:

"Gaily he laugh'd, and readily he spoke,
His voice was mirth, his very look a joke."

In his 61st year, P. Yorke, Esq of Ertin, in the county of Denbigh.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. S. Crowther, vicar of Christ Church, city of London, to Miss Wray, eldest daughter of the late H. Wray, D.D. of Dublin, and niece of F. N. C. Mundy, esq. of Markheaton, in this county.

At Derby, aged 71, Mr. Bromley, fellmonger.

At Buxton, Miss H. Chetham.

At Ilkestone, J. Hawley, gent. He has bequeathed the sum of 50l. for the use of the Nottingham Infirmary; 40l. to the clubs in Ilkestone; one guinea each to all the widows in Shipley, respectively; and the remainder of his property is to be distributed among his nearest relatives.

At Dronfield, aged 75, Mr. E. Outram, butcher.—Aged 61, Mr. S. Beighton, of Farnah Hall.

At Finder, aged 75, Mrs. Horwood.

At Parwich, aged 35, Mr. W. Roe, farmer.

At Holbrooke, Joseph Baggaley Bradshaw, esq high sheriff for the county, in the year 1771.—Aged 37, the Rev. J. Edwards, of Repton.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Cotgrave, the Rev. Magnus Jackson, B. D. of Southwell, to Miss Eliza Blegborough, second daughter of Henry Blegborough, esq. of Richmond, Yorkshire.

At Nottingham, Mr. Cooper, hosier, to Mrs. Smith, widow of the late Mr. Smith, baker.—Mr. Hardy, of the May-pole public-house, to Miss Rhodes, of Arnold.

Died.] At Nottingham, suddenly, Mr. W. Alexander, of the Hope and Anchor public house.—Aged 69, Mr. H. Sollory — Mr. Fitzwalter, carver and gilder.—Mrs. Linley.—Mr. W. Daykin, baker.—Aged 54, Mrs. Constable.—In her 62d year, Mrs. Doubleday, druggist.

At Newark, Mr. Stevenson, baker.

At Mansfield, in his 87th year, Mr. W. Flint, cooper.—Aged 53, Mrs. Gosmond, wife of Mr. J. Gosmond, supervisor of excise. —J. Naylor, gent.—G. Sutton, esq. son and heir of the late Lord George Sutton, of Kelham, near Newark.—Mrs Colclough, of Beaconsfield, in this county, third daughter of J. Gladwyn, esq.

In his 65th year, Mr. W. Shirtcliffe, of Popplewicke; much respected by his friends, as a man of upright principles and sound integrity.

At Ollerton, aged 79, Mr. C. Taylor, farmer.

At Sibthorpe, near Newark, aged 56, Mr. Hall, farmer and grazier.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

An advertisement has lately appeared in the Lincolnshire papers, desiring masons, contractors, and others, to send in their proposals to the churchwardens of the parish, for taking down the very venerable tower, transept and chancel, of the ancient church at Kirton on the Hill, in this county; for properly sorting and arranging the materials; and for rebuilding the tower and chancel, by measure, agreeably to plans and specifications left with Mr. W. Hayward, architect, in Lincoln. Every admirer of antique architectural grandeur, must, however, lament the imperious necessity which exists for making this very affecting but long-expected alteration.

Married.] At Gainsboro', Mr. A. Oats, cooper, to Miss Snell, of Rausleet, near Stockwith.

At Uppingham, the Rev. Mr. Allenson, to Miss Sewell.

At Grantham, the Rev. S. Herbert, D. D. rector of Folkton, Yorkshire, &c. to Miss Manners, eldest daughter of W. Manners, esq. and niece of Sir Th. Whichcote, bart. of Aswarby.

At Market Overton, Mr. W. Ellis, grazier, of Peckworth, near Folkingham, to Miss R. Nicks.

At Flexboro', Mr. W. Scott, to Miss Coatsworth, of Hull, formerly of Briggs.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 19, Miss S. Walker—Advanced in years, Mrs. Hayward, widow of the late J. H. gent.

At Boston, Mr. Owen.

At Stamford, in her 44th year, Miss Fryer, daughter of the late Mr. F. surgeon. —Aged 62, Mr. M. Taverner.

At Gainsborough, aged 89, Mrs. Browne, widow.—Aged 49, Mrs. Bolsove.—Aged 28, Mrs. Thompson, wife of Mr. M. T. shipowner.—Aged 85, Mr. T. Makins.

At Spilsby, aged 51, Mrs S. Stevenson.— Mrs. Brackenbury, wife of Langley B. esq. late captain in the North Lincolnshire Militia.

At Caistor, in her 86th year, Mrs. Turner.

At Market Deeping, aged 92, Mr. Christian.—Aged 96, Mrs. Wyles, more than 60 years mistress of the King's Head inn.

At Huntingdon, Mr. J. Welsh, currier — Mr. G. Deighton, master of the Queen's Head public house.

At Seremby, Mr. J. Toynton; and a few days after, at Candlesby, his uncle, Mr. H. Toynton, wheelwright.

At Willoughton, near Gainsborough, aged 74, Mr. Robinson, farmer.

At Whitwell, county of Rutland, aged 44, Mrs. E. Branston, wife of Mr. R. B. junior.

At Falkingham, Mr. J. Cropley, grazier. —Aged 70, Mr. P. Hill, of Barrowden, in Rutland.

Aged 60, Mr. J. Headland, farmer, of Potter Hanworth, near Lincoln. He retired to rest the preceding evening in apparent good health, and was found dead about 7 o'clock next morning, in bed with his son, who was then asleep, and had not been disturbed by any noise, during the intermediate time.

At Toynton, All Saints, far advanced in years, Mrs. A. Wood, for many years past an acceptable nurse in the families of several principal gentlemen.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. E. Vaughan, vicar of St. Martin's and All Saint's, Leicester, to Miss M. Hill, daughter of — Hill, esq. of Canby.

At

At Leiceſter, Mr. Watſon, to Miſs M. Roberts, ſecond daughter of Mr. S. R.

At Stretton, Mr. L. Lewin, of Barkly, to Miſs Hobſon.

At Ratby, Mr. Haſall, of Glenfield, to Miſs Jordan.

Died.] At Leiceſter, in her 81ſt year, Mrs. Billings.—Mr. T. Rickards, liquor-merchant, and a lieutenant in the corps of Leiceſter volunteer infantry —Mr. R. Walker.

At the White Hart Inn, in this town, of an inflammation in the bowels, after an illneſs of only three days, Mr. S. Barrowclough, aſſociate in the houſe of Meſſrs. Stanfield and Co. tobacconiſts of London.

At Melton Mowbray, Mrs. Cauldecott.

At Quorndon, Mrs. Owen, wife of the Rev. Mr. O.

In Shrewſbury, Mrs. Stone, of Barrow-upon-Soar.—Mr. T. Fox, youngeſt ſon of Mr. W. F. of the Clay, Wimeſwould.—Aged 63, the Rev. C. Belgrave, of Ridlington, county of Rutland, of which living he had been rector above thirty years.—The Rev. T Orton, rector of Rearſby and Brookſby —Mrs. E White, of Narborough —Mr. J. Vowe, of Eaſt Lounde, county of Lincoln, and youngeſt ſon of the late T. V. eſq. of Hallaton, in this county.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Uttoxeter, Mr. H. Clewley, Enſign of the Uttoxeter Volunteer Infantry, to Miſs Norris.

At Stafford, Mr. Williams, ſaddler, to Miſs Cramer.

In London, Sir Oſwald Moſely, bart. of Rolleſton-houſe, in this county, to Miſs S. Every, ſiſter of the preſent Sir Henry Every, of Eggington-houſe, Derbyſhire.

At Walſall, Mr. T. Bedford, wine-merchant, of Wolverhampton, to Miſs Ellwell. —Mr. J. Newman, factor, to Miſs S. Woodward, of Bloxuric.

Died.] At Stafford, Mr. Hill, watchmaker.—Mr W. Moore.

At Litchfield, Mr. Wyatt, ſen.

At Newcaſtle-under-Line, aged 31, Mr. Obadiah Meyer, grocer.—Aged 67, J. Caird, gent.—In her 63d year, Mrs. J. Glownam. widow.

At Nuneaton, in her 22d year, of a conſumptive habit, Miſs Craddock, a generous benefactor to the poor, and, in every reſpect, a truly amiable, religious, and accompliſhed young lady.

At Tamworth, Mrs. Bates, wife of Mr. Bates, ſurgeon.

At Uttoxeter, the Rev. T. Keeling.

At Hall-end, near Tamworth, aged 62, Mr. S. Hill.—Aged 106, Mr. J. Mellor, of Lane-end; his remains were attended to the grave by thirty of his friends and acquaintances, whoſe united ages amounted to 1296!. —Mr. W. Laney, attorney, of Hanley, in the Potteries.—Miſs B. Baſſnett, of the Cloughs, near Newcaſtle-under-Line.

At Shiffnal, Manor-houſe, Mr. R. Mackrell.—Miſs Mellor, of Dunſtall, near Wolverhampton.

At Golden Hill, near Newcaſtle, at a very advanced age, Mr. E. Barker.—Mr. J. Twiſſe, carrier, of Alſager, near Newcaſtle. —Aged 88, Mrs. Woodward, of Stone.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. J. Doughty, button-maker, to Mrs. Horton.

At Coventry, Mr. G. Sparkes, builder, to Miſs S. Reades Parkes.

At Warwick, at the Quakers' Meeting-Houſe, Mr. J. Burlingham, glover, to Miſs E. Whitehead, of Barford.

At Yardley, Mr. W. Deeley, plater, of Birmingham, to Miſs S. Gale, late of London.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. Winfield, coal-merchant.—In his 71ſt year, Mr. T. Barber.—Mr. S. Hemming —Mr. Weſton, of the Anchor public-houſe.—Aged 53, Mr. T. Wilder.—Mrs. Heckley.—Aged 52, Mr. J. Sheath.—Mrs. M. Hawkes, of Deritend. —Mr. J. Williams.—Mr. Stedman, ſaleſman.—In her 80th year, Mrs. Strayen, widow of the late Mr. J. Strayen, ſheriffs officer.—Aged 56, Mr. J. Williams.—Mrs. M. and Mrs. S. Webſter, both of Exeter-row. —In her 66th year, Mrs. Cheſton.—Aged 70, Mrs. Maſon.—Mrs. M. Baker, widow, late of Milverton, near Warwick —Mr. R. Cannock.—I. Butt Salt, M. D. formerly one of the phyſicians to the diſpenſary in this town.—In his 68th year, Mr. G. Rogers, horn-comb maker.—Mr. J. Higginſon, builder, of Sheldon.—Aged 67, Mrs. E. Lowndes. —In his 76th year, Mr. Lyndon.—Miſs E. Mills —Mrs. Corrie, of Sparkhill.—Aged 19, Miſs E. O'Donnell.—Aged 61, Mrs. Adams, wife of Mr. Adams, maltſter, of Digbeth.—Mr. J. Saunders, plater.—In her 85th year, Mrs. E. Mane, of Digbeth, formerly of Wolverton Houſe.—Mr. J. S. Cooke, plater.

At Coventry, Mrs. Leſter, of the Malt-ſhovel public-houſe —Mrs. Colley, of Birmingham.—Mrs. Herbert, wife of Mr. I. Herbert, ſilkman.—Mrs. Canning.—Mrs. Delaval.—Mrs. Carrington.—Mrs. Marriott.

At Solihull, Mrs. James, relict of the late Rev. I. James, ſecond maſter of the Free Grammar School, Birmingham.

At Handſworth, Mrs. Grice.—In his 44th year, I. Louch, eſq. of Milcott, near Stratford upon Avon.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Gaches, wife of the Rev. D. Gaches, of Wottonwawen.

In the Iſland of St. Helena, on his return from the Eaſt Indies, Mr. J. Grimes, ſteward to the Lady Burgeſs, Indiaman, and only brother to Mr. T. Grimes of the White Bear-inn, in Coventry.

At Spark-hill, near Birmingham, in her 29th year, Mrs. Corrie, wife of the Rev. John Corrie. Few perſons, at that early age, have appeared with equal advantage in domeſtic life: her conſtant object was to render

it a cheerful and happy ſcene. Few, in the ſame ſituation, have been equally aſſiduous in cultivating their underſtandings; by means of her own application ſhe was a conſiderable proficient in ſeveral branches of elegant and uſeful knowledge, and excelled, particularly, in drawing and in botany. With an active and well-furniſhed mind; with uncommon ſprightlineſs of converſation and charms of manners, ſhe gave delight and animation to every circle in which ſhe moved. To deſcribe, in theſe few words, what ſhe was, is to deſcribe the preſent feelings of her family and friends.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Whitchurch, Mr. Davis, cabinet-maker, to Miſs Liverſage, formerly of the Oak-inn, Doddington.

At Church Stoke, in Montgomeryſhire, S. Pryſe, eſq. to Miſs Davies, of Brompton, in this county.

At Wrockwardine, Mr. F. Clayton, to Miſs Cooke, of the Shaw-birch, near Wellington.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. G. Hodges, upholſterer.—Mrs. Wotton, late of the Mermaid-inn.

I. Jones, eſq. of the Abbey Foregate; a gentleman of mild and engaging manners, and unbounded charity to his poor neighbours.

Aged 78, Mrs. Leigh, of Huffley.—Mrs. Tomkyns, wife of Mr. S. Tomkyns, hatter.—In her 37th year, Miſs M. Young Higgins, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. C C. Higgins, upholder.—Mr. Walton, taylor.—Mrs. Cooper, nurſe in the Salop Infirmary, which ſituation ſhe had filled with credit and to the general ſatisfaction of the directors.

At Ludlow, aged 70, Mrs. Greene, of the Talbot-inn.—Mrs. Baugh.

At Whitchurch, in her 76th year, Mrs. Brookes, widow.—In his 64th year, Mr. R. Faulkener, brazier.—Aged upwards of 70, Mrs. Toller, wife of Mr. Toller, butcher.—In her 63d year, Mrs. P. Venables.—Mrs. Prince, Widow, of the Lodge.

At Bridgnorth, Mrs. Browne, of Acton Round.—Miſs Pugh.—The Rev. J. Atcherley, many years head maſter of the Free Grammar School, in Shrewſbury.—Miſs S. Lello.

At Drayton, in her 78th year, Mrs. M. Wood, relict of the late Mr. J. Wood, ſurgeon.

At Elleſmere, in her 70th year, Mrs M. Harris, the laſt ſurviving ſiſter of the late T. Harris, eſq. of Cruckton.

At Wenlook, Mrs. Jones, of the Plough public-houſe.—Lately, Miſs J. Onions, firth daughter of Mr. Onions, iron-maſter, of Broſely.—Mr. Heighway, of Leebotwood.

At Whixhall, in her 79th year, Mrs. Sandland, wife of Mr. Sandland, farmer.

At Edſtaſton, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Lee, eldeſt ſon of the late Mr. Lee, farmer.—Aged 42, Mr. T. Bickerton, of Roden, near Highercall.—Mr. Wainwright, of Hungerford.—Mr. N. Davies, of Leighton.—Mr. C. Morris, attorney, of Newport.—Aged 65, Mr. M. Hughes, of Wiſtanſwick, near Drayton.

At Montford Bridge, aged 96, Mr. T. Ward, late a wheel-wright.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Notice has been lately given, at Worceſter, by public advertiſement, in purſuance of an order from the Magiſtrates of the City, purporting that, as the new Market-place is now completed (the ſame was opened on Saturday, February 8.) "No ſtandings, benches, carts, or obſtructions of any kind whatever, will be allowed in the ſtreets, of the city; nor any fittings, or goods be ſuffered to be placed on the walking ways thereof, for the future."

It appears from advertiſements lately publiſhed, in the Worceſter papers, that the Directors of the Houſe of Induſtry, in that city, in conſequence of a number of prudent regulations lately adopted, particularly by the circumſtance of the pariſh officers being invited and induced to diſcharge, with regularity, the precepts on the day they become due, have been enabled for the laſt 12 months, to iſſue their monthly precepts, at the reduced rates of only *one half* the *money* which had before been levied on the reſpective pariſhes, thereby making a total annual reduction in the general expence of that excellent inſtitution of 2973*l.* 15*s.* The reſpective rates are as follow:

St. Albans	7*l.* 15*s.*	St. Helen	28*l.* 15*s.*
St Clement	16 4	St. Martin	38 5
St. Jaſthen	22 19	All Saints	43 10
St. Andrew	27 6	St. Nicholas	45 19

Married.] At Worceſter, Mr. Winnall, baker, to Miſs Foſter, of Perſhore.

At Tenbury, T. Noxon, eſq. to Mrs. Downes, widow, late of Sutton, in this county.

At Stourbridge, the Rev. J. Richards, to Miſs Moſeley.—Mr. J. Cox, of the Hookey's Farm, to Miſs Phillips, of Inkberrows.

At Perſhore, W. Marriott, eſq. of the Hon. Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs L. Mogridge.

Died.] At Worceſter, of an inflammation in his bowels, Lieut. Col. Dumareſque, of the ninth battalion of the army of Reſerve; juſtly reſpected as a good officer and an amiable man.

Mrs. Hynde, a widow lady, of Cheltenham.—Mrs. S. Wilkins, a relict of the late N. Wilkins, eſq. mayor of the corporation of this city, in the year 1782.—Mr. H. Elcox, maltſter.

At Stourbridge, Captain C. Dixon, of the royal navy.

At Knighton, in his 69th year, Mr. T. Bowenham.

At Stourport, in his 36th year, Mr. J. Dadford, engineer to the Staffordſhire and Worceſterſhire canal company.

At

At Wick, R. Hudſon, eſq. juſtice of the peace for this county.—Mr. Williams, farmer, in the pariſh of Darmſton, near Inkberron.

Miſs A. Nicholas, of Kempſey: this young lady loſt her life prematurely, by a very melancholy accident on her journey to Suckley; her horſe took fright, and ran away with her near a mile and a half before ſhe fell; ſhe was taken up, ſhortly after, but quite ſenſeleſs, by a gentleman in company, who had followed at a diſtance; and although medical aſſiſtance was immediately procured, ſhe only ſurvived the accident about a quarter of an hour.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. Johnſon, to Miſs Hobart.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. J. Grey, keeper of the county priſon.—Mrs. Gwatkin, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Gwatkin, of Elchanger, near Hereford.—Aged 88, E. Jacob, eſq. of Court Roulin, near Caerphilly, Glamorganſhire; one of the commiſſioners of the land-tax for the hundred of Caerphilly.

At Cradley, Mr. R. L. Racſter.

In Swanſea, the Rev. Mr. Wells, rector of Ilſtone Penmaer, Glamorganſhire, and late rural dean.—Aged 55, Mrs. Chambers, of Whitburne Court.

At the Lynch, of a paralytic ſtroke, J. Kinnerſley, eſq. clerk of the peace for the county, and one of the partners in the Ludlow and Leominſter banking houſes.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

As ſome labouring men were lately digging ſtones in certain quarries, near the old family manſion belonging to the Right Hon. Earl Forteſcue, in the pariſh of Ebrington, near Campden, in this county, they diſcovered about twenty ſkeletons, apparently of warriors, with fragments of armour, and ſeveral implements of war, of various ſhapes and ſizes; the whole of very remote antiquity. Many of the bodies were found laid with their faces downward, and not more than a foot in depth from the ſurface of the earth. Among the diſturbed remains were thoſe of a ſuperior officer or chief, (ſo ſuppoſed) as by his ſide were found a ſword of excellent metal, and an iron caſque or head piece; the ornamented top and rivers of which were plated with ſilver. This ſkeleton was depoſited at the depth of not more than three feet in the ground; and notwithſtanding the number of years it muſt have lain thus buried, the maſter bones were perfect and ſound, and the teeth in the higheſt ſtate of preſervation. A traditionary account prevails in the neighbouring country, that the villages of Ebrington and Campden were once united; that ſome ſignal battle was anciently fought in this part of the iſland; and that the Ford at the end of Ebrington Brake, which now divides the above pariſhes, has, ever ſince that period, retained the appellation of Battle Bridge.

Married.] Mr. Baron, attorney, of Coleford, to Miſs Duberley, of Briſtol.

At [illegible], R. White, eſq. of Chaceley, Worceſterſhire, to Miſs M. Turner, of Tibberton, in this county.—Mr. W. Butcher, of Standiſh Park, to Miſs Hawkins, of Haresfield.

At Swanſea, T. Leyſon, eſq. of Neath, to Mrs. Cooke, widow of the late Mr. T. Cooke, builder of the county jails, in the city of Glouceſter and town of Stafford.

Died.] At Glouceſter, Mrs. E. Cother.—In his 65th year, Mr. H. Wilton, father of the Meſſrs. Wiltons, attornies.

At Wotton-under-Edge, Mr. T. Mountjoy, ſon of the late Dr. Mountjoy.

At Fairford, the Rev. J. Edwards, vicar of that pariſh, and of Aſhleworth, both in this county.

At Durſley, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. Taylor, grocer.—Mrs. Williams, widow, and mother of Mr. S. Williams, ſurgeon, of Briſtol.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. R. Mallham, ſon of Mr. Mallham, auctioneer, to Miſs Parr, daughter of Mr. D. Parr, mercer.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Seely, widow of the late Rev. R. Seely, D. D.—Mrs. E. Smith, wife of Mr. J. Smith, mercer.

At Witney, Mrs. E. Smith, widow. Her death is attributed to a lingering illneſs, brought on by the loſs of her only daughter.

At Beaconsfield, Mrs. Etty, wife of the Rev. J. Etty, rector of Whitchurch, in this county.

At Dorcheſter, in this county, in his 71ſt year, Mr. J. Sheen, ſen.—The Rev. A. Litchfield, rector of Noke, in this county.

At Brill, the Rev. J. L. Littlethales, rector of Grendon, Underwood, &c. and juſtice of peace for the county of Bucks.—Mrs. Myers, wife of Mr. Myers, attorney, of Kelmſcott.—Aged 72, Mr. J. Hanwell, gent. of Kidlington.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Northampton, Mr. T. Gibbins, ironmonger, to Miſs M. Parſons, of Brownſover, near Rugby.—Mr. E. Phipps, farmer, of Bugbrooke, to Miſs Griffith, of Gayton.—J. Thompſon, gent. of Orlingbury, to Miſs R. Gillet, of Mears Aſhby.—Mr. T. Franklin, ſolicitor, of Leighton Buzzard, to Miſs [illegible]. Small, of Bedford.

Died.] At Northampton, in her 84th year, Mrs. Markham, widow of the late Mr. H. W. Markham, and ſiſter of major-general Manſell, late of Coſgrove, in this county.—Mrs. Alliſton, wife of Mr. B. Alliſton, cork-cutter.—Mrs. Williamſon.

At Thrapſtone, Mr. H. Leete, ſurgeon; and about ten days after, his eldeſt daughter Miſs H. Leete.

At Brackley, Mrs. Taylor, a widow lady, of Begbrooke Hall, Oxfordſhire; highly reſpected for her exemplary piety, and unbounded charity.

At

At Aſtrop Wells, Miſs S. Marriott, only daughter of Mr. P. Marriott, ironmonger, of Banbury.

At Cherry Orton, near Peterboro', aged 72, J. Chambers, eſq.

At his houſe in Queen Ann-ſtreet Eaſt, London, Mr. C. Collier, who was fifteen years botanical gardener to the late Duke of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Hiſton, Mr. W. Colliſon, land-ſurveyor, to Miſs Grace Sumpter, daughter of T. Sumpter, eſq.

Died.] At Cambridge, aged 54, Mrs. A. Hodſon, wife of Mr. F. Hodſon, printer of the Cambridge Chronicle.—Aged 74, C. Hodgſon, eſq. collector of exciſe, for the Cambridge diſtrict.

At Ely, in her 88th year, Mrs. E. Akehurſt, youngeſt and laſt ſurviving daughter of the late S. Gatward, eſq. formerly recorder of the town of Cambridge.

At Potton, in Bedfordſhire, aged 72, the Rev. Mr. Woodhouſe, perpetual curate of Dunſton, in that county, &c.

At Newmarket, Mr. S. Leader, many years head oſtler of the Ram-inn; he had long retired from a ſtate of ſervitude; having realized conſiderable property.

At Bath, E. Green, eſq. of Hinxton.

At Chatteris, aged 23, Mr. E. Smith, farmer.

At Conington, Mr. R. Day, a conſiderable farmer, and one of the chief conſtables for the hundred of Papworth.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. Leggett, to Miſs Hardingham.—Mr. H. Browne, attorney, of Diſs, to Miſs M. Bunny, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Bunny, ſurgeon of Newbury.—Mr. Edward Cooper, attorney, of Denham, to Miſs Nelſon, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Nelſon, gent. of Holme.

Died.] At the Deanery-houſe, aged 40, Mrs. Turner, wife of the Rev. Dr. Turner, Dean of Norwich. Poſſeſſed of more than uſual ſweetneſs of temper, and ſtrength of mind, ſhe ſuſtained with the calmeſt reſignation and the moſt Chriſtian fortitude the ſevere ſufferings of a long illneſs. Her life was ſpent in the exemplary diſcharge of the duties of her ſituation. Her death is an irreparable loſs to her afflicted family and her numerous friends.

At Norwich, aged 44, Mr. J. Wright, bricklayer.—Aged 57, Mr. T. Hall, dyer.—Aged 49, Mr. W. Howden, maſter of the Green man public-houſe.—Aged 65, Mrs. Marley.—Aged 89, Mr. Hunt.—Mrs. Lark, wife of Mr. Lark, clerk of the pariſh of St. Peter, of Hungate.—Aged 69, Mr. J. Denmark, one of the proprietors of the old barge.—Aged 72, Mr. I. Bonifant, rabbit-merchant.—Suddenly, in her 43d year, Mrs. M. Thompſon, wife of Mr. S. Thompſon, brazier.

At Lynn, Mr. J. Baker, agent to the Union Fire-office.

At Yarmouth, ſuddenly, aged 38, Mr. J. Colby, ſail-maker.

At Holt, in his 79th year, the Rev. Joſhua Smith, rector.

At Acle, aged 92, Mrs. H. Weeds, widow, late of Eaſt Ruſton.

At Wereham, aged 78, Mr. R. Salmon, linen-weaver.

At Trinidad, in the Weſt Indies, of the yellow fever, aged 22.—Mr. T. Woodhouſe, ſon of Mr. Woodhouſe, of Norwich, and ſurgeon of the Sovereign Ship of War.

At Long Stratton, aged 100 years, Mrs. Everett, of the ſociety of Quakers; ſhe has left behind her a progeny, all now alive, conſiſting of not leſs than 77 children, grand-children, and great-grand-children.

At Shottiſham, aged 68, Mrs. J. Ayton, farmer.—In his 69th year, Mr. T. Read, farmer, of Lanyley.

At Lakenham, aged 73, Mr. F. Sellis.

At Reepham, Mr. Batchelor, ſhop-keeper.—Aged 49, Mr. Ruttling, wheel-wright of North Elmham.

At Dereham, advanced in years, R. Browne, gent. formerly a practiſing attorney.

At Brancaſter, aged 60, S. Sharpe, eſq. late of Sunderland-houſe, Docking, and only ſurviving ſon of the late Rev. J. Sharpe, of Weſtnewton.—Mrs. Corby, of Kirſtead.—Aged 87, Mrs. P. Wright, of Wramplingham.—Aged 77, Mrs. E. Neale, widow, of Reepham-moore.—Suddenly, in her 43d year, Mrs. S. Read, wife of Mr. I. Read, farmer, of Heringham, near Aylſham.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Bury, Mr. J. Adams, grocer, to Miſs S. Nunn, of Rattleſden.

At Burgate, Mr. R. Pretty, farmer, to Miſs D. Collins.

At Melford, M. J. Corder, of the Lodge-farm, to Miſs E. Fitch, ſecond daughter of Mr. J. Fitch, grocer.

At Woodbridge, Capt. I. Philpot, to Miſs S. Durrant.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Winkup, widow of the late Mr. T. Winkup, hair-dreſſer.—Aged 75, Mr. T. Bennett, wool-comber.—Aged 63, Mr. I. Thompſon, ſilverſmith.

At Ipſwich, aged 78, Mrs. Clarke, ſchool-miſtreſs in the town upwards of 50 years.—Aged 89, R. Lloyd, eſq. father of Mr. Lloyd, collector of the cuſtoms in this town.

At Lowerſtoft, in her 32d year, Miſs Mallett, only daughter of Mr. T. Mallett, ſhop-keeper.

At Sudbury, Mrs. Campin.

At Hepworth, Mr. G. Jacob, farmer.—Aged 71, Mr. J. Smith, ſen. of Sweffling.

At Claydon, in his 82d year, Ank. Singleton, eſq. lieut. governor of Landguard fort, in this county.

At Woodbridge, Mrs. Mills, widow ſiſter to the late Rev. T. Johnſon, of Whickham-market.—I. Whimper, eſq. of Alderton.—Aged

Aged 85, Mrs. E. Turner, widow, of Norton.—In his 66th year, N. Beggs, gent. of Mildenhall.—Aged 22, Mr. S. Wiggin, of Holbrooke, near Ipſwich.—Aged 88, Mr. S. Gadd, formerly an opulent farmer, of Stoneham.

In London, in her 84th year, Mrs. E. Bacon, relict of the late W. Bacon, gent. formerly of Weſton-market, in this county.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Colcheſter, Mr. J. Halls, aged 86, to Mrs. Charlton, aged 79. This tender couple were attended to the altar of the bluſhing-god, by a train of their reſpective deſcendants, conſiſting of children, grand-children, and great-grand-children.

At Southminſter, Mr. J. Belſham, linen-draper, to Miſs M. Harvey.

J. Holden, eſq. of Aſheldam hall, in Dengie Hundred, to Mrs. Andrews, of Sillingham.

In London, Mr. Smith, ſon of Mr. Smith, brazier, of Lower Thames-ſtreet, to Miſs Ling, of Hatfield Peverell, in this county.—W. Cowper, eſq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miſs Joanna Bridge, of Dover Court, in this county.

Died.] At Colcheſter, Mrs. Greene.—Mrs. Blair.

At Maldon, Mr. Middleton, attorney.

At Rochford, Mrs. A. Coalbear, wife of Mr. T. Coalbear, farmer.—Mr. J. Madle, of Abbot's Roothing.

At Greenſted Hall, Mrs. Orde.

Mrs. Barnard, of Fyfield-hall.

At Springfield, Mrs. Eley, wife of Lieutenant Eley, of the royal waggon-train, ſtationed in the neighbourhood.

Mrs. Willis, widow, of Great Bardfield.

At Upminſter, whilſt on a viſit to his brother-in-law, Mr. John Gilſon, ſurgeon, of Spital-fields, but late of Whitechapel.—In him his widow, children, and relatives, deplore the loſs of an excellent huſband, father, and friend. But his goodneſs was not confined to them. He was benevolent to all. He had retired from the more arduous duties of his profeſſion: and many poor and diſtreſſed, both in and out of the neighbourhood, will ſhed the tear of grateful remembrance and regret over his grave; for he truly went about doing good, by aſſiſting with his art, and pouring the balm of conſolation into the wounds of the afflicted.

KENT.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. J. Buſhell, baker, to Miſs Kitchingham.

At Warehorn, Mr. W. Offenden, to Mrs. Maylam, widow of the late Mr. T. Maylam, grazier.

At Maidſtone, Mr. B. Elvey, to Miſs M. Welch, of Canterbury.

At Feverſham, Mr. H. Miller, draper, to Miſs Reader.

At Bromley, S. Savage, eſq. to Miſs Wellum.

Died.] At Canterbury, in her 93d year Anna Beſt, more than fifty-three years ſervant in the family of the Rev. J. Goſtling, in the Precincts. — Aged 97, Mrs. Dernacour, widow, and one of the members of the Walloon congregation.—Mrs. Hume.—Mrs. Caſtleden, wife of Mr. J. Caſtleden, corn-factor.—In an advanced age, Mr. Philpot, ſen. corn-chandler.—Mrs Jones, wife of Mr. Jones, ſurgeon of the firſt regiment of Scotch Greys.

At Maidſtone, aged 66, Mr. England, many years ſteward to Lord Le Deſpencer.—Mr. R. Holloway.

At Dover, Colonel Shee, of the Cinque Port Volunteers, formerly major in the Engliſh ſervice in the Eaſt Indies, and generally conſidered as an able officer. He had been preſent in various battles, and particularly at the taking of Seringapatam. At the interment of his remains, the different military bodies, &c. formed a very grand funeral proceſſion, that extended nearly a quarter of a mile in length.

At Dartford, Mrs. Haſted, wife of E. Haſted, eſq. the Kentiſh hiſtorian.

At Folkſtone, Mrs. Nickols.—Aged 82, Mrs. Stace. — Aged 74, Mr. W. Marſh.—Aged 42, Mr. R Inge.—Aged 23, Mrs. Major.

At Tenderden, in her 57th year, Mrs. Monk, wife of Mr. James Monk, grazier.—In his 84th year, Mr. R. Dunnins.

At Feverſham, Mrs. Lamprey, wife of Mr. Lamprey, poſtmaſter.

At New Romney, Mr. J. Bailey, poſtmaſter.

At Sandwich, of a decline, Mr. T. Caſtle, jun.

At Hythe, Mr. England, ſurveyor of the barracks.

At Hearne, Mr. Day, ſen.

At Northgate, in the hoſpital, in his 69th year, Mr. R. Nye, formerly a cabinet-maker.

Near Canterbury, Mr. Stone, formerly a letter-carrier in Canterbury.

In an advanced age, Mr T. Cratt, of Petham.

At Thurnham, Mr. W. Hunt, farmer.

In an advanced age, at Somerfield-houſe, Mrs. Potter, widow, formerly of Maidſtone.

At Minſter, in Thanet, in his 84th year, Mr. W. Mathews.

At Lenham, in his 56th year, Mr. T. Bigg, butcher.

At Aſhford, Mrs. Clinch, wife of Mr. S. Clinch, landlord of the Caſtle public-houſe.

At Hunton, Mr. J. Day, farmer.

At Borden, Mrs. Wiſe, wife of Mr. Wiſe, farmer.

At Dymchurch, aged 30, Mr. S. Sloddon, farmer.

J. Smith eſq. elder brother to the general who, when captain in the guards, and aid-de-camp to the late Lord Sackville, was principally inſtrumental in twice ſaving the preſent Duke of Brunſwick, from being killed

or

or taken by the French. This gentleman, alike diſtinguiſhed for benevolence, and for an high ſenſe of honour, commenced his military career with uncommon promiſe; but, diſpleaſed at the manner in which he conceived his friend, the Commander of the Britiſh forces at Minden, had been treated on that occaſion, he reſigned his commiſſion in diſguſt, about ſix weeks from the death of the late king. The preſent Sir Sydney Smith being his ſecond ſon, the paternal property devolves on Colonel Smith, of Walmer. Mr. Spencer Smith, who formerly conducted the Britiſh intereſts at Conſtantinople, and is now miniſter at Stutgard, is the youngeſt ſon. During many of the latter years of his life, Mr. Smith reſided in apartments excavated in the cliff, at no great diſtance from Dover caſtle.

SUSSEX.

On Friday, Jan. 27, a large portion of the excavated cliff, a little to the eaſtward of the Royal Creſcent, at Brighton, fell down with a moſt tremendous craſh, forming thereby a frightful chaſm acroſs the main road quite up to the adjacent corn-field. This accident took place in the early part of the day, which luckily rendered it leſs dangerous in its conſequences. A conſiderable part of the cliff, near Southwich, to the weſtward of the town, has likewiſe fallen in ſince the above, in conſequence of which it has been judged expedient to remove the road further to the northward.

The new barracks at Lewes begin to aſſume a reſpectable appearance; the hoſpital, a handſome ſpacious building, is already covered in, and the works are proceeding inceſſantly, and with great alacrity.

Married.] At Lewes, Mr. T. Rickman, ſon of Mr. Joſeph Rickman, ſurgeon, to Miſs L. Rickman.

At Petworth, Captain Maſon, of the Hon. Eaſt India Company's cavalry, to Miſs Johnſon.

Died.] At Chicheſter, Mrs. F. Chatfield, daughter of the late Mr. F. Roberts, merchant.—In her 81ſt year, Mrs. Cogan, wife of the Rev. T. W. Cogan, vicar of Eaſt Deane, &c.

At Brighton, in his 15th year, the Hon. Henry Pomeroy, only ſon of the Lord Viſcount Harberton.—Suddenly, by a fit of apoplexy, Mr. Howell, builder, and a great proprietor of the lodging-houſes in the town.

Mr. Noakes, yeoman, of Wannock, near Eaſt Bourne.—Mr. H. Halſted, of Weſterton, near Chicheſter. Incautiouſly riding at a very furious rate, in a night extremely dark, he unfortunately drove againſt a cart that was paſſing on the road, was thrown from his horſe, and killed on the ſpot.

At Southover, Mrs. Barton, relict of the late Dr. Barton, phyſician on the ſtaff.

In a boat at ſea, off Newhaven, which being heavily laden with ballaſt, ſhipped a large quantity of water, and foundered, three young men, named Smith, Baker, and Lee, generally reputed to be the moſt ſkilful pilots belonging to that port. The remains of Baker, which preſented a moſt ſhocking ſpectacle, have been ſince picked up, and interred in Newhaven churchyard. The boat empty, and with one of its ſides beaten in, has ſince drifted on ſhore near Newhaven.

At Brighton, aged about 50, in conſequence of her muſlin-dreſs catching fire in her bedchamber, Lady Warren, widow of the late Sir George Warren, ſiſter to the Counteſs of Liverpool, aunt to the Ducheſs of Dorſet, and ſiſter, by marriage, to Lord Viſcount Bulkley. It appears that, had her Ladyſhip given timely, alarm her life might have been preſerved; but ſo little apprehenſive was ſhe of danger, from the accident of her apron catching fire, that ſhe did not conceive it neceſſary even to ring the bell. The butler was firſt alarmed by her ſcreams, and on his entering the room, finding her Ladyſhip all in flames from head to foot, he caught her by the arm and attempted to wind the curtains around her; but, being made of linen, they immediately caught fire, and one whole ſide of the room was quickly in a blaze. The ſervant at laſt ſucceeded in extinguiſhing the flames, by rolling her Ladyſhip in the carpet; but before this was accompliſhed, her arms, neck, and boſom, were burnt in a dreadful manner. The man's right arm and both his hands were likewiſe much burnt; and both his eye-brows were ſcorched. Lord and Lady Bulkeley reached Brighton in ſufficient time to attend the laſt moments of their lamented relative. When formerly a maid of honour, her name was Miſs Biſhop. Lady Warren was a very amiable woman; and her huſband, Sir George, has only been dead about two years. Though poſſeſſed of an income of 11,000l. a-year, he left her with a jointure which fell ſhort of 1000l. a-year.—The liberality and opulence of her family enabled her, however, to maintain her priſtine ſplendour. It is ſingular that the deceaſed lady and her huſband exhibited allegations againſt each other in Doctors' Commons, but afterwards renewed their conjugal endearments, and lived together till the death of the latter.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] In the Iſle of Wight, Dr. Buffa, phyſician to his Majeſty's forces, to the widow of William Raybould, eſq. of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickſhire.

At Wincheſter, the Rev. Mr. Eiver, of Kingſclere, to Miſs Mary Jacob.

At Southampton, Mr. Gradidge, butcher, to Miſs Gradidge.

Died.] At Wincheſter, Mr. William Doller, of the White Hart Inn.—Mrs. Dimmock.—Mr. Biggs, one of the regarders of the New Foreſt.

At Lymington, Mrs. Robinſon, landlady of the Anchor and Hope public-houſe.

At Southampton, Miſs Monckton, daughter

ter of the late John Monckton, esq. surgeon, and one of the aldermen of this corporation. — Mr. Fay. — Mrs. Manfell, of the Crofs Guns.—Mrs. Smith.—Mrs. North.

Near the Foundling Hofpital, London, Thomas Ridding, esq. a moft upright man, and refpectable lawyer. He had been for upwards of five-and-twenty years town-clerk of this corporation, regiftrar to the Right Rev. the Lord Bifhop of Winchefter for the county of Surrey, and a Maftor in Chancery. In the firft office he is fucceeded by Thomas Curry, efq. and in the fecond, by the Hon. Mr. Legge, fon of the Earl of Dartmouth — He bore, while living, the beft of characters as a hufband and a father, and in his profeffional capacity he had much fcience and fingular moderation. He will be long lamented by a large family, and, with much reafon, by the public, which has loft in him a zealous and confcientious fervant.

After a painful illnefs, Mrs. Frances Henckell, a maiden lady, fifter of George Henckell, efq. of Auftin Friars. She was a perfon whom no one that was capable of appreciating piety, benevolence, amenity of manners, and pleafantnefs of converfation, could but eftem and admire. She bore, in the moft ferene and placid manner, a melancholy difeafe, which required the utmoft patience and refignation. Her charities were numerous; efpecially towards a fchool of induftry eftablifhed in this town, to which fhe has left a handfome legacy.

At Totton, Mrs. Mitchard.

In the Ifland of Guernfey, after a week's indifpofition, brought on by catching a fevere cold on guard, Captain O'Brien, of the 67th regiment, a brave and deferving officer, nearly related to the Earl of Inchiquin.

At Portfmouth, Mr. Dart, uncle to the late Dicky Dart, of excentric memory, who was murdered in St. James's-ftreet about three years ago, with circumftances of atrocious barbarity.

J. Drury, efq. who was fhortly going out as commiffary-general to Barbadoes.—Mr. Beckford, on the Point.—Mr. W. Hicks, maftor of the Navy Poft-office.—Aged 33, Mr. J. Bailey, merchant.—Mr. J. Tate, of the Coal Exchange.

At Weftover, in the Ifle of Wight, Lord Holmes.

At Newton Valence, Mrs. Knight, late of Barton-farm, near Winchefter.

At Swarraton, in an advanced age, Mr. J. Houfe.—Suddenly, as fhe was ftepping into bed, Mrs Dowden, wife of Mr. Dowden, fen. of Weftion, in the parifh of Mitcheldover.

At Winchefter, aged 95, Mrs. M. Lafhford, widow of the late Mr. J. Lafhford, foap-boiler, &c—Mr. W. Doller, maftor of the White-Hart-Inn.

At Hill, Mr. Payne.

At Southampton, Mr. T. Beare, painter and glazier.

At Farnham, Mrs. Shotter, widow.—Mrs. Woodman, widow, of Bedhampton-mill, near Havant.

At Otterburne, Mr. J. Buxey, farmer, and brick-burner.—Mr. Thring.

WILTSHIRE.

Died.] At Salifbury, Mrs. S. Evans, wife of the Rev. J. E. maftor of the free grammar fchool.

At Marlborough, Mrs. Dobfon, wife of Mr. D. paftry-cook.

At Leighton Houfe, Mr. Phipps, youngeft fon of T. H. H. Phipps, Efq —Mrs. Smith, widow of the late Mr. S. farmer of Baverftock.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Pococke, of Bifhopftone, Wilts, to Mifs Browne, of Lockinge, in this county —Mr. W. Horfnail, of Warfield, in this county, to Mifs A. Wilfon, of Norwich.

At Lewes, in Suffex, Mr. T. Rickman, late of Maidenhead, to Mifs L. Rickman.—Mr. N. Guy, of Hurley, to Mifs Houfe, eldeft daughter of Mr. H. of Lafhbrooke-Farm.

At Workington, Mr. T. Creaker, to Mifs Cruttwell.

Died.] At Reading, Mrs. S. Cowdery, widow, and teacher at the girl's Charity School in Broad-ftreet, from the time of its original inftitution in the year 1782.—Mr. D. Bufhwell, dealer in bacon.—Mrs. Wild, wife of Mr. Wild, watchmaker, and fecretary to the Infants Friend Society ever fince the firft inftitution, an office of which fhe uniformly acquitted herfelf to the entire fatisfaction of all the friends and patrons of that excellent eftablifhment.

At Newbury, in her 35th year Mrs. Lambe, wife of Mr. Lambe, furgeon.—Mr. A. Grove.

At Abingdon, aged 73, the Rev. B. Bowles.

At Old Windfon, Mrs. S. Sills.

At Inkpen, in his 60th year, Mr. F. Durnford.

At Bracknall, in his 84th year, Mr. T. Markham.—In the prime of life, Mrs. Ironmonger, of Beenham, aged 77.—P. Body, Efq. of Shinfield.—Mr. W. Dicker, of Woolhampton.—The Rev. W. Cooke, B. D. rector of Hatford in this county, &c. &c.

At Wallingford, in her 74th year, Mrs. Button.—Mrs. Selwood, of Aldworth.

At Foftor-houfe, near Egham, where he had been confined on account of mental derangement, Mr. Butters, formerly furgeon, of Wokingham.—Aged 80, Mr. T. Thackham, of Arborfield.—Mr. Round, attorney, formerly of Windfor.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Clifton, Mr J. Sayce, only son of Mr. Sayce, brewer, of Bath, to Miss C. Cross, youngest daughter of the late J. Cross, esq.

At Bristol, C. A. Elton, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Sir Abraham Elton, bart. to Miss Smith, daughter of J. Smith, esq. merchant.—Mr. M. G. Hawkins, attorney, to Miss E. Sheppard.

At Portlock, C. Poole, esq. of Torweston, Sampford Brett, to Miss M. Kent.

At Bath, Mr. F. Rossiter, to Miss H. Grant.—The Rev. P. Farrer, of Ashley, Northamptonshire, to Miss Andrews.

Died.] At Bristol, aged 55, Captain W. Engledew, many years in the Guinea trade.—Mrs. Noble, wife of Mr. Alderman Noble. Mrs. Parsons.—Mr. E. S. Smith, youngest son of Mr. Smith, grocer.—Mr. Wall, sen. brewer.—Mr. P. Latham, jun. printer, and agent to the London and provincial newspapers.—Mr. R. Lovell, pin-maker, of Downend.—Aged 77, Mrs. Napier, late of Tintinhull.

At Toulouse, in France, whither she had gone for the benefit of her health, Mrs. William Coates, of Clifton, near Bristol.

At Bath, suddenly, Mr. Parkinson, dentist, late of Racquet-court, Fleet-street, London.—Mr. Merrett, wine-merchant.—Mrs. Penny.—Mr. Bulleau, dancing master.—Mr. W. Glover, proprietor of the repository in Milsom-street.—Mrs. Williams, widow of the late Mr. Williams, attorney, of Ashton.

At his lodgings, in this city, the Rev. Mr. Hewlett.—In his 21st year, Mr. G. F. Parry, second son of Dr. Parry.—In his 81st year, W. Dawson, esq.—Mr. W. Phillips, coach-maker.—Sir William Mansell, bart. of Iscoed, Carmarthenshire.—J. Partridge, esq. barrister.—Mrs. A. Horwood, daughter of the late Mr. C. Horwood, schoolmaster, of Bristol.—Mrs. Kirkham, wife of Mr. S. Kirkham, jun.

At Taunton, aged 82, Mrs. De Visme, widow, late of London.—Aged 85, Mrs. E. Brydges, relict of the late K. Brydges, esq. of Bedford-street, Covent-garden, London.

At Stapleton, in her 82d year, Mrs. Shute, widow of the late Rev. H. Shute.

At the Hotwells, Mr. B. Brook, formerly silversmith in Bristol.—T. Barry, esq. of Leighlsbrook, county of Meath, Ireland.

At Frome, Mr. H. Simpson.—Miss Whatley, niece of Mr. Watts.

At Bedminster, Mrs. Herbert, widow.

At Long Ashton, Mr. J. Franks, late an accomptant in Bristol.

At Cathay, Mrs. Newton.

At Long Ashton, Mr. Francis Ashton, formerly of London, and a clerk in the Bank of England.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Yerminster, Mr. E. Hayes, many years master of the White Hart inn.

At Dorchester, Mr J. Hellier, of Sherbourne, to Miss Al Hayne.

At Shaston, of a consumptive disorder, Mr. E. Buckland, jun one of the coroners of this county.—Suddenly, while drinking a glass of liquor, Mr. Smith, farmer, of Motcombe.

At Carborne, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Bennett, principal clerk and agent to W. Harris, esq. of Rosewarne.

At Porlock, aged 95 years and 10 months, Mrs M. Day.—At an advanced age, Mr. M. Vincent, farmer, of Alweston, near Sherbourne.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. C. Loady, smith, to Miss M. A Moffatt, daughter of Mr. R. Moffatt, joiner.

At Tiverton, M. B. Baker Bere, Esq. of Rill-house, Morebath, in this county, to Miss Leigh, youngest daughter of the late R. Leigh, Esq. of Bardon, in Somersetshire.

Died.] Miss Lear, sister to T. Lear, esq. of Sandwell-house.

At Henbury, Mr. W. Pountney, surgeon.

At Tothill, near Plymouth, aged 70, I. Guline, esq.

In London, aged 70, Mr. R. Rennell, merchant of Topsham.

At Exeter, Mrs. Ramsay, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Ramsay.—Aged 93, Mrs. M. Churley, of Affeuline, mother of Mr. G. Churley, conveyancer of Bristol.

At Plymouth, Lieutenant P. Vaillant, of the navy, only son of rear admiral Isaac Vaillant.—W. T. Miller, junior, son of T. Miller, Esq. agent victualler at this port.

At Sidmouth, Madame Elphinstone, daughter of the late admiral Kruse, and widow of the late Sir S. Elphinstone, of the Russian navy.—The Rev. H. Crowys, L.L.D. rector of Crowys, Morehard.

At Crediton, Mr. W. Brewitt, for 40 years past, surgeon and apothecary in that town.

At North Stoke, in his 72d year, while sitting in his chair, after eating a hearty breakfast, Mr. Britten, forty years clerk of the parish.

At Barley-house, in St. Thomas's, aged 17, J. S. Graves, esq. son of Captain Graves, of the royal navy.—Aged 73, Mrs. Kingdon, of Thoverton, mother of Mr. Kingdon, linen-draper, of Exeter.

At Gurrington, near Ashburton, at a very advanced age, Mr. R. Abraham, sen.—Aged 21 years and some months, Mrs. Holdsworth, wife of A. H. Holdworth, esq. late of Mt. Galpin, Dartmouth.

At Modbury, in the barracks, aged 58, Mr. S. Street, quarter master in the regiment of King's Dragoon Guards.

At St. Thomas's, near Exeter, aged 22, Miss A. Copleston, second daughter of the Rev. J. B. Copleston, vicar.

At Hose, Mrs Harris, relict of the late C. Harris, esq. of Belvue, near Plymouth.

Mr. J. Hatton, carpenter, formerly of Plymouth.

mouth. It is rather a ſingular circumſtance, that this perſon, about twenty years ago, having a ſevere attack of the rheumatiſm in his left arm, was adviſed to have it ironed with an iron box and a hot heater—and the experiment was actually performed—but it unfortunately proved a very pernicious one, as it ever after occaſioned a total lameneſs on Mr. Hatton's left ſide

Of an inflammation of the bowels, at the age of 34, Mrs. Milford, wife of Samuel Frederick Milford, Eſq. of this city, and daughter of the late Joſeph Foſkett, Eſq. of Finſbury-ſquare, London. She poſſeſſed a well informed mind, and was endowed with ſound good ſenſe, and a ſolid judgment in a very eminent degree. At her early period of life, ſhe had learned to appreciate this world with ſuch wiſdom and juſtneſs, as are rarely acquired by protracted age. Though in the perfect enjoyment of all earthly bleſſings, ſhe was inſtantly ready to reſign them for ever, without a murmur. For moral excellence in whatever ſtation, ſhe never failed to ſhew a ſincere reſpect. The ſuavity of her temper and manners, was the theme of admiration with all who knew her Her firm conviction of the truth of Chriſtianity, and the views of the moral government of the Deity which it affords, together with the heartfelt hope of one day inheriting its promiſes, ſhed an habitual ſerenity and chearfulneſs over her life and converſation. In her paſſage through this ſtage of exiſtence, ſhe exhibited a bright and attractive pattern of piety, humility, and every Chriſtian virtue In the fulfilment of all the relative obligations, ſhe was ever actuated by the ſtricteſt principle, and manifeſted a high and invariable ſenſe of duty. To the poor ſhe was attentively kind and beneficent. Indeed, her entire diſpoſition was affectionate and benevolent to ſuch a degree, that ſhe ſeemed to make it the conſtant rule of her conduct to prefer the pleaſure and happineſs of others to her own.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Bodmyn, Mr. Cummins, attorney, of Penzance, to Miſs L. Edyvean.

At Breatwinch, the Rev F. Bedford, of Petherwon, in this county, to Miſs M. A. Whitter.

At St. Minver, Mr. S. E. Martyn, of St. Columb Minor, to Miſs Symonds.

Died.] At Truro, Mr. B. Magor, aſſayer of copper ore, under the Cheedle Co. &c.

WALES.

In the formation of the Carmarthenſhire rail-road, 4 crops of valuable ſtone-coal have been lately diſcovered, beſides ſeveral others of inferior quality, the courſe of which was totally unknown before to the reſpective land owners and occupiers; a very promiſing vein of lead ore has been likewiſe diſcovered, on the ſame occaſion, on the royalty of Mynydd Maur, an appurtenance (or ſuppoſed to be ſo) of the proprietor of the Golden-Grove eſtate.

Died.] Philip Yorke, Eſq. of Erthig in Denbighſhire. He was a gentleman of ſuperior endowments, and the moſt benevolent diſpoſition.—His hoſpitality, friendlineſs, and charity, made the ample fortune he inherited a common benefit; whilſt the peculiar mildneſs and ſuavity of his manners, endeared him to his relatives, and to every one who had the honour of his acquaintance. He loved his country and the conſtitution of its government, from a conviction of their excellence; and what he loved he was always ready to ſupport, both in his public and private capacity; although conſtitutional diffidence would not allow him to ſpeak in the Houſe of Commons, where he ſat as burgeſs for Helſtone and Grantham. But Mr. Yorke had a cultivated as well as benevolent mind; being well verſed in moſt branches of polite literature; which an accurate and retentive memory enabled him to apply with great advantage. Of late years, he turned his attention a good deal to Welſh hiſtory and genealogy, in which, from the ſpecimen given in his Royal Tribes of Wales, he appears to have made great progreſs. This ſtudy, rather dry in itſelf, was, in his hand, enlivened by a variety of anthentic and entertaining anecdotes, many of which had eſcaped preceding hiſtorians He had collected materials for a longer work of the ſame kind, which it is hoped, will hereafter ſee the light. His taſte for natural beauties was very correct; the pleaſure-grounds of Erthig are a decided proof of it. Of a character ſo reſpectable and amiable throughout, one of the moſt diſtinguiſhing traits was his talent for converſation Few equalled him here. Whatever he advanced aroſe naturally from the occaſion; and was expreſſed in ſuch a happy manner and choice of words, as made him the very life and delight of ſociety. Such was Philip Yorke! and as long as affection and gratitude retain their influence, ſo long will his memory be cheriſhed by thoſe who had an opportunity of knowing his worth.

SCOTLAND

At Holyrood-houſe, in Edinburgh, James Hamilton, eſq. eldeſt ſon of the late Lord A. H. and firſt couſin to the preſent Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.

At Aberdeen, in her 85th year, Mrs R. Ogilvie, widow of the late Hon. John Forbes of Pitſligo.

At Edinburgh, the Rev. J. Stewart, miniſter of Greenlaw.

Married.] At Fintray-houſe, R. Wallace, eſq. to Miſs M. Forbes, daughter of Sir W. Forbes, bart. of Craiglevar.

At Dundas Caſtle, Sir William Pulteney, bart. of Weſterhall, to Mrs. Stuart, widow of the late And. Stuart, eſq. of Caſtlemilk and Toryance.

At Edinburgh, W. Birkmyre, eſq. enſign in the Renfrewſhire militia, to Miſs Rutherford, only daughter of W. Rutherford, eſq. of Eſtbank.

Died.]

Died.] At St. Andrew's, Wm. Baron, profeſſor of belles-lettres and logic in that univerſity.

In St. Andrew's-ſquare, Edinburgh, Mrs. Robertſon, relict of the late Lieutenant-general James Robertſon, of Newbegging, Fifeſhire, late colonel of the 19th regiment of foot, and the laſt Britiſh governor of New York, in America.

January 7th. At Edinburgh, John Walker, M. D. Miniſter of Collington, Profeſſor of Natural Hiſtory in the Univerſity of Edinburgh, and as a Naturaliſt, a Divine, an academical Teacher, an induſtrious inquirer in Philoſophy, and a bold and original thinker, indiſputably, one of the moſt eminent perſons of the preſent age.—Dr. Walker was born at Edinburgh, about the year 1732. He was educated at its principal ſchool, and afterwards, under the learned and ingenious Profeſſors who then taught in its Univerſity. His profeſſional deſtination was for the Church: and in proficiency in theological ſtudies, he was excelled by no young man of that time. He ſtudied, alſo, medicine, chemiſtry, natural philoſophy, and eſpecially botany, that moſt engaging branch of natural hiſtory, with extraordinary fondneſs and ſucceſs. As he grew up to manhood, his time was divided between the proſecution of his own ſtudies, and the education of ſeveral young gentlemen who were ſucceſſively intruſted to his care; till he was admitted to holy orders, and became Miniſter of the pariſh of Glencroſs, at about ſix miles diſtance from Edinburgh.—He was, at this period of his life, already an ardent votary of natural hiſtory, and a faithful diſciple of the ſchool of Linnæus. The natural hiſtory of Scotland had hitherto been but very little explored; ſo that he found it eaſy to enrich the ſcience with a multitude of new diſcoveries. His reſidence at the *manſe* or parſonage-houſe of Glencroſs, was, on account of the ſtate of the ſurrounding country, exceedingly favourable to his purſuits, as a naturaliſt: and he was ever aſſiduous to make his ſkill in natural hiſtory ſubſervient to the improvement of rural economy, and the common arts of life. He took great delight, alſo, in examining all the practices of rural economy, in applying to their improvement the principles of common ſenſe and philoſophy, and in acting in the warm ſpirit of that ſentiment beautifully aſcribed by Virgil, to himſelf and Auguſtus, in the words—*mecum miſeratus agreſtes.*—A character like this, was at that time, ſomewhat uncommon among the clergy of Scotland. Both the clergy and the nobility and gentry had, however, diſcernment and taſte, to do juſtice to its dignity and importance. Dr Walker, that he might have opportunity to examine the natural hiſtory of the Weſtern Highlands, and the Hebudæ Iſles, as well as to obſerve the domeſtic economy of the inhabitants, and to inſpect their moral, intellectual, and religious condition, was ſent, in the year 1767 or 1768, on a very honourable miſſion into thoſe parts, at the expence of the Scottiſh Society for propagating Chriſtian Knowledge. In the courſe of his journey, he made many diſcoveries in natural hiſtory. And the report which he communicated to the Society upon his return, gave the firſt hints of almoſt all the improvements, by which the cultivation of thoſe parts of North Britain, and the condition and character of their inhabitants, have been ſince ſo very much ameliorated.—The late Earl of Hopeton, with a diſcrimination of merit, which does honour to his Lordſhip's memory, preſented him to the living of Moffat; a pleaſant village, which has been long famous for its ſprings of ſulphurated and chalybeate waters, and is much frequented as a watering-place. Adjacent to this ſituation, are the mines of Leadhills and Wanlockhead, and that whole range of mountains which interſects the ſouth of Scotland almoſt from Eaſt to Weſt, and has been celebrated for its precious mineral ſtores by the ancient hiſtorians of the country. Dr. Walker explored, with unwearied diligence, the mineralogy of theſe mountains; examined the indigenous botany of the diſtrict; cultivated, with great taſte and ſkill, a curious botanic garden; and made a large and valuable collection of ſpecimens in all the different branches of natural hiſtory; while his courteous, attentive manners, and his converſation, poliſhed, various, lively, rich in anecdote, rich in ſtrong ſenſe and philoſophy, witty without impertinence, and eloquent without affectation or ſtudied effort, was, at the ſame time the principal charm of Moffat, to all the elegant, and enlightened perſons who reſorted to it.—Upon the death of Dr. Ramſay, he was invited to the office of Profeſſor of Natural Hiſtory in the Univerſity of Edinburgh. To render that appointment more eligible to him, he was, ſoon after, tranſlated from Moffat to the pariſh of Collington, in the immediate vicinity of Edinburgh. For the ſpace of about ſeventeen years, he continued to deliver, in the Univerſity, a ſeries of lectures, the moſt beautifully ſcientific in arrangement, the moſt accurate and multifarious in facts, the moſt ingenious and judicious in theory, the beſt illuſtrated by a diſplay of ſpecimens, the moſt eminently characterized by a clear, neat, manly, unaffected propriety of compoſition, of any lectures in phyſical ſcience, that the writer of theſe particulars has ever had the fortune to hear. He read, alſo, a courſe of Lectures on Agriculture and Rural Economy, at which many of the landholders and farmers of the environs of Edinburgh attended, with great eagerneſs and reſpect. He inſtituted a Farmers' Society for the Improvement of Agricultural Knowledge. He was the founder of the Society for the Improvement of the Science of Natural Hiſtory at Edinburgh.

He

He made continual additions of great value to his collections of dried plants, and other ſpecimens of Natural Hiſtory. He held a correſpondence with all the moſt eminent Naturaliſts in Europe, and received the viſits of every ingenious foreigner of diſtinction who came to Edinburgh. He was conſtant and vigilant in the diſcharge of his duties as a Clergyman; and, in reſpect to his merits, he had the honour of being, one year, choſen to preſide as Moderator of the General Aſſembly of the Church; the higheſt profeſſional diſtinction that a Clergyman can receive in Scotland.—He publiſhed ſome Elementary Abſtracts for the uſe of his ſtudents, an occaſional Sermon or two, ſeveral Papers relative to the improvement of the Highlands, and various communications to the Society of Antiquaries in London, the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and other learned and ſcientific bodies. In the firſt volume of the Tranſactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, is a Paper of his, on the Motion of the Sap in Plants, which I remember to have heard the late illuſtrious Dr. William Robertſon declare, that he had read with extraordinary intereſt and amuſement, and praiſe very highly both for the ingenuity of the experiments and the elegant propriety of the compoſition. Dr. Walker's converſation was unrivalled, in its power of lively amuſement, in various inſtruction, in the rich diſplay of vigorous and original energies of mind. Temperance and elegant neatneſs preſided at his table, whenever he entertained a few of his friends. Thoſe who remember his converſations in his own houſe, after ſupper, will ardently exclaim—*O noctes, cænæque Deûm!* He had the misfortune to loſe the uſe of ſight ſome years before his death. He married Miſs Wauchope, an excellent and accompliſhed lady, of one of the beſt families in Scotland, but died without children. He was a member of many learned Societies at home and abroad. He has undoubtedly left ſome very valuable manuſcripts, and a large and precious collection of ſpecimens of Natural Hiſtory.

IRELAND.

Lately, three boats laden with proviſions, arrived at the Grand Canal Harbour, in James's-ſtreet, Dublin, from Carrick-on-Shannon, in the county of Leitrim. In this paſſage they had to paſs through ſixty-five miles of that part of the river Shannon, which is called the Great Shannon, above Banagher, and likewiſe through ſixty-one miles of the Grand Canal. Theſe are the firſt veſſels that ever arrived in Dublin, after a mediterranean voyage through the heart of the kingdom, by the above grand communications. There are now upwards of one hundred miles of the Shannon open for navigation, from Banagher, through the city of Limerick, to the Atlantic ocean—ſo that Ireland may now boaſt of having upwards of one hundred and ſixty miles of internal river navigation, communicating with the Capital, near the centre, by means of the above 61 miles of the Grand Canal.

Died] On Summer-hill, Dublin, after a few hours illneſs, Mrs. Beresford, wife of Counſellor Beresford.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Geneva, on the 20th of November, 1803, aged 80 years, George Louis Le Sage, Fellow of the Royal Society of London, Correſponding Member of the late Academy of Sciences, at Paris, and aſſociate of ſome other learned bodies. The lovers of Science who were favoured with his acquaintance, will regret that in the courſe of a long and ſtudious life, ſcarcely a ſingle fruit of his labours was given to the world. During part of his life the buſineſs of educating youth, and afterwards the irkſomeneſs which he felt in preparing his ideas for the public eye, joined to his natural timidity, prevented him from finiſhing ſeveral works that had long employed his thoughts; but the character of his mind was univerſally allowed to be at the ſame time juſt and ingenious, luminous and profound, learned and original. His attention was occupied through life with an original theory on Gravitation, and an ideal mechaniſm, by which he explained its laws. This ſyſtem he unfolded in a ſhort paper which he preſented to the Berlin Academy; and it was publiſhed in the Memoirs of that learned body, under the title of the Newtonian Lucretius. In his private life he was truly a philoſopher, ſimple, modeſt, and inoffenſive; zealous in doing all the good within his reach, and particularly kind in aſſiſting the ſtudies of thoſe young men who were worthy of this diſtinction. His converſation was a conſtant ſource of inſtruction for thoſe who would uſe it, and were able to follow the peculiar train of his ideas which he did not willingly break through; it was, beſides, enlivened by an intereſting ſimplicity of expreſſion, and a pleaſantry peculiarly his own. It is much to be wiſhed that a part at leaſt of his manuſcripts may be left in a ſtate fit for publication, that the world may not entirely loſe the fruits of a long life ſpent in philoſophical enquiry.

Killed, at the re-taking of the Lord Nelſon Indiaman, by a ſhot from the Bellone French privateer, near Ferrol, off the North-weſt coaſt of Spain, Lieutenant-colonel M'Gregor Murray. He was one of the heads of the antient, unfortunate houſe of M'Gregor; and, about 30 years ago, went out to India in the capacity of ſurgeon's mate. On his paſſage he was inſulted by one of the officers of the ſhip, to whom, after his arrival in India, he ſent a challenge, which the other did not think proper to accept. The Government, however, ſeeing that he was a young man of ſpirit, offered him a commiſſion in their ſervice, which he accepted,

accepted, and, by his merit, rose to the rank of Lieutenant-colonel. For many years he held the lucrative employment of adjutant-general to the forces in India; and is supposed to have accumulated a fortune of not less than 200,000l. As he has left no legitimate issue, the greater part of this sum will go to his eldest brother, Sir John M'Gregor Murray, bart. of Laurie, in Perthshire. The shock which the news of the aforesaid melancholy event must give to the relatives, and more especially to the two brothers, of the unfortunate gentleman deceased, (who expected to have spent, in happiness, the remainder of his days with them in his native land) may be more easily conceived than described. What must add to their grief on the present occasion is, that, between four and five years ago, the Colonel had returned from India with an intention of retiring from service; but, finding his health not so good in Britain as in Bengal, he went out again, in the Autumn of the year 1800, in hopes of being better seasoned for his native climate at his second return. The eldest brother (the Baronet) has the rank of Colonel in the East India Company's service, and, having been bred to the law, filled, for several years, with credit to himself, the high and important station of a Judge in India. The other, Alexander, is at present Colonel of the regiment of Royal Highland Edinburgh Volunteers.

At Versailles, in the seventy-ninth year of his age, Francis Dezoteux, formerly consulting-surgeon of Camps and Armies of the French King, and Knight of the Order of St. Michael. He was one of those enlightened Physicians to whom France was indebted for the introduction of the Inoculation of the Small-pox. Dezoteux was successively Surgeon to the Field-hospitals of the army of Flanders; Surgeon Major of the regiment du Roi; Inspector of Military Hospitals, and Physician to the Invalids at Versailles. His whole life was devoted to the cause of humanity. He made several journeys to London, in order to increase and perfectionate his knowledge in the art of Inoculation; the first experiments with which he made at Nancy, and at Passy, in the neighbourhood of Paris; and was obliged to carry on a celebrated process against the Parliament of Besançon, which had declared against Inoculation. During the storms of the Revolution, he lost his whole fortune: but his poverty did not deprive him either of the gratitude of his country, or of the attachment of his friends.

On the 24th of August, at Milan, the Abbate Fontana, one of the most celebrated Naturalists of Europe.

In March, at Goa, in the East Indies, Lieutenant-col. Robert Ker, in the East India Company's service.

At Rome, in his 52st year, the Portuguese Embassador, Alexander de Souzze Holstein.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IT now appears, by accounts from Bergen, in Norway, that the late embargo upon ships bound with cargoes of merchandize for the North Seas, was a seasonable measure of no small commercial utility. A small squadron of Dutch gun-brigs had escaped into the seas to intercept our trade at the time when, on account of the immediately previous interruption of the winter, the number of the cargoes sent to the northern parts of the Continent is the greatest. Government appears to have had timely intelligence of that expedition. The embargo, imposed at the very proper moment, has probably saved to the value of several hundred thousand pounds, to our merchants.

Sixty Vessels laden with timber had been cut out of the ice at Bergen, on the 10th of February; and were then to sail within ten days.

The London Dock Company have agreed to add, by a new subscription, 160,000l sterling to their former capital of 1,200,000l. With this addition, the works, comprehending the dock and warehouses, will be completed in summer.

The prices of cattle and of leather were sensibly lower than they had lately before been, at last Bristol fair. They decline, in general, over the country.

The coinage of money in Great Britain, amounted, in the reign of Queen Anne, only to two millions sterling. That of the reign of George the First, was eight millions. That of the much longer reign of George the Second, amounted but to eleven millions. In the reign of his present Majesty, money has been coined to the value of sixty-four millions sterling: and of this, thirty-two millions within these last twenty years.

A number of tons of dollars have been sent down to Birmingham by the Canal, to be converted into crown-pieces, at least to receive the same impressions by the machinery of Mr Boulton. This measure will tend to prevent the circulation of counterfeits; as the effect of Mr. Boulton's machinery cannot be easily imitated by any secret apparatus; and as no counterfeits executed abroad will be submitted to the new impression. But we much fear that the scarcity of silver will not entirely cease, till a happy change in the situation of the country shall make it eligible to remove the restriction by which the Bank of England is now prohibited from making its payments in money. It is, indeed, true, that the rate at which these dollar-crowns are to pass in circulation is such, as to leave small temptation to export, or melt them down, as bullion.

In

In the year 1800, were ſold in Cornwall, Copper-ores to the quantity of

55,972 Tons, 12 Cwt. and 2 Qrs. for	£.557,463	8s.	3d.
1801—57,198 Tons, ... for	471,872	8	6
1802—53,364 Tons, ... for	447,843	14	0
1803—61,312 Tons, ... for	53,667	10	0

The Directors of the Eaſt India Company have hired eight extra-ſhips, bearing, in all, 4638 tons, for the outward voyage of the preſent ſeaſon

The dollars now in currency weigh 402 grains. The proper weight of the crown-piece, is 464 grains.

The land-holders in Eſſex and the counties adjacent have had meetings to conſider of petitioning Parliament againſt the Corn-laws, as, in a ſeaſon like the preſent, they are oppreſſive to Agriculture.

It has been eſtimated, that the diminution in the price of bread, for the preſent year, in compariſon with what it coſt in the late years of ſcarcity, is equal to an abatement of taxes and public expences in general, to the amount of thirty millions annually

Iriſh meſs-beef, Dutch and Iriſh butter, wheat, and ſeveral other ſorts of ſtore-proviſions, have fallen in price in the London markets, in the courſe of laſt month. The prices of beans, peas, oats, and barley, have lately riſen. Iriſh ſalt pork is now ten ſhillings an cwt. lower than it was on the 21ſt of February.

Red and yellow bark, by a riſe in price of from 1s 6d. to 2s. a pound, are now, the former at 11s. 6d. the latter at 14s 6d. per lib. Cotton of Berbice, which was on the 21ſt of February, at 1s. 11½d. per lbi. is at 4s. a lib. Jamaica chipped logwood has riſen from 24l. to 25l. per ton.—Sugars have had, in general, a riſe, in ſome inſtances, to the amount of one-eighth of the whole price.—The riſe in the price of coffee has been alſo conſiderable: the beſt Weſt India coffee is at the high rate of 7l. 10s. a cwt. Weſt India goods in general may probably continue to riſe, while the ſpring cargoes are made up for the North of Europe, and till there ſhall be new arrivals from Jamaica, and the other iſles, in this country.

The Bank of Ireland iſſued notes in 1802, to the amount of 2,600,000l. Its iſſue of notes in 1803, was the value of 2,911,000l. ſterling.

The foreign goods imported into Ireland, and then re-exported, are of the total value of 300,000l. One-half of this re-exportation, or to the value of 150,000l. ſterling, is to Great Britain.

American goods have not, in general, varied materially in price, ſince February.

Teas are, in general, higher than they were in the end of laſt month. India ſugars, ſaltpetre, and various other Eaſt India goods, have alſo riſen in price.

Seeds for ſowing naturally riſe in price, as the time for uſing them advances.

From ſome merchants and manufacturers from the country, we hear warm and teſty complaints; while others ſpeak of large orders, and plentiful remittances. In general, however, the condition of our trade and manufactures may be conſidered as flouriſhing. Goods from the Baltic may be expected to fall in price, as the ſeaſon ſhall advance, and the fleets arrive from that quarter.

The late communications in Parliament, relative to the ſtate of the exchange between Great Britain and Ireland, ſeem to have had a beneficial effect. The exchange between the two countries has ſince fallen to 16½ per cent. by which, allowance being made for the difference of the monies, Ireland ſuffers only about 8 per cent. loſs.

Our 3 per cents. conſols are at 57⅜; bank ſtock at 156; Navy 5 per cents. at 89⅞.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE greateſt part of the preſent month has been favourable for the different operations of huſbandry, and of courſe much field-work has been performed in the more ſouthern parts of the Iſland; but in the northern diſtricts, the weather has been more ſevere, and conſequently a much leſs progreſs made in the buſineſs of ploughing. The wheats in general look well and healthy. Thoſe of the later ſowings have come forward in a very favourable manner during this month. The price of grain is much the ſame as in our laſt:—The average price of Wheat throughout England and Wales is 50s. Rye, 32s. 10d. Barley, 23s. Oats, 20s 2d. Beans, 33s 6d. Peas, 37s. 4d.

Potatoes are unuſually dear for the ſtate of the ſeaſon.

Though the ſeaſon has been ſo very open, the prices of both lean and fat ſtock keep up. In Smithfield market, Beef yields from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d. Mutton, 5s. to 5s. 8d. Veal, 5s. to 5s. 6d. Pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. In Newgate and Leadenhall markets, Beef yields from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. Mutton, 4s. to 4s. 8d. Veal, 4s. 6d. to 6s. Pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.

Hay and Straw. In St. James's market, the average price is from 4l. to 5l. 12s. Straw, 1l. 13s. to 1l. 19s. At Whitechapel, Hay yields from 4l. to 5l. 10s. Clover, 5l. to 6l. 8s. Straw, 1l. 12s. to 1l. 18s.

METEOROLOGICAL

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from February 25, to March 24, inclusive, two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 30.00. Feb. 26. Wind N.E.
Loweſt 29.38. March 4. Wind N.E.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 33 hundredths of an inch. Between the middle of the day on the 2d inſt. and the ſame hour on the 3d, the Mercury fell from 29.85. to 29.52.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 63° March 17. Wind S.
Loweſt 24° Feb. 26 and 3 days in March N.E.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 31° On the 17th inſt. the thermometer was as high as 63°, and on the 18th, at two o'clock, it was not higher than the freezing point, or 32°.

The quantity of rain fallen ſince our laſt report is equal to 4.15 inches in depth.

The laſt month may be divided into three diſtinct periods, with regard to the temperature of the atmoſphere. The firſt eight or nine days it was very cold; from the fourth to the ſeventeenth, inclusive, it gradually increaſed in heat, till, as we have noted above, the thermometer, on the laſt of thoſe days, was as high as 63°, at which point, or nearly ſo, it remained between two and three hours; from the ſeventeenth till within the laſt day it has been exceedingly ſevere, during which the temperature has two or three times been ſeven or eight degrees below the freezing-point, and on ſome of the days it has never once been higher than 32° or 33°.

The wind, in the cold parts of the month, has blown from the N. E. and in the warmer days it has been W.S.W. Snow and hail, in ſmall quantities, have fallen three or four days.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The ſeveral communications, with the after-mentioned ſignatures, do not ſuit the plan of our Miſcellany.

Monitor Modeſtus.—(A. C.—B. C. &c.)—N. N.—A Conſtant Reader.—Detector.—B. F. E****.—S. H. T.—D. U.—(A. S.—W.)—A Highlander.—S. R. N.—P. I.—O.—Naſica.—Publicus.—R. Jones.—J. D.—J. Larwood.—An Admiring Reader.—An Officer.—J. C.—d.—A Trinitarian Immaterialiſt.—Philomelas.—Enquirer.—Auditor.—R. Sewell.—R. W.—T. C.—C.—T.—A Britiſh Volunteer.—Volti.—W. Lea.—W. F.—W. H. W.—Cato.—Heranio.—T. Boole.—H. S.—Orſon.—R. D.—W. D.—S. Whitchurch.—G. L. E. Nottingham.—J. S. C. (Tale)—A Reader.—S.—Alban.—S. Whitchurch.—A Civil Volunteer.—A. Z.—F. W. D.—Vigornienſis.—P. M. James.—W. B. on Bangor Ferry.—J. T. J. S.—J. R.—W. N.

The Deſcription of late Deirg.—Thoughts on the Volunteer Corps.—The Poem on the Mammoth, are inadmiſſible.

We cannot pledge ourſelves to inſert Vida's Game at Cheſs till we have ſeen it.

ERRATA.

In the plate of the Meteor, in No. 111, for *November* 6, read *November* 13.

In page 229, of this Number, line 12, inſtead of "the *three* ſummits or higheſt levels, viz. through, &c." ſhould be "the *two* ſummits or higheſt levels, viz. through the tunnel at Braunſtone, and through the deep cutting at Bulborne on the Chalk-hills near Tring, have both experienced the want of water even for the limited trade that has yet been carried on; the water on the third ſummit, viz. through the intended tunnel at Bliſworth, has not yet been proved by experience, equal to the waſte of locking down at Stoke-Bruerne."

In line 28, ſame page, inſtead of "to preſerve water for the *Bliſworth ſummit*," read, "to preſerve water for the *very long and leaky level ſouth of Walverton*."

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 114.] MAY 1, 1804. [No. 4, of VOL. 17.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the comparative VALUE *of the different* PRODUCTIONS *of the* FINE ARTS.

GIBBON, relating, in his 24th chapter, the events of the Emperor Julian's expedition into Perſia, deſcribes, with his uſual force of painting, the entire deſtruction of "three ſtately palaces, laboriouſly enriched with every production that could gratify the luxury and pride of an eaſtern monarch." After which he makes the reflection, that theſe wanton ravages need not excite in our breaſts any vehement emotions of pity or reſentment. "A ſingle naked ſtatue, (ſays he,) finiſhed by the hand of a Grecian artiſt, is of more genuine value than all theſe rude and coſtly monuments of barbaric labour."

I reperuſed this paſſage juſt after viewing, with great delight, Mr. Daniell's exquiſite Views of the remains of ancient Edifices in Hindoſtan; and it led me to conſider, with ſome attention, the foundation of Mr. Gibbon's ſentiment, as far as it related to the compariſon of different works of art. It appeared to me, that the purpoſes of thoſe arts, which have not mere utility for their object, might be claſſed under the two heads of *imitation* and *creation*; and that the true mode of eſtimating the reſpective value of productions in the two claſſes, was, to examine the nature of the ideas acquired by the mind on the view of each. Simple imitation, if executed in a perfect manner, excites, in the firſt place, a ſenſe of admiration of the ſkill of the artiſt, which is doubtleſs a pleaſing emotion, and connected with enlarged ideas of the human powers. But the effect of an imitation muſt finally depend upon the thing imitated; and if that be either void of intrinſic beauty or grandeur, or ſuch as is rendered indifferent to us through frequent occurrence, it cannot be ſaid that the mind has made any conſiderable acquiſition by contemplating it. The Dutch ſchool of painting abounds with objects of this kind. We are ſtruck with the accuracy with which a carpet, or a piece of houſehold-furniture, is repreſented, and wonder at the ſkill and labour beſtowed on a head, in which every hair and wrinkle is exactly delineated; but, after all, nothing is produced except a likeneſs of realities which every where meet our eyes. Now, what is the naked Grecian ſtatue to which Gibbon alludes, but, for the moſt part, an imitation of this kind? I know I ſhall be told of Apollos and Venuſes which ſurpaſs in grace and beauty all ideas of the human form that can be derived from the obſervation of real nature. But, not to ſuggeſt that ſuper-human figures are in ſome ſenſe a-kin to monſters—what are the gladiators, athletes, dancers, liſtening-ſlaves, &c. which are the admired productions of Grecian art, but forms of common life transferred to marble? Exquiſite ſkill, indeed, is diſplayed in theſe imitations; but the ſkill of the artiſt is the only impreſſion which they convey to the mind above the ſame figures in fleſh and blood. It is a great miſtake to ſuppoſe that the taſte of Greece itſelf was ſo ſimple and chaſtiſed as to be content with ſuch performances.—When its artiſts meant to elevate and aſtoniſh, they did not confine themſelves to common materials and every-day models. The moſt celebrated works of their great ſculptors, which were conſecrated to religion, and intended to inſpire the ſublimeſt emotions, were of coloſſal dimenſions, and richly decorated with gold and ivory.

In the eſtimate of art we may therefore allow *creation* the precedence over *imitation*. Beſides the novelty that always accompanies attempts to create, an unlimited ſcope is afforded for all the beauty and grandeur that the mind is capable of conceiving. I preſume, that Mr. Gibbon could ſcarcely have heſitated to place a Grecian temple higher in the ſcale than a Grecian ſtatue. What the architecture of the palaces of King Sapor was, he knew as little as myſelf; and his epithet of *barbaric* is no more than claſſical cant. But if they bore any reſemblance to that ſtyle of oriental building, of which Mr. Daniell has given us ſpecimens of ſuch remote antiquity, neither greatneſs of deſign, nor fanciful variety of ornament, could be wanting to them. And, I preſume, few

curious obſervers of ancient art, in the leaſt emancipated from the prejudices of early education, would regard with indifference or contempt any ſubſiſting relics of an age and country which we know to have been far advanced in civilized luxury. There is ſomething in magnitude of dimenſions alone which expands the mind, and aggrandiſes our ideas of human power; and, in that view, the exiſtence of the Egyptian pyramids, little as they imply of refined art, is of more value to the ſpeculatiſt than that of any ſingle remain of painting or ſculpture. But when magnitude is united with uſeful and ornamental contrivances, all conſpiring to a great whole, devoted to purpoſes of ſplendour and magnificence, it is petty faſtidiouſneſs to regard the work with contempt, becauſe it deviates from thoſe models which have obtained the excluſive admiration of local and artificial taſte. There appears to me an intrinſic beauty in the domes, ſpires, and pinnacles, of an oriental ſtructure, depending upon principles anterior to all architectural rules, which it requires only eyes and imagination to perceive. Theſe principles are the love of novelty, which is gratified by the creation of objects of which nature and common art afford no examples—the ſenſe of ſublimity, called into exertion by the vaſt height and extent of the edifices—the perception of elegance, grace, lightneſs, and variety with uniformity, which is excited by the fine invention which many of them diſplay—and, finally, the reflex ſentiment of human power, art, and civilization, carried back to remote periods, which they cannot fail to ſuggeſt to the ſpeculative mind.

The art that can effect all this is ſurely nothing leſs than *barbaric*, if the epithet have any other meaning than what Grecian and Roman pride affixed to it; and he who would turn away his eyes from ſuch a relic, to fix them upon a Torſo fiſhed up from the Tyber, muſt, in my opinion, have a taſte ſtrangely perverted by the pedantry of connoiſſeurſhip. To conclude, *that* appears to me the moſt valuable product of art which adds moſt to our ſtock of grand and beautiful ideas; not *that* which implies the higheſt degree of individual ſkill in the artiſt. CRITO.

For the Monthly Magazine.

IT is, perhaps, not generally known, that Mr. BONNYCASTLE's *Elements of Geometry* have lately been tranſlated into Turkiſh, and have been printed at the preſs which has recently been eſtabliſhed in Conſtantinople. A Turkiſh Preface to the work has been affixed by the Tranſlator; and as it exibits a very curious and original ſpecimen of the light in which the Turks view the ſciences, a faithful Tranſlation of it has been deemed worthy of a place in the Monthly Magazine.

PREFACE.

IN the name of God, clement and merciful. Praiſe and thankſgiving without end be rendered, worſhip and adoration without bounds be given, to the Supreme Being, the creator of the elementary world and celeſtial ſpheres, whoſe pure eſſence has no ſimilitude nor aſſociate; and conſequently let us pray for and implore due bleſſings without number on our Maſter, the founder of our holy religion, revealed and demonſtrated by the infallibility of the ſeal of the Prophete and chief of Apoſtles. Let us alſo pray for thoſe worthies, his kinſmen, and the primitive believers: which being accompliſhed, be it known, that for ſtrength of argument, ſubtility of inveſtigation, and ſtrictneſs of demonſtration, geometry holds a decided pre-eminence over the other eſtabliſhed ſciences. Aſtronomy, the art of menſuration, the knowledge of the latitudes and longitudes of places, called geography, are derived from and depend on this noble ſcience. By means of geometry, the art of war alſo has been brought to its preſent ſtate of grandeur and perfection; the conſtruction of forts, trenches, and other fortified works; the plans and deſigns of encampments; the digging and loading of mines; the throwing of bombs; the building of bridges and ſhips: in ſhort, moſt of the neceſſaries and conveniencies of this life being connected with and having a dependence on this admirable ſcience. It becomes, therefore, an indiſpenſable duty to cultivate it with the greateſt care and aſſiduity; for, independently of its other great advantages, geometry, like logic, that ſtandard of human reaſon, inveſtigates truth, and forms the mind to rectitude, by eſtabliſhing a habit of cloſe thinking and accurate reaſoning; yet for juſtneſs and preciſion it is far ſuperior to all the ſyllogiſms hitherto invented. The regularity of its firſt principles, the concatenation of its parts, the ſimplicity, clearneſs, and convincing certainty, of its demonſtrations, the univerſality of its application, and practical utility, being in all caſes comprehenſive and obvious. Now the books compoſed by the ancients on the above-mentioned ſcience, owing to the diſorder and confuſion of the text, are very defective and obſcure. The moderns, too, have rejected what ought to have been retained;

tained; and, with an idea of improvement, have introduced many exceptionable principles, whereby the ſubject is rendered ſtill more perplext. Of the works of the ancients, therefore, the moſt celebrated and univerſally eſteemed is that which contains the Elements of Geometry attributed to Euclid: nevertheleſs, in laying down and explaining the definitions, poſtulates, and axioms, he is ſomewhat confuſed and inaccurate. The enunciations of ſome of the theorems and problems are liable to profound objections. Some paſſages are ſo intricate, that the meaning is altogether unintelligible, and many of the demonſtrations are exceedingly lax. Moreover, by conſidering attentively, it will be found that ſome of the premiſſes are falſely aſſumed; many of the propoſitions, as they are extant in the copies, are not legally demonſtrated; and in the courſe of the work he has committed ſeveral paralogiſms. The method of proof, alſo, which Euclid has adopted, on ſome occaſions is vague and unſatisfactory; as the beſt judges have ſhewn by irrefragable arguments, who, after having examined with due caution, have detected the fallacy of his reaſoning. Nevertheleſs, if there be any clue or way of deducing and inferring one geometrical truth from another, in a logical manner, as a neceſſary conſequence, the plan and method which Euclid has ſtruck out is moſt natural and judicious. In order, therefore, to adhere as cloſely as poſſible to the ſaid plan, both in matter and form, the preſent truly valuable performance was undertaken in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine from the Nativity of Jeſus, (on whom be peace,) which is the year one thouſand two hundred and three, according to the date of the Retreat (*Hegirè*,) of the moſt perfect Apoſtle. At this time one of the geometers of England, named Bonnycaſtle, profeſſor of mathematics and philoſophy, endowed with nice and ſubtile diſcrimination, and pre-eminent in the ſciences, actuated by a laudable deſire of reſtoring the Elements of Euclid, and of rendering the ſubject more familiar and perſpicuous, by avoiding a needleſs prolixity, and omitting ſuch propoſitions as are of no immediate utility, and by ſubſtituting others which have an evident connection, has abridged the moſt eſſential parts of the ſcience, and has, at the ſame time, preſerved methodical preciſion and rigour of demonſtration, and has pointed out and rectified, with ſcientific candour, ſeveral errors which occurred in the work. The art of menſuration, and the properties of numbers, not appertaining to pure geometry, are rejected; and thoſe books, at the end of Euclid, which treat of the five Platonic bodies, not being of any very extenſive uſe in their application, are here omitted.

The above work being, as it were, melted down in the crucible of the underſtanding, like pure gold freed from its baſe alloy, conſiſts of eight books of pure geometry, brought into a ſhort compaſs, and rendered quite clear and familiar; and in the opinion of the learned, the work is unequalled for general utility and facility of comprehenſion.

The above-mentioned book contains, indeed, the elements of geometry only; yet it is manifeſt that from thence the principles of the art of war, the arrangement of military ſtores, the management of artillery, the defence of the frontiers and fortified places, and the moſt effectual means of reſiſting the miſchievous attacks of an enemy, with innumerable other ſolid advantages, may be ultimately deduced.

The ſupreme Lord and Ruler of the univerſe, whoſe works and decrees are begun and executed in beautiful order and ſublimity, whoſe eſſence is infinite, having in his boundleſs wiſdom thought fit to give ſtability to the religion of Iſlam, and reſtore order to the ever-enduring empire, did by his divine favour raiſe up an Emperor with the youthful fortune of the wiſe Darius, Lord of the Khalifate, poſſeſſed of ſound judgment, viz. a Sultan of the race of Sultans, Sultan Selim Khan the Third, ſon of Sultan Muſtafa Khan the Third, ſon of Sultan Ahmed Khan the Third; may God grant him long to live and gloriouſly to reign; and may God preſerve his empire and his ſubjects, and give authority to his, and ſtability to his ordinances, till the end of time. This Maſter of the world formed the gracious and beneficial deſign of diſciplining his troops, and of introducing ſalutary regulations into the war-department; which matters depend chiefly on geometry for their explanation: and as the above-mentioned books were compoſed in the Engliſh language, this muſt alſo be known, previous to deriving from the work any advantage: in order, therefore, to extend its uſe alſo to the Muſulman regions, this humble, deficient Selim, the geometrician, your ſervant, having in my youth ſtudied the mathematics under the above-mentioned maſter, as a ſpecimen of what I had learnt, did purpoſe to tranſlate the ſaid book: but the Turkiſh not being my native language, I was obliged to have recourſe to

the aſſiſtance of ſome one of the country, ſkilled in geometry, that by conſulting him I might make uſe of appropriate terms, correct the ſolecifms, and conſtruct the phraſes according to the true idiom of the language, which perſon is Huſein Rifky, native of Taman, ſecond ſub maſter of the well appointed new mathematical academy; and in concert with him, by God's help, it was tranſlated into the Turkiſh language; and ſolely by dint of the good fortune of the King of Kings, to whom all princes bow the neck, and by the encouragement and protection of his Imperial Majeſty, which fertilizes and brings to maturity, the work is now brought to a happy concluſion. Thoſe readers who have a juſt taſte, and right notions of things, will conſider, that, owing to the frailty of human nature, no book but that of God alone can be perfect; therefore if they happen to meet with any faults or obſcurities, we hope they will have the goodneſs to correct and amend them.

It remains to ſay, that, beſides beſtowing the greateſt care and attention which lay in our power in the compoſition and arrangement of this Tranſlation, we have alſo made an addition thereto of ſome new and uſeful propoſitions. Several objections and critical remarks, which have hitherto eſcaped the notice of commentators, are placed at the end of the book: therefore thoſe ſtudents who wiſh to have a true idea of the ſcience, and of the unexceptionable principles on which it is founded, ought carefully to conſult what is there written for their inſtruction. So farewel.

The Firſt Book of the Elements of Geometry.

Be it known, that every ſcience has its ſubject, principles, and theorems.

The ſubject of a ſcience is that which treats of its eſſential properties; accordingly the ſubject of geometry is magnitude, exiſting by the eſſential properties of continued quantity.

The principles of a ſcience are thoſe things which are requiſite for eſtabliſhing the theorems, and theſe are of two kinds. The firſt kind are the ideal principles, i. e. the definitions of ſuch terms as are uſed in that ſcience. The ſecond kind are the ſyllogiſtic principles, which ariſe from the arrangement and compariſon of the propoſitions themſelves. Now if thoſe propoſitions are ſelf-evident, they are called axioms; but if they are not ſelf-evident, yet nevertheleſs are eaſily and reaſonably conceived to be poſſible, then they are called poſtulates: and if ſome propoſitions are admitted with doubt and heſitation, until demonſtrated in their proper places, they are called anticipated propoſitions; and from theſe anticipated propoſitions, how much ſoever others may have made uſe of them, yet as they are not held in eſteem or repute, this book is entirely free.

The theorems of a ſcience are thoſe propoſitions, wherein, by means of the ideal and ſyllogiſtic principles combined, we inveſtigate certain properties.

In geometry the ſaid propoſitions are either practical or ſpeculative: the practical requires the previous conſtruction of ſomething unfiniſhed, and afterwards to demonſtrate it: the ſpeculative requires only the demonſtration of ſomething that is already conſtructed.

Now as every book whatſoever reſts neceſſarily on its ideal and ſyllogiſtic principles, therefore this book alſo muſt reſt on the definitions, axioms, and poſtulates; which being the things requiſite in geometry, we have above explained; and ſo God help us through.

Definitions.

Solid, ſurface, line, point, &c. &c. &c. as in the original Elements.

Concluſion of the Notes and Critical Remarks.

By the aſſiſtance of the Lord of the Univerſe, the work which we had undertaken, draws near to a concluſion; and it is evident, from the preceding remarks, how much the Elements of Euclid have been vitiated and ſpoilt by unſkilful editors. Whoever attentively conſiders and reflects on the above blemiſhes, will be ſurpriſed and diſguſted at the indecent behaviour of thoſe people, who, without any capacity or requiſite abilities, pretend to teach others; and who, not knowing even the principles of the ſcience, and unable to comprehend even the ſimpleſt theorem in geometry, pick up here and there a few practical rules, and, throwing them together in a looſe diſorderly manner, arrogate to themſelves the title of *ſçavans*. Such men, inſtead of aſſuming unbecoming airs of importance, ſhould firſt learn the moral duties of modeſty and decorum.—Now in order to form a true and decided judgment whether a propoſition is or is not legally and ſcientifically demonſtrated, the rules of logic ſhould be known previouſly to commencing the ſtudy of geometry. The greater part of thoſe who begin to learn the Elements, content themſelves generally with barely knowing ſome of the properties of the figures, without troubling

troubling themſelves to inveſtigate in what manner thoſe properties have been demonſtrated to exiſt; for which reaſon they remain always in ignorance, and conſequently liable to error. But as this Work has corrected the faults, and removed the blemiſhes, which were in Euclid, and as it was undertaken in order to ſerve as an introduction for thoſe who wiſh to know the reaſon of things, and who earneſtly deſire to make a progreſs in the mathematics and natural philoſophy, as they are now taught, by means of demonſtration and experiment, we hope for their ſakes that the trouble we have had in tranſlating it will not prove altogether uſeleſs, and that it will prove acceptable to all thoſe capable of diſtinguiſhing a ſtrict and legitimate demonſtration.

It remains to ſay, that a more comprehenſive and ſcientific form might have been given to this book; but as it was particularly deſigned for the uſe of beginners, the advantage of the preſent method appeared ſuperior to every other conſideration.

While preparing and arranging this Tranſlation, we examined and collated with it the Elements of Euclid, by Naſir-ed-din Touſy; when it appeared that the foregoing remarks and objections were equally applicable to that Work alſo.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A Conſiderable time ago, I read a letter from one of your Correſpondents, complaining of the ſufferings endured in a journey, from the diſproportionate ſize of a ſtage-coach to the paſſengers it carried. It might have been expected that the notice of ſo frequent an evil would have been followed by ſome propoſals for redreſs; but, in fact, ſupineneſs in matters of public concern is one of the characteriſtics of this country; and almoſt every one calculates whether it is not better for himſelf to ſubmit to an inconvenience, than to take any trouble in preventing its recurrence to himſelf and others. For my own part, I confeſs that it is only the ſtimulus of pain not yet forgotten, that has induced me to take up the ſubject.

A ſhort time ſince, I entered the fifth into a ſtage-coach, (I ſhall openly name it—the *Luton and Ampthill.*) One ſide was ſo completely filled by two tolerably bulky perſons, that no doubt was left which I was to take. With difficulty I ſqueezed in the midſt of the other two, and was thrown ſo forwards, that I not only ſat very ill at eaſe, but touched the oppoſite ſeat with my knees. It was agreed by all, that to have placed a ſixth would have been impoſſible; yet we were under continual alarms leſt our coachman ſhould force another upon us. I need ſay little of the cramps and aches endured in riding thirty or forty miles under ſuch circumſtances. They completely deſtroyed the pleaſure I ſhould otherwiſe have derived from an agreeable ſet of companions. Now, I think it cannot be denied, that to take an adequate price for conveying paſſengers from place to place, and not to provide the means for doing this with a reaſonable degree of comfort and convenience, is downright impoſition. The perſon who takes his place, can know nothing of his accommodations beforehand, and has a right to expect that the ſpace provided ſhould bear a proportion to the number carried, and that ſix are not, by dint of cramming, to be compreſſed into the room of four. It is ſurely no trifling conſideration, that not a day in the year paſſes in which numbers of public vehicles go out from, and arrive at, London, with companies of paſſengers, the comfort of whoſe journey is entirely deſtroyed by ſuch unjuſt treatment.

I am not much of a projector, but I am tempted, Sir, on the preſent occaſion, to offer a remedial plan, which ſome of your abler Correſpondents may conſider and improve. Let all the ſtage-coaches going from London be placed under the inſpection of the commiſſioners of hackney-coaches, for the purpoſe of enforcing a certain dimenſion of inſide length and breadth, accommodated (according to ſome fair and reaſonable calculation,) to the propoſed number of paſſengers. Let every ſuch coach be obliged, under a heavy penalty, to have on the outſide, in a conſpicuous place, a ſmall plate, (ſtamped by the office,) indicating the number it is to carry, and let all paſſengers be entitled to reſiſt any attempt on the part of the coachman to introduce more. A ſmall fee for the admeaſurement and plate would be a ſufficient recompence for the trouble incurred by the office: indeed, conſidering the heavy taxes already levied on every mode of travelling, it would not be much for Government to confer ſuch a benefit on the public *gratis*.

I flatter myſelf ſome attention will be paid to this propoſal. In the meantime you may depend upon it, Mr. Editor, that whenever I again meet with a ſimilar impoſition,

position, I shall furnish you with the name of the vehicle, which I hope you will not omit to print; and I heartily wish others of your readers may do the like. Your's, &c. A. J.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS glad to see the Memoirs of the late Mr. Hugh Farmer announced in your last number. But some of your readers were rather surprised to read the notice given of their being accompanied with a piece of this learned author "never before published," said to be "the only one of his MSS. preserved from the flames." It is certain, that his order to his executors in his will was, to burn them all without inspection, and there can be no doubt of their punctual compliance, for which, indeed, they have been censured, as one or two of the pieces had been fully prepared for the press. Dr. Kippis, who had perused some of them, very much lamented their destruction, and in the Biographica Britannica, after a review of his printed works, he expressly says, "Here closes our account of Mr. Farmer as an author; for though he pursued his literary inquiries, nothing more ever did or ever CAN make its public appearance." It may therefore admit of a Query, (if the piece announced be really the production of Mr. Farmer's pen,) whether the intended editor came possessed of it in a fair and honourable way? and, if so, whether it be prudent or just to bring it forth to the public, after Mr. Farmer had so expressly ordered all his MSS. to be destroyed? I, for one, among others, should be glad to see this matter clearly explained and satisfactorily vindicated, who am, Sir,

Your's, &c. QUERIST.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MY attention, the other day, was arrested by the omission of the augment in the word "δυλυχησεν," in verse 270 of the Œdipus Tyran. of Sophocles.

As this was contrary to the Canon of Porson, "the polar star of Grecian lore," I consulted the Preface of his Hecuba, in hopes that I might find it in the list of exceptions, but was disappointed.

I shall, therefore, be obliged to your learned readers for any information, but particularly for reference to any commentator who has noticed this passage.

The insertion of the above in your valuable Miscellany will oblige, your's, &c.

Barnet, Feb. 20, 1804. WM. MARR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

UNDERSTANDING that Mr. Benjamin Flower, of Cambridge, has it in contemplation to publish, by subscription, the Miscellaneous Works of the late Mr. Robert Robinson, and that a part of the profits is to be appropriated to the widow, I beg permission to make a remark or two on N. N.'s Letter, in your last month's Magazine; conceiving, that it has a tendency, though, I doubt not, without N. N.'s intention, to discredit the writings of Mr Robinson, and, consequently, to defeat the aim of Mr. Flower, which is, to benefit the widow by this publication.

I shall pass over what has been said by Mr. Cole on one hand, and in the Cantabrigiana on the other; and shall only notice what N. N. says relative to Oldmixon, and to the credulity and scurrility of Robinson, in his Syllabus of Lectures on Nonconformity; at the same time, giving perfect credit to N. N. for his claim to the character of a moderate and judicious man.

Of Oldmixon, to whom N. N. alludes as Robinson's pole-star in some matters, I can say little, I acknowledge; for I know little. But, if Oldmixon has been a writer for a party, as he has been represented, it should be recollected, that the other party, also, had their writers: and, it may be presumed, nay, it is certain, that the *low-party* have, in many instances, been misrepresented by them. Candour itself, therefore, cannot but think it reasonable, that the oppressed, likewise, should have their historians; and it is natural to suppose, that many facts, suppressed, or misrepresented, by the *high-party*, are to be found only in such historians' writings. If Wood, the author of *Athenæ Oxonienses*, has not been very much belied, he has distorted and misrepresented things relative to those times. Robinson, amidst his miscellaneous and extensive reading, had doubtless read Oldmixon; but, as the Cantabrigiana shews, his credulity was not beguiled into the belief of the fact alluded to by N. N. Whether it is maintained by Oldmixon, I know not; but should that author be deemed a mere party-writer, it is certain, that Robinson was conversant with historians of a higher character.

As to the virulence of Robinson, in his Syllabus of Lectures, it should be recollected in what a situation he had placed himself, when writing that work. He was allowed, by all who knew him, to be a man of great benevolence. I knew him myself for many years, and admired him

him most in that particular view of his character. But in the work alluded to, Sir, he was reviewing the persecutors of a particular period and directing his violence against men *acting* as persecutors; and not against men acting as clergymen, or as bishops. It is but justice to observe, that he makes this distinction in his Preface. In the same Preface, also, he certainly speaks very severely against the Established Church, but not till after he has been calculating what he apprehended to be its injurious effects on the happiness, principles, and liberties, of the country. At the same time, he puts in a caveat against any misconceptions of his object; intimating, that if he had the whole Established Church at his disposal as much as any sovereign despot had his slaves, he would not deprive it, by force, of one rite, of one ceremony, or of one prayer; that he would only prevent it from imposing formularies and creeds on others, and from doing injury to other societies: in short, that he would separate the church from the state, and leave principles, creeds, and prayers, to shift for themselves. Had Robinson's violence been directed against men acting merely as clergymen, or bishops, and not as persecutors; had it been groundless attack or indiscriminate censure, I should not have taken notice of N. N.'s Letter; but, taking into the account the times of which Robinson was writing, and the facts to which he appeals, I conclude that his language was violent only against intolerance, and betrayed no malignity of heart. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

G. Dyer.

P.S. The writer of this Letter certainly does not believe nor approve many things that will be maintained in Robinson's miscellaneous works: but, independently of a wish for the interest of his widow, he is convinced that this Miscellany will give proof of very benevolent feelings, and many liberal sentiments. He has, therefore, taken the liberty of dropping these hints. The work will be contained in four volumes, price to subscribers twenty-four shillings: money to be paid on the delivery of books. Names are taken by Mr. Benjamin Flower, at Cambridge; and by Mr. Johnson, St. Paul's Church-yard.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING in your Magazine for last April, a Letter from Common Sense, I will trouble you with a few Observations on the same subject.

Experience has proved that a foot-soldier should not have either sword or pistol; and that the firelock combining the properties of both in a superior degree, will be more effectually used by the man who has not other arms to depend upon, or to encumber him.

Amongst other improvements on the arms of the British soldiers, the lengthening the bayonet ought to be adopted, as it would increase the advantage which they have ever had over their enemies in the use of it: the bayonets should also be screwed on, instead of the present mode of fixing them.

The locks, which are the most essential, are in every particular objectionable; to remedy this, an advanced price must be given, and the trifling additional expence of five shillings would be sufficient.

Our flints are the worst in Europe, and indeed in the world; for the correctness of which assertion, I appeal to all soldiers who have had an opportunity of comparing them.

The powder is much better than what was formerly issued for the use of the army, but it is not so good as it should be; at any rate I would recommend a priming of the best to be put into every cartridge, by which the touchhole and pan would not be so soon clogged as they usually are,

I think it would be a good plan to have one of the divisions of the tin-magazines filled with cartridges, the balls of which to be cut nearly through into four equal pieces; which at close quarters must have great effect, because they would separate as soon as fired, and do the business of four bullets.

I cannot agree with your friend, that the charge is a favourite movement with the French; on the contrary, I think it is notorious that they seldom offer it to us, and commonly decline it, *sans ceremonie*, when offered to themselves by an equal body of British soldiers. Your's, &c.

Tim. Skiver, serjeant.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT, in your last Number, mentions, that Chatterton was buried at Pancras. I always understood that he was buried in the burial-ground of the work-house to St. Andrew's, Holborn, in Shoe-lane. I visited his grave some years since, and was directed to a spot at the right-hand side of the lower end of the inclosure. Some boards covered the *pit*, (for so the keeper of the work-house called it,) and he said that it was then, (in 1792,) quite *full*, so that they had occasion

occaſion to open another near it.—The controverſy about the authenticity of Rowley's Poems, is, I truſt, now at an end; and there are few who do not attribute every line of them to the imagination of that wonderful genius and unfortunate youth, who, under a happier train of circumſtances might have lived in happineſs and honour, beloved, courted, and admired; and whoſe remains might have been borne in ſolemn pomp to the grand ſepulchre of all our worthies, amid the tears and reſpect of the good and great, but who died in deſpair, and was thrown undiſtinguiſhed into the *burial-pit* of a work-houſe.

There is one internal piece of evidence, that the Poems were written by Chatterton, which has never been taken notice of by any commentator, and which might be drawn out into a long analyſis, but I ſhall confine myſelf merely to the hint, as any reader may make an experiment of the juſtice of my remark. It appears to me that Chatterton wrote the Poems firſt in modern Engliſh, and then altered the ſpelling, and ſprinkled them with ancient words, according as he could find ancient words which would ſuit the meaſure and emphaſis of the line. What leads me to this idea is, that in nineteen inſtances out of twenty, the ancient word may be ſupplied by a modern one of the ſame meaning, and exactly of ſo many ſyllables as will fall in with the metre of the line.

I have ſometime had an intention of publiſhing an edition of Rowley's Poems, in a modern dreſs, which could eaſily be done by merely altering the ſpelling, and ſubſtituting modern words in room of the obſolete, which would confirm my hypotheſis, and perhaps gain Chatterton more readers than he has at preſent.

I conceive that my hypotheſis diminiſhes "*The wonder of ſo young a man being ſo perfectly acquainted with the language of antiquity as to write it with perfect familiarity and eaſe*" I think he did *not* write it with *eaſe*. I think he wrote his Poems in modern Engliſh, and then looked into his gloſſary for old words, and where he found old words which would exactly ſupply the place of the modern, he adopted them. My meaning will be perfectly underſtood by thoſe who are judges of Latin compoſition; it is a common ſaying, that "to write good Latin, we muſt *think* in Latin;" the idioms, the tone, the ſtyle muſt be Latin; and therefore youth are inſtructed by judicious maſters to put down their firſt thoughts in Latin, and *not* to write them in Engliſh firſt, and then tranſlate their own Engliſh; for, if they do, it will inevitably appear Engliſh-Latin patch-work. In the compoſition of one ſcholar, we can ſee that he is perfect maſter of the Latin language, while in that of another, (though there be no falſe concord, no error,) we can evidently ſee that he has conſulted his dictionary for every word. Now this appears to me to have been exactly the caſe with Chatterton. His late editor obſerves, (vol. 2. p. 517,) that the deeds which are to be found in the third volume, written in *modern* Engliſh, were deſigned probably to be *filled up*, like a painter's ſketch, the firſt opportunity. I perfectly agree with the editor; and I verily believe, that the Poems were *filled up* in the ſame manner, though we are not in poſſeſſion of the firſt outlines, which Chatterton carefully deſtroyed. The deeds add weight to my conjecture, which I had formed long before I had ſeen them. C. V. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correſpondent J. C.'s remarks on the incruſtation formed by the New-River water, induced me to make ſome experiments; the reſults of which, being phenomena not generally, if ever, noticed by chemiſts, perhaps you may think them worthy inſertion.

I found that iron-filings very rapidly decompoſed a ſolution of carbonate of lime in carbonated-water; the carbonate of lime being precipitated, and a portion of the iron taken up in its place, by the exceſs of acid.

Copper filings alſo decompoſe this ſolution, though leſs rapidly, ſome of the copper being diſſolved in a ſimilar manner by the acid. From this experiment it appears, that carbonic-acid poſſeſſes, in a large degree, the property of diſſolving copper, as well as iron; the ſolution afterwards depoſiting the oxide of copper, in conſiderable quantity, on the application of heat.

It is evident, that either of the above metals, particularly iron, is improper to form cocks to the conductors of water; water generally containing carbonate of lime; and the inconvenience experienced by the New-River Company, from their uſe, will be eaſily accounted for. But, for domeſtic purpoſes, water, when boiled, will come equally wholeſome from any veſſel; as heat, unaſſiſted by the action of the metal, is always ſufficient to occaſion its purity. I am, &c. R. M.

April 14, 1804.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

INCLOSED with this letter you will receive an account of ſome very important events in the life of the unfortunate Louis XVI. King of France; drawn up by me, from the informations of an eye-witneſs of the ſcenes deſcribed, *et quarum pars magna fuit.*

This eye-witneſs was M. le Comte de Mouſtier, one of the *gardes du corps* who attended the King on his journey from Paris to Varennes, and who is repeatedly mentioned in the courſe of the narrative.

M. de Mouſtier came firſt to England ſeveral years ago, from Switzerland, where he had been known, and much regarded, by the late Earl of Northampton. Through the preſent Earl, then Lord Compton, he was introduced to General Melville, under whoſe hoſpitable roof I then reſided.

In this way began my acquaintance with M. de Mouſtier, whom it was impoſſible to know and not highly to value, as a man of the greateſt integrity and private worth.

The journey to Varennes was a conſtant ſubject of his converſations with General Melville, at which I took every opportunity to be preſent.

Independently of the univerſal ſympathy for the unfortunate Louis, General Melville was excited by ſtrong perſonal motives to take a warm intereſt in whatever regarded him.

The General had been employed for ſeveral months, in the ſpring and ſummer of 1783, at the Court of Verſailles, on a miſſion reſpecting the iſland of Tobago, which had been taken from us by the gallant Marquis de Bouillé, during the American war, and been ceded to France by the preliminaries of the peace, without any ſtipulations for many objects of the higheſt importance to the Britiſh proprietors and inhabitants of the colony.

In this ſituation General Melville had the beſt opportunities, and he failed not to uſe them, for procuring information concerning the diſpoſitions and talents of the new ſovereign of his countrymen in Tobago.

Every day confirmed the opinion which he had early formed, that Louis was a man of genuine humanity, and love of truth, juſtice, and order; united with great application to, and ſound judgment in, buſineſs: and that this opinion was well founded, was evinced beyond all doubt, by the ſingularly favourable terms granted to the General, for the colony, of which he had been the founder, in the beginning of his government of all the iſlands in the Weſt Indies, ceded by France to Great Britain by the peace of 1763.

M. de Mouſtier had drawn up a very full Account of the Journey to Varennes, parts of which he uſed frequently to read to General Melville and myſelf.

The intereſt naturally excited by the ſubject, but greatly heightened by the ſtrong indications of genuineneſs and truth diſcovered in every part of theſe details, produced an ardent wiſh that the whole ſhould be given to the public by M. de Mouſtier in his own name.

To this propoſal, however, he conſtantly refuſed to agree; ſaying, that were he to do ſo, he might be ſuſpected of being influenced by ſome view of deriving pecuniary advantage from the publication, (of which, by the bye, with his lady and young children to ſupport, he ſtood in great need,) rather than by a pure diſintereſted zeal for vindicating the character of his beloved maſter from the atrocious calumnies induſtriouſly circulated againſt him in other countries as well as in France.

In theſe circumſtances, on the 11th of December, 1800, I applied, by a letter, to M. de Mouſtier, for ſuch informations as might enable me to form a connected narrative of the journey, with a view to its being made public.

This mode being liable to no objection on the part of M. de Mouſtier, he readily furniſhed me with various and ample details, from which the following account has been drawn up; into which no circumſtance, however unimportant, has been admitted, but ſuch as was ſupplied by M. de Mouſtier; and in which, as much as was practicable, his own expreſſions and manner have been ſcrupulouſly preſerved.

Such notes as appeared to be wanting, for explanation's ſake, will be eaſily diſtinguiſhed from thoſe of M. de Mouſtier.

This gentleman left this country in the ſummer of 1801; and, when I laſt heard of him, was reſiding with his family at Munich, in Bavaria; where, by the very extenſive circulation of your valuable Miſcellany, Mr. Editor, he will ſoon learn, that his reſtleſs anxiety to render juſtice to the character of his unhappy Sovereign has not been without avail.

I have now only to add, that having lately applied to General Melville for an authentication of what is here ſtated reſpecting the narrative, and the mode by

which it fell to me to present it to the public, he has been pleased to do so in the most satisfactory manner.

I am, &c. JOHN DOUGALL.

London, March 28, 1804.

An ACCOUNT *of the* JOURNEY *of* LOUIS XVI. KING *of* FRANCE, *with the* ROYAL FAMILY, *from* PARIS *to* VARENNES, *and of their* RETURN *to the* CAPITAL, *in* JUNE 1791; *drawn up from the* INFORMATIONS *of one of the* KING'S BODY-GUARDS, *by* JOHN DOUGALL.

Louis having at last resolved to withdraw for a time from Paris, selected three gentlemen of his body-guards to accompany him on the occasion: these were M. le Comte de Moustier, M. le Chevalier de Malden, and M. le Chevalier de Valory.—He directed M. de Moustier to repair to the palace of the Thuilleries on Thursday the 17th of June, 1791; and in the mean time to inform the two other gentlemen of the King's wishes; as also to provide for himself and them couriers jackets of yellow cloth, round hats, boots, &c. and proper passports for leaving Paris.

When all these necessaries were procured, the three *gardes-du-corps* were to go together to the palace on the following Monday, the 21st June, between eight and nine in the evening, there to receive further instructions.

At the time appointed, M. de Malden and M. de Valory went thither, by the gallery of the Louvre, which extends along the Seine; but M. de Moustier took a different way, to a private staircase, which led to the apartment of the King's first *valet-de chambre*. There his Majesty was waiting for him, and quickly opening the door, as soon as he heard M. de Moustier coming up, lest he should be stopped by the sentinel in the passage, conducted him to the apartment of the Queen.

There the three *gardes-du-corps* having met, the King addressed them in this manner:

"*You see, Gentlemen, to what a wretched situation we are brought. We rely on your fidelity and attachment to rescue us from it, and have made choice of you for this purpose.*

"*Our fate is in your hands. Will you or will you not undertake to deliver us from our present misery? If you refuse to assist us, we are utterly undone.*"

To such words, from their unhappy master, those gentlemen could answer only by their tears, and some broken sentences, in which they endeavoured to express their joy at the prospect of a deliverance so ardently desired by all the French who still retained their duty to their rightful sovereign, as well as by every friend of justice and good order.

Their Majesties thought it best, in order to prevent interruption or discovery on the journey, to change the names of the three *gardes-du-corps*, assigning to each that by which he was in future to be known.*

To M. de Valory was given a letter for Count de Fersen, Minister at the Court of France from the King of Sweden: and to M. de Moustier, two *sacs-de-nuit*, or travelling-bags, one belonging to the Queen, and another to the Dauphin. M. de Valory was directed, at the same time, to leave the Thuilleries in the same way by which he had entered; whilst M. de Moustier was to go down the great staircase, crossing what was called the Queen's Court, to meet M. de Valory under the first gate-way leading out to the quay of the bridge called the *Pont-Royal*, opposite to the end of the palace.

M. de Malden remained with the Royal Family, and never quitted them until his imprisonment, on their return to Paris.

Count de Fersen, who was waiting on the quay, no sooner, by a private signal, recognized M. de Valory, than he took the two *gardes-du-corps* in his carriage to an hotel, where M. de Valory took the horse that was to carry him the first stage, from Paris to Bondy; and M. de Moustier four other horses, with which he went to another hotel, where he put them to a travelling-carriage, of a remarkably plain and common appearance.

From this last hotel M. de Moustier proceeded with the carriage to St. Martin's Gate, where he was speedily joined by the Royal Family, who had come from the court of the *Carousel*, behind the palace, in a hired coach, provided by Count de Fersen, with M. de Malden mounted behind it.

This happened at half an hour, or perhaps three quarters, past twelve o'clock at night.

When the Royal Family had removed into the travelling-carriage, the hired coach and horses were overturned, as if by accident, into a ditch near the gate, that the coachman might be hindered from going immediately home, and giving an account of what he had seen.

Before leaving the gate the Queen asked M. de Malden what he thought of the

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* M. de Moustier was called *Melchior*; M. de Malden, *Jean*; and M. de Valory, *François*.

intended

intended journey. He answered, that he considered it to be most fortunate for them to be already without the walls of Paris. The King observed, that it might perhaps be difficult to proceed so far as to Châlons on the Marne; nay, that he doubted whether they should be able to reach that town; but that, after passing Châlons, he could foresee no obstacle to their progress.

The Queen informed M. de Moustier, that, as they came out of the palace, they met M. de la Fayette and M. Gouvion; but that she went a little to one side, so that these gentlemen passed the Royal Family, as her Majesty believed, without knowing them. It must also be observed, that, in order to mislead the public, the Queen and Princess Elizabeth had lengthened out their airing in the *Bois de Boulogne* to a very late hour, and did not return to the palace till eight o'clock. It is remarkable that it had been currently reported in Paris for several days, that the King was to make his escape from Paris very soon. One of the journals had even fixed this very day for the attempt.

M. de Valory, as was said, had gone on to Bondy, to have horses ready for the next stage, and also to deliver to M. le Duc de Choiseul, who was there expecting orders, a letter from the King, acquainting him, that, soon after his usual hour of retiring to rest, which was well known to every one connected with the Royal Family to be at midnight, he was to attempt to escape from the Thuilleries; and directing M. de Choiseul to take all proper precautions for facilitating the journey.

Thus M. de Valory rode on before the carriage to provide horses; M. de Malden rode behind it; and M. de Moustier mounted the coach box, where Count de Fersen had placed himself, and went as far as Bondy. Here he took leave of the Royal Family, and the King tenderly embraced him at parting.

The Count returned to Paris with the postillion who had driven the Royal Family that stage.

It was three quarters of an hour past twelve, or, at most, one in the morning of Tuesday, the 22d of June, when the carriage left the gate of St. Martin at Paris. The journey from thence to Varennes, a distance of *sixty* leagues of post, (or about *one hundred and fifty* English miles,) was performed between the time just mentioned, and a quarter, or perhaps half an hour, past ten o'clock at night; that is, in *twenty-one hours and a half*.

They travelled without any remarkable interruption or delay, excepting that at a post-house beyond Châlons, when they were on the point of setting off, the two foremost horses at once fell down, with the driver under his horse—an accident instantaneous and unaccountable: and when they had been raised, and were again ready to move, the whole number of horses in the carriage came all together to the ground, with the drivers, in a most extraordinary way.

M. de Moustier, who had both times released the drivers from their dangerous situation, complained of the horses: but he was assured by the people of the post-house, that these were the best in the stables, as in fact they appeared to be; and that, by their speed on the road, the delay now occasioned would be amply compensated.

These same horses afterwards went on so well, being almost constantly on a canter, that, upon the whole, no time seemed to be lost in this stage, in which the carriage went faster than on any other of the whole journey.*

That the Royal Family might avoid every cause of delay on the road, *they had taken with them in the carriage a piece of cold veal, which they cut, and laid on a slice of bread, and ate, as is done by sportsmen and travellers in France, who wish to save the time and expence of eating at an inn. They had also* ONE *bottle of mild Champaign (vin de Champagne non mousseux,) together with six bottles of water.* This was the whole beverage of the whole family all the way from Paris to Varennes.†

Thrice

* During the whole way to Varennes the carriage was drawn by six horses, and had no more even on the return to Paris, notwithstanding the crowd of national guards with whom it was literally covered.

† Very different from this is the account so often and so confidently circulated by designing and evil-intentioned persons in France. Being sensible that, in order to succeed in their atrocious schemes, it was necessary to render the unfortunate Louis the object of the contempt, and even of the abhorrence, of an uninformed and deluded multitude, these persons ceased not to propagate the most scandalous, as well as groundless calumnies, against their devoted Sovereign. In particular, they asserted, and it has been but too generally believed, that had the King been less addicted to the pleasures of the table, his journey would not have been interrupted, nor his person recognized.

M. de Moustier has had the grief to hear

Thrice only on the whole journey did his Majesty alight from the carriage; twice only for the short time employed in changing horses; and this he did principally to give his family a little relief from their crowded situation; and the third time when the carriage came to go down a hill so steep, that the postillions were obliged to lock the wheels with the chain. The Dauphin and the Princess Royal took the same opportunity to stretch their limbs, cramped with the confinement of the carriage.

On the last of these occasions, when he had one foot on the steps to enter the coach, which was surrounded and beset with beggars, seemingly in the greatest distress, he laid his hand on M. de Moustier's arm, who had turned himself so as to prevent the King from being narrowly examined, and with tears in his eyes desired M. de Moustier not to take so much trouble, adding, that such precautions were no longer necessary, as no danger of discovery was now to be apprehended.—He said, at the same time, that he could not, without the most lively sorrow, behold the wretched state of the people around them, nor anticipate the misery that must be their lot, should no favourable change in public affairs take place.—"*Alas!* (cried that feeling Prince,) *how my poor people are deceived! My own sufferings would be nothing to me, could they become the means of procuring the happiness of the French nation.*"

On the first occasion of his quitting the carriage, the King said to M. de Moustier:—"*I am so unfortunate that I cannot persuade myself that my journey will be prosperous. Happen, however, what may, I shall have only done my duty, in shewing to all the world, by this attempt to withdraw from my oppressors, the thraldom in which I have hitherto been held.—Let no one in future allege, that he has been deceived or misled by me, through any thing that I may do, as has been but too long the case during my cruel captivity.*†

The confidence, or rather the hopes, of meeting with no interruption on the journey, began to decay when the carriage reached St. Ménéhoud, where, while the horses were changing, the commanding officer of a detachment of dragoons quartered in the town, passing close by M. de Moustier, but without stopping, and rather affecting to turn his head another way, said to him, in a way not to be overheard by the surrounding people, "*Make haste, and begone; if you do not set off instantly, you are undone.*" This the officer said, although he saw M. de Moustier with his own hands assisting to put the horses to the carriage with the utmost dispatch.

Soon after the King had left St. Ménéhoud, this party of dragoons was surrounded and disarmed by the national guards of the place.

The Royal Family at last arrived at Clermont en Argone, where lay Monsieur's regiment of dragoons, commanded by M. de Damas.

One of the officers came up to M. de Moustier, and said, "*Comrade, shall I order a party to mount and attend you?*" M. de Moustier declined accepting the offer, as it might have occasioned some suspicion of the rank of the travellers; saying to the officer, that he must surely be in a mistake respecting them, for that they were not accustomed to travel with such attendants.

The officer, either from prudence, or that he feared he had been too rash, replied only that it might be dangerous for persons of distinction to travel through the woods in the night.

M. de Moustier thanked him for his attention, adding, that persons who travelled as they did, always took care to be prepared against highwaymen, or whatever other inconveniences they could expect to encounter.

When the carriage had left Clermont, M. de Damas ordered his regiment to mount and march; but instead of obeying, the men set up the cry of *Vive la Nation!** and M. de Damas contrived, though with much difficulty, and after being severely threatened by them, to make

similar assertions from the mouths of persons otherwise worthy of regard; and even of some who, in foreign lands, were the suffering victims of their zeal for the cause of the very Monarch whose character they so unjustly, but unthinkingly, aspersed. He does in the most solemn manner declare, that the account here given is most strictly correct.

† The same sentiments were more fully expressed in the Declaration left by his Majesty on the chimney-piece in the Thuilleries, and afterwards made public.

* This extraordinary behaviour of the dragoons, added to the conduct of the drivers, who even on the best road, between Clermont and Varennes, could never be prevailed on to proceed but extremely slow, in general walking their horses, may serve to open the eyes of the world respecting the scheme laid for interrupting his Majesty's journey.

his

his escape out of their hands, and repaired to the King, who was, by this time, arrived at Varennes; whither the Duke de Choiseul had also repaired.

The carriage entered Varennes at a quarter, or perhaps half an hour, past ten o'clock at night; an hour when the inhabitants of that place ought all naturally to have gone to bed.

Here horses were expected to convey the Royal Family to Stenay.

M. de Bouillé, son of the celebrated General, the Marquis de Bouillé, and M. de Goguelas, were already at Varennes; but unfortunately they were posted at the farther extremity of the town, beyond the bridge, over a small river that runs by it. This bridge was afterwards found to be blocked up by three waggons loaded with timber overturned on it. Four pieces of cannon were also planted at the gate of the place. These, however, could not have occasioned much hindrance to the journey, as the people could not have made use of them without endangering their friends as much as the Royal Family.

The night was extremely dark, and from the hour, and the profound silence of the place, the inhabitants were supposed to be all at rest.

As the horses expected from Stenay did not appear, it was proposed to the drivers to go on another stage; but this they positively refused to do, pretending that they did not know the road. Nothing, therefore, could induce them to proceed; not even the promise of fifty *Louis-d'or*, made to them by M. de Malden.

In this dilemma, the King directed M. de Moustier to enquire for the road at a house on the right hand of the street, nearly opposite the carriage, and where, only, any light had been observed.

The door, which stood open, was shut as soon as M. de Moustier approached it; but when he pressed strongly against it, it was again opened, and a gentleman within, in a night gown, asked him, in a firm voice, what he wanted.

"*I only came* (said M. de Moustier,) *to beg you to inform me which is the road from this place to Stenay?*"

"*I would do it* (said the gentleman,) *most readily; but if it came to be known to the public that I had done so, I should be ruined.*"

"*What, Sir!* (replied M. de Moustier,) *a lady on a journey finds herself overtaken by the night, and is an utter stranger to the country: you are surely too well bred to refuse to point out her road?*"

No, Sir, (said the gentleman again,) *this is no lady: we know who the travellers are.*"

On this M. de Moustier returned to the carriage, and recounted what had passed to his Majesty, who sent him back to desire the gentleman to come to the carriage.

M. de Moustier went, and told him that his *mistress* begged he would come out to her, to which the gentleman agreed, and putting off his shoes, left his steps should be remarked, went to the coach, where he conversed some time with the King; and then conducted M. de Moustier to the lodgings of the commanding-officer of the hussars of Lauzun, walking all the way without his shoes, and insisting on absolute secrecy from M. de Moustier.

The commandant's lodgings were near, but he was not to be found. They only met with one of the hussars, who had been ordered, he said, to carry the officer's portmanteau to him, if he did not come home, between twelve and one in the morning.

After this the carriage moved onwards, through Varennes, for about two hundred steps, when it was stopped by a crowd of national guards, filling the street, and presenting their muskets at the drivers, who, as may be supposed from their former behaviour, were soon induced to halt.*

Two men standing directly opposite to the door of the carriage, on the left side, pointed their muskets against it, calling out, *Fire!* M. de Moustier pushed down one of the pieces, and seized the other with one hand, while he clapped the other to his hanger.

The Queen instantly commanded him to abstain from any violence; and he, without quitting his hold of the musket, but pushing it gently to one side, that, if it did go off, the charge might not touch the carriage, just said, with a low voice, "*What, Madam! will you not suffer me to drive away this rabble?*"—"*No,* (answered the Queen,) *don't meddle with them; you would only hinder us: this will soon be over.*"

Just at this juncture, Sausse, *procureur* of the commune, (town,) came up, with the commandant of the volunteers, or national guards, and, under the pretence of

* It is worthy of remark, that, as the coach entered Varennes, when it was both late and dark, a loud whistle was heard by M. de Malden and others of the company.

executing

executing his magiſterial duty; aſked for the paſſports of the travellers, and made the Royal Family alight.

They were conducted to Sauſſe's houſe, which was every where filled with national guards.

When they entered an apartment, the King went and ſate down at the farther end; the Queen and Princeſs Elizabeth ſeated themſelves one on each ſide of the King, but a little farther forward, that, if poſſible, they might conceal his Majeſty from the prying eyes of the multitude, who ſhewed the utmoſt eagerneſs to behold him.

For the ſame purpoſe M. de Mouſtier placed himſelf on a chair between the Queen and the Princeſs, and immediately before the King.

Some one of the crowd having obſerved, "*They ſay this is the King*;" "*If you ſuppoſed this to be the King*, (ſaid M. de Mouſtier,) *you ought already to be at his feet: and if he be only a common traveller, what right have you to interrupt his journey?*"

On hearing what paſſed, his Majeſty roſe from his chair, and advancing to the middle of the chamber, ſaid aloud—"*Yes, I am your King!—Being worn out with the outrages to which I have been ſo long expoſed in the capital, I have at laſt reſolved to withdraw to a remote corner of my dominions; and there I am convinced I ſhall again meet with genuine marks of that affection which the French have, from the earlieſt times, borne to their rightful ſovereigns.*"

No ſooner were theſe words uttered by his Majeſty, than Sauſſe, the *procureur*, and Hannonet, the commander of the national guards, ſtruck with awe, threw themſelves at his Majeſty's feet, and with tears poured forth proteſtations of their love and reſpect for all the Royal Family, and of their joy in beholding their King in the midſt of his people: they even added their reſolution to ſhed the laſt drop of their blood for his ſervice.

His Majeſty and the Queen raiſed them from the ground, and he ſpoke to them in the following manner:

"*My good people are not criminal; they are only miſled. They have not utterly ſhaken off their antient love for their ſovereign; and as a proof of the ſincere affection I bear to them, I declare that I am ready to take an equal number of the national guards and of the regular troops to accompany me to Montmedy, whither I have reſolved to retire. I therefore order you, Sir, the commander of the national guards, to chooſe out the proper number for the purpoſe; and let the horſes be put to the carriage immediately, for I muſt inſtantly ſet out.*"

Theſe very men, who but the inſtant before had given ſuch marks of devotion to their King, inſtead of obeying his commands, boldly declared that they neither could nor would proceed with him.

"*I order you to make ready*, (ſaid his Majeſty,) *I inſiſt on it, and that without delay.*" On receiving an anſwer ſimilar to the former, he turned from them, and went back to his chair.

To complete the King's diſtreſs, the regular troops were juſt as much loſt to all ſenſe of duty; for the detachment of Lauzun's huſſars, which came up at this time, on arriving under Sauſſe's windows, without heſitation, at the requeſt of the national guards, ſhouted out *Vive la Nation!*

The Royal Family went and remained a conſiderable time at the windows of the apartment; the Queen holding up the Dauphin in her arms, and the Princeſs Elizabeth carrying the young Princeſs Royal. They preſented them to the multitude aſſembled in the ſtreet, whom they addreſſed with a goodneſs and condeſcenſion, mingled with dignity, ſufficient to have touched the moſt unfeeling hearts; but all was to no purpoſe.

The regular troops, in former days ſo much alive to ſentiments of honour and duty, perſiſted in their attachment to the multitude, for whom they had declared themſelves; but an officer of the huſſars coming up to the King, requeſted his orders: "*You ſee* (ſaid his Majeſty,) *that I can give no orders. You muſt know yourſelf what you ought to do.*"

But the moſt diſtreſſing circumſtance of all was the unaccountable abſence of the brave but unfortunate De Bouillé, with the gallant regiment of *Royal Allemand*, a regiment which had never failed to diſtinguiſh itſelf for every excellent quality.

M. de Goguelas, *aide-de-camp* to M. de Bouillé, in endeavouring to get up to the King, received ſeveral bullets through his clothes, but made good his way. He had, however, converſed but a few moments with his Majeſty, when they were interrupted by the arrival of the *aides-du-camp* of La Fayette, from Paris. Theſe perſons went up to his Majeſty, and preſented to him a packet on the part of the *ſoi-diſant* National Aſſembly.

The King, in the firſt moments of his agitation, threw it from him. It would have fallen on the bed where lay the poor Dauphin

Dauphin, who was feverish, and much fatigued with the journey. The Queen, whose presence of mind and sense of dignity never forsook her, catched the packet in the air, and exclaiming, "*What, Sire, would you stain the Dauphin with this!*" threw it on the floor.

The packet was picked up, and again presented to the King, who, on opening it, after a moment's silence, said aloud—"*The perjured monsters! they dare to arrest their King—(Quoi, les parjures! ils osent arreter leur Roi.*")

Then turning to the people assembled about him, he pronounced, with a feeling and an air capable to have touched a heart of stone, these words, "*Your King a prisoner!—(Votre Roi prisonnier!)*"

Addressing himself next to the *aides-du-camp* of La Fayette, he said, "*I well knew that there were in my kingdom traitors and prodigies of wickedness; but I could never have believed nor imagined that any body of men could have been so lost to every thing that is sacred amongst men, as to have arrested their Sovereign.*"

The *aides-du-camp* were affected, even to tears, at this speech; and, with the strongest expressions of dutiful respect and attachment to the Royal Family, declared that at that very moment, perhaps, Paris was a prey to fire and sword, when the people began to fear that they had lost the most upright, the best of kings; and urged the absolute necessity for the King's instant return to the capital.*

Their Majesties, untouched by the artful language of these gentlemen, turned away; observing, that the tears and protestations of men who had broken every engagement, even the most sacred oaths, were but little calculated to move them: adding, that all that these officers had now to do, was to pay due respect to the orders of their King; for that he was determined instantly to proceed to Montmedy.

The King immediately directed M. de Moustier to put the horses to his carriage; but the national guards endeavoured, with their arms, to obstruct his passage, using at the same time the most unbecoming language.

M. de Moustier, feeling too strongly the duty he had to discharge for his unfortunate master, and speaking to the guards in that tone which a sense of duty can alone inspire, forced his way through the crowd, and made for the stables of the post-house. He entered two, where no horses were to be found: and after having in vain insisted that they should be produced, he returned to the King, to acquaint him with what had passed, but concealing the abominable discourses he had heard without doors.

Their Majesties, who appeared to be much more anxious for the welfare of those persons who had the happiness to belong to them, than for their own safety, when they saw that it was impossible to continue the journey, were solely occupied in devising means to favour the escape of the three Couriers.

These officers, on the other hand, had no other wish than that, by shedding their blood in the cause of their royal master, and his afflicted family, they might unequivocally demonstrate to the world, that unhappy France still possessed some men who had not renounced their duty and allegiance to the best of princes.

Princess Elizabeth contrived, in a way not observed by the crowd in the chamber, to slip into M. de Moustier's pocket some *rouleaux* of *Louis-d'or*, together with her own purse.

M. de Moustier could neither return the money to the Princess, nor even ask why it was thus given to him. He feared, indeed, that he or his companions had had the misfortune unknowingly to give some offence to the Royal Family, and that therefore they wished him and the others to be gone. In consequence of this he took the first opportunity that presented itself to conjure their Majesties to grant him yet one favour.

"*Alas!* (said they,) *what can we now do for you; say, what do you wish?*"

"*The favour* (rejoined M. de Moustier,) *of being permitted still to hold even the meanest situation about your sacred persons—among your household servants—never more to leave you. As it is no longer in my power to serve you in my military capacity, I shall consider myself tenfold happier in the most humble station, than I should be in filling the most exalted, in other times and in other circumstances.*"

Their reply was, after a short pause, "*No, no, you shall never leave us.*"

The national guards during all this time, notwithstanding repeated orders to withdraw, had the indecent insolence to remain, not at the door, but in the middle of the room where the Royal Family were detained.

M. de

* These two *aides-du-camp* were, Baillon, formerly an officer in the corps of engineers, and Romeufs, a young man of great property, whose exterior was as fair and handsome, as his interior was foul and deformed.

M. de Mouſtier at laſt loſing his patience at ſuch conduct, repreſented to Sauſſe the extreme impropriety of it; adding, that although he had ſo manifeſtly failed in his duty to the King, yet that there were other obligations of common propriety, from which he certainly could not ſuppoſe himſelf to be releaſed.

On this the Queen and Princeſs Elizabeth ſaid twice to M. de Mouſtier, in a low voice, "*Take care; don't be ſo warm: we ſhall ſoon be relieved; and when the troops arrive, it will be time enough for you to act.*"*

Princeſs Elizabeth obſerving in the crowd M. de Signemont, formerly captain of grenadiers in the regiment of Châtre, and a knight of St. Louis, ſaid to him—"*Although a recollection of your birth, Sir, has not been able to keep you in the path of duty and honour, yet that croſs, which has been beſtowed on you, ought undoubtedly to have prevented you from going aſtray.*"

"*Madam,* (anſwered he,) *I was a citizen before I was a ſoldier.*"

"*Very well, Sir,* (replied the Princeſs, turning from him,) *he who has been a traitor to one party, will be a traitor to another, as circumſtances ſhall occur.*"

This perſon had been choſen commandant of the national guards of Neuvilly, and had come, with all his corps, to join thoſe of Varennes; where he had been a tranquil ſpectator of every indignity and outrage offered to his unfortunate Sovereign.

Theſe and ſimilar ſcenes, all moſt diſgraceful for the French name, continued throughout the whole night, until half an hour paſt ſeven in the morning of Wedneſday the 23d of June.

His Majeſty obſerving the horſes in the carriage, again gave orders to proceed to Montmedy; but notwithſtanding the bold and determined manner in which his orders were given, they were utterly diſregarded; and when the Royal Family had taken their places in the carriage, it took the road back to Paris. The horſes walked very ſlowly, and the ſurrounding multitude covered not only the road but the fields on each ſide.

The multitude increaſed as the carriage drew near to Paris, and every man, woman, and even child, in it, appeared to be armed with a gun, piſtol, ſabre, hatchet, bill, pruning-hook, pitchfork, ſcythe, reaping-hook, or other inſtrument, which chance preſented to each.

On their return to Paris, the Royal Family were guarded by parties of thoſe very dragoons who had been ſtationed on the road for the purpoſe of eſcorting them on their way to Montmedy. Theſe dragoons were ſo completely corrupted, that inſtead of liſtening to the dictates of duty, they openly gloried in the new part they had engaged to perform, and ſeemed to be delighted with the cries of "*Succeſs to the brave dragoons!*"—(*Vivent Meſſieurs les dragons!*)—which never ceaſed to greet them all the way back to Châlons.

Sometimes, indeed, was heard, although rarely and faintly, the old ſound of "*God ſave the King,*"—(*Vive le Roi,*): but on approaching Paris, that exclamation, once ſo grateful and congenial to a Frenchman, was no longer pronounced, but confined to the heart of the few.

The firſt victims of the atrocious fury of the miſguided populace, were ſome gentlemen travelling near Varennes. The mob inſulted and attacked them with ſuch violence, that it was afterwards reported ſome of them were actually murdered on the ſpot, and others who eſcaped alive ſoon after died of their wounds.

One of theſe unfortunate men, who ſeemed to be far advanced in age, was brought to the ground by the ſtroke of a ſcythe. As he lay expiring, he ſaid, "*Death is now welcome, ſince I have ſeen my King in diſtreſs, and have it not in my power to aſſiſt him.*"

When the carriage arrived at St. Ménéhoud, leave could not be obtained for the poor Dauphin to be put to bed for a few hours, notwithſtanding the fatigues a child of his tender age had undergone, in paſſing ſeveral nights without reſt, at the ſame time that he was ſeriouſly ill with an aguiſh complaint.

But no conſideration for this poor infant, nor even the repeated orders of his Majeſty, who was reſolved to endeavour to afford him ſome relief, had any effect on Bailion, the *aide-de-camp* of La Fayette.

He had, all the way from Varennes until the meeting with the Deputies from the Aſſembly at Paris, taken on himſelf the command of both the regulars and the national guards, and would ſuffer no delay. In this determination Baillon was admirably ſupported by the municipal officers or revolutionary magiſtrates of St. Ménéhoud;

* The hopes of ſuccours and deliverance did not abandon the Royal Family until they had arrived at Châlons, on their return to Paris: but on leaving this town, the behaviour of the mob became ſo outrageous and horrible, as to terrify any well-diſpoſed perſons who might have been inclined to favour them.

Ménéhoud; so that his Majesty was compelled to proceed without halting to Châlons.

Near St. Ménéhoud, Count de Dampierre was observed following the King's carriage, at a distance of about four hundred paces, and was never at all so near as to speak to the Royal Family, as has been often asserted. He rode some time by the side of a *cabriolet*, or two-wheeled chaise, in which were two ladies of known attachment to the Queen, and who narrowly escaped assassination on that account.—These ladies frequently advised M. de Dampierre to withdraw from the danger to which he was exposed, and which soon came upon him. The vile instigators of the populace having, even in contradiction to their own eyes, persuaded them that Dampierre had actually had conversation with the King, it was the signal for insulting, assaulting, and finally murdering, that unhappy officer.

During this transaction the other commanding officers, and all those under them, remained perfectly inactive, and took no step whatever to restrain the savage fury of the mob.

In order to escape from their rage, after being shot in several places, he made his horse leap the ditch on the road side; but some national guards on horseback soon came up to him, and literary hacked him in pieces.

With his mangled limbs each man of the party returned, and held them up to the Royal Family as trophies of their victory.

"*Vive la Nation*" was on this occasion triumphantly bellowed forth by the ferocious multitude.

An officer of the national guards, whose name M. de Moustier laments to have forgotten, young and well-looking, the son of a major in the army, who had received his commission from the King prior to the revolution—this young *gentleman* presented himself before the Royal Family, bearing the hat of poor Dampierre thrust down on the blade of his sword.

When the King's *gardes-du-corps*, who during the journey back to Paris were all seated on the coach-box, represented to this officer the indecency of such conduct, especially from *him*, whether it was from revenge on being reproved in the hearing of the multitude, and of those under his command, or from a more than common measure of atrocity in his disposition, it is of little importance to consider, but, with a look and air of outrageous fury, he snatched the hat from his sword, tore it in a hundred pieces, and scattered them among the crowd.

It must, however, be observed, for the honour of this young hero, that he was by no means singular; the greater part of the leaders of the populace on this occasion giving evident signs of similar dispositions.

After a succession of scenes of this nature, the carriage at last arrived, late in the night, in the court-yard of the Intendant's hotel at Châlons on the Marne.—Here the Royal Family alighted, in the midst of a crowd of national guards, who by their language and behaviour shewed themselves to be not a whit behind any of their companions in revolt and disorder.

M. de Moustier, who with the other attendants had remained behind in the court to take out such articles as were necessary for the Royal Family, and to lock the doors of the carriage, observed a paper work out of the Queen's pocket, and fall on the ground, as she alighted.

He instantly, as by accident, dropt one of the *facs-de-nuit* on the paper, and, in taking up the bag, secured the paper, unnoticed by the bye-standers. This paper he resolved to swallow, rather than that it should come into the hands of the multitude, who now talked openly of dispatching him, and regretting that they had suffered his two companions to enter the hotel.

M. de Moustier was cruelly treated by this mob, but at length, through the darkness of the night, contrived to escape from their fury.

His safety was likewise owing to the circumstance, that those who pressed the closest on him, were soon obliged to turn their sabres against their companions behind them, to ward off from themselves the blows intended against M. de Moustier.

The Royal Family, incessantly occupied about the safety of those who were attached to their service, had directed several persons to endeavour to rescue M. de Moustier; but when the hazards of such an attempt are considered, he is not surprized that no one was able to execute the order.

Such was the kind anxiety of the Royal Family for M. de Moustier, that they would not sit down until he made his appearance in the house. His struggle with the multitude without had continued so long, that on entering their apartment he found

found supper already served up, and the Royal Family ſtanding by the table, in eager expectation of his arrival.

They naturally believed him to have been ſeverely wounded, as the blood flowed from his mouth, in conſequence of being thrown down and cruſhed by the people in the court, ſo as to bring on a violent diſcharge of blood from the breaſt.*

M. de Mouſtier, having aſſured their Majeſties that he had received no material injury, took up a plate and napkin, and placed himſelf behind the Queen, to wait on her.†

A private man of the national guard, filled with admiration at the behaviour of the Royal Family to their ſervant M. de Mouſtier, ſo different, no doubt, from what he had been taught to expect from theſe perſonages, came ſoftly up to M. de Mouſtier, and, his eyes filled with tears, ſaid to him, "*How well do ſuch unfortunate maſters and miſtreſſes deſerve the reſpect and affection of all who approach them!*"

Theſe genuine expreſſions of ſenſibility and compaſſion, on the part of a perſon of the lower ranks, excited ſuch pleaſure in the breaſt of M. de Mouſtier, who until now had met with none who indicated any ſimilar feelings, that he could not refrain from taking this national guard by the hand, and ſaying, in the hearing of all the crowd aſſembled, that he ſhould be happy to drink once more a glaſs of wine with an honeſt worthy man, to the health and proſperity of his auguſt Maſter and his family. This national guard readily accepted the invitation, but refuſed to go to the ſupper-room until M. de Mouſtier ſhould be ready to accompany him, although the other perſons of the company were already ſet down.

M. de Mouſtier having at laſt finiſhed his attendance on the Queen at table, conducted his worthy gueſt to the ſupper-room, and placed him in a chair that happened to be unoccupied, next to Baillon, the commander of the whole party, and ſate down himſelf in one juſt oppoſite to it. As it was very warm in this apartment, the firſt thing M. de Mouſtier did was to offer to his gueſt a glaſs of wine, ſaying, "*Come, Sir, let us drink to the health of our Sovereign and his family. Who knows but that to-morrow I ſhall be torn in pieces. Happen, however, what may, if I ſhall not be ſo happy as to render them any good ſervice, I ſhall have the ſatisfaction, at leaſt, of dying in their cauſe.—I ſhall have nothing to reproach myſelf with, for I have done what was my duty to them.*"

The ſmooth-tongued hero Baillon, modeſtly caſting his eyes down on his plate, ſaid, half aloud, "*It was not your duty.*"

M. de Mouſtier, fixing his eyes ſtedfaſtly on Baillon, with an expreſſion where, had the other dared to look at him, he might have ſeen the inmoſt workings of De Mouſtier's ſoul, replied, with a firm tone, "*Sir, it was, it is my duty; and not only mine, but that of every brave and honeſt man, faithfully to ſerve his King; as it is the part of a coward and a raſcal to betray and abandon him. What I have done I am ready to do again, were it poſſible, this very inſtant.*"

Baillon, that he might not be any longer expoſed to hear ſuch language, immediately quitted the table, and drawing around him, at the other end of the room, a circle of the officers of the national guards, who had ſupped in the company, he began a long whining vindication of his conduct, enlarging on the zeal with which he had diſcharged his duty to the *nation*. M. de Mouſtier, overhearing the converſation, went up to Baillon, and ſaid, "*It would, indeed, Sir, be a crying injuſtice to throw any ſuſpicions on your zeal for the nation; for if mankind knew you as you ought to be known, they would be perfectly convinced how admirably qualified you are to ſerve even the refuſe of the baſeſt rabble.*"

From this time forth the *gardes-du-corps* were relieved from the burthen of the company of the tender-conſcienced Baillon.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

To

* M. de Mouſtier is a tall, boney, athletic man; but even when he left London laſt, for Germany, in ſummer 1801, he continued to ſuffer ſeverely in his breaſt and lungs, and found his eye-ſight ſenſibly decayed, in conſequence of the cruelties he underwent on this and other occaſions, particularly on the arrival of the Royal Family in Paris from Varennes.—*Note of Editor.*

† It is proper, once for all, to obſerve, that the three *gardes-du-corps*, during this journey, performed the duty of others attached by office to the Royal Family, but who, from the circumſtances of the times, were debarred from ſhowing their reſpect to their Sovereign, and executing their offices in perſon.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the counties which yet want a legitimate historian is that of Buckingham. The collections for it are not only numerous but accessible; and in one instance, at least, a very large body of materials are brought together: I allude, Sir, to the manuscripts of the celebrated Browne Willis, now preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford; of which the following entirely relate to Buckinghamshire:

Folio.

1. Institutiones Co. Bucks, ex Regist. Linc. cum Collectionibus Parochial. ad eundem com. spectant.

2. Collections regarding Buckinghamshire.

3. Extracts from the Domesday Survey relating to the same.

4. Account of the Arms and Inscriptions in Aylesbury and Ashendon Hundreds.

5. Miscellanea Registrorum Abbat 'de Missenden, &c.

6. Epitaphs in Bucks Hundred, &c.

7. Extracts from the Registers of Luffield, &c.

8. Pedigrees of Buckinghamshire Families.

9. About two hundred Lists of Members of Parliament, chiefly collected from Prynne.

10. Epitaphs and Arms in the Churches of Desborough Hundred.

11. Extracts of Charters and Deeds of Snellshall Priory, Totenhoe, alias Tatnall, &c. &c.

12. Terriers and Institutions Co. Bucks

13. Notitia Ecclesiastica, being some short Extracts of the Parishes in the Archdeaconry of Bucks.

14. Extracts of Wills in the said Archdeaconry.

15. Pedes Finium Co. Bucks.

17. Extracts from the Tower Records.

22. Epitaphs, Arms, Inscriptions, &c. in the Hundred and Deanery of Buckingham.

23. Epitaphs, Arms, &c. in Stoke Hundred.

24. Epitaphs, Arms, Inscriptions, &c. in Newport Hundred.

27. Extracts of Patents for the County of Bucks.

28. Another volume of Pedes Finium (*vide* No. 16.)

30. Survey of the County in 1620.

31. List of Voters for the County of Buckingham, 1713.

32. Extracts of Wills proved at Aylesbury.

33. Epitaphs, Arms, &c. in Burnham Hundred.

34. The same in Coltslow Hundred.

52. b, Collection of Papers relating to Fenny Stratford Chapel.

Quarto.

9. Copy of the Domesday Survey in the Hundreds of Bucks, Coltslow, and Newport.

10. Bucks Hundred, *compleated.*

34. 35. 36. } Buckingham Hundred, 3 volumes (*printed.*)

37. Miscellanea.

38. Personæ Ecclesiarum in Decanat.' Murfley, Wendover, and Waddesden.

39. Loose papers relating to the Hundred of Buckingham.

40. } Collections for Newport Hundred, 3 Vols.

43. Collections for the Hundred of Cotslow, 2 Vols.

O.

For the Monthly Magazine.

INTRODUCTION *to the* STUDY *of* ARCHEOLOGY, *or the* KNOWLEDGE *of* ANTIQUE MONUMENTS. *From the* FRENCH *of* A. L. MILLIN, CONSERVATOR *of the* MUSEUM *of* ANTIQUITIES *in* PARIS, *&c. &c.*

[*Concluded from page* 226, *No.* 113.]

THE aim of study is to enhance knowledge and to shun errors. This is not to be attained by the archeologist without great attention and prudence.—Several monuments are injured by the air, the humidity of which is attracted by their saline particles. The marble of Paros has ceased to be legible; and a discovery has recently been made of several inscriptions, the letters of which are almost entirely obliterated. In the instance of medals, many of them are worn by friction to such a degree, that it is scarcely possible to decypher the types and characters.

A considerable number of monuments have either been counterfeited through motives of avarice, or have been so unskilfully treated, as to have undergone a change in their nature and quality. The attempts which have been made to restore mutilated statues have not always been managed with the degree of intelligence requisite for such a task. Several ignorant persons have, in cleaning bronze statues

and medals, deprived them of the precious varniſh which is the ſure teſt of their antiquity. The legends, and even the reverſes of medals, have been changed, with a view to render them more valuable; and the names of ancient artiſts have been foiſted on modern engraved ſtones.

It has not unfrequently happened that the forgers have gone ſtill further. Several artiſts have been ſo ſucceſsful in their imitation of antique monuments, that the beſt connoiſſeurs have been liable to be deceived. While ſome have applied themſelves to the imitation of ſtatues and engraved-ſtones, others have counterfeited medals. Thoſe which were fabricated by Giovanni Cauvin, of Padua, are highly celebrated. The imitations of the Etruſcan vaſes, by Fondi, are univerſally known and admired. Joſeph Guerra has imitated the paintings of Herculaneum. And, laſtly, Winckelmann was himſelf impoſed on, in miſtaking for an antique a painting made by his friend Caſanova.

The above alterations and ſubſtitutions produce a multitude of errors, which the antiquary ought ſedulouſly to ſhun.—Accordingly, I am careful, in delivering my lectures, to place before my pupils, at the ſide of the real monuments, the moſt ſtriking imitations. I do this more eſpecially, becauſe theſe errors give riſe to falſe explanations, which are, however, ſometimes occaſioned by the manner in which thoſe who publiſh the monuments repreſent them. The infidelities in this latter caſe are owing either to a wiſh to embelliſh the monuments, or to the ignorance of the artiſts; or, laſtly, to the aim and purpoſe of making the figures agree with the explanations. It is thus that Struys and Serlio have given imaginary figures and falſe plans of the monuments of Perſepolis. Laurus, Dacoſta, Picart, Panvinius, &c. have publiſhed amphitheatres, *naumachiæ*, and ſtatues, which never exiſted unleſs in their own imagination. Several of the medals engraved and deſcribed by Goltz, have fallen under the well-founded ſuſpicions of the antiquaries.

To theſe different cauſes are to be aſcribed the miſtakes, ſometimes of a very palpable nature, of thoſe who undertake to explain monuments. Baronius miſtook an Iſis for the Bleſſed Virgin; but this error is not peculiar to him. The ſtatue of the Virgin, in the church of *Puy-de-Dome*, was an Iſis of baſaltes, holding her ſon Horus in her lap. It was, notwithſtanding, broken by the modern Vandals of the Revolution, as an image of worſhip. The greater part of the *black Virgins* were, in the ſame way, antique ſtatues of Iſis. Many of them were brought into France, either by the Saracens, or after the cruſades; but they were, without exception, broken and deſtroyed in the reign of terror.

Thus has the political fanaticiſm of the Revolution deſtroyed the monuments which religious ſuperſtition had preſerved. To the credulity of the prieſts we are, however, ſtill indebted for the preſervation of ſeveral engraved-ſtones of infinite value, the profane devices on which they changed, as their imagination prompted them, into Chriſtian and pious ſubjects.—The Valentinianus, which ornamented the choral ſtaff of *la Sainte Chapelle*, was, according to them, a Saint Louis. The apotheoſis of Germanicus was the raiſing up of St. John the Baptiſt into Heaven; and the magnificent cameo, called the agate of Tiberius, which repreſents the triumphs of that Emperor, and the apotheoſis of Auguſtus, was regarded as the triumphal march of Joſeph. Neptune and Minerva, beſtowing on man the horſe and the olive-tree, were transformed into Adam and Eve eating the forbidden-fruit.

With a great ſhare of knowledge and circumſpection, antiquaries themſelves oftentimes fall into great errors. The name of Solon on an engraved-ſtone, led for a long time to a perſuaſion that the figure which is repreſented on it was that of the above legiſlator, at the ſame time that it belongs to the artiſt by whom the gem was wrought. A *præfectus viarum* was transformed into Saint Viarius. A head, having the name of the engraver, Arethon, inſcribed on it, was the portrait of Arethuſa. The Minerva of Aſpaſius was the figure of Aſpaſia. Montfaucon, Bellori, and Winckelmann, have themſelves been ſometimes deceived in the explanation of monuments; and every one is acquainted with the reveries that reſulted from the delirious erudition of the profound Hardouin, who could find in the legend of medals nothing beſide initial letters, which he filled up with a prodigious induſtry. Errors like theſe are inſeparable from human frailty; but an hiſtorian cannot be allowed to ſpeak, as Rollin has done, of the ſtatue of Laocoon as a monument ſpoiled in the execution. An artiſt might not be ſuffered to repreſent a Greek hero in a Roman coſtume; and, ſtill leſs, a Hercules with a peruke of the time of Louis XIV. The repreſentation of Œdipus cannot be tolerated on the French ſtage; and every man of taſte is ſhocked

when he ſees Iphigenia deliver to Pylades a letter written on a ſcrap of paper, and folded like thoſe which are ſent daily by the poſt. Æſop, at the Court of Crœſus, addreſſing a Colonel in a French uniform; and Strabo, in the piece of Democritus in Love, looking through his teleſcope at the ſteeples, and making almanacks, are equally abſurd. Laſtly, had antiquity been more attentively obſerved, the elder Horatius would not have called Servius Tullius *Sire*; and the great Racine himſelf, who was ſo well verſed in the ſtudy of the claſſic authors; would not have made his interlocutors repeat ſo often the word *Madame*.

Study of Archeology, and the Mode of obtaining a Knowledge of that Science.

In the preceding article I have expounded what has been my aim in commencing my courſes of lectures, and in publiſhing this and my other elementary works.—Without making a parade of an eloquence of ſtyle, on the ſcore of which I feel myſelf deficient, or of a vain erudition, which is eaſy to acquire, I ſhall ſimply remark, that if I have any advantage over many others who might do better than myſelf, it is becauſe I am entruſted with the charge of the richeſt collection of antiques of every deſcription, with the exception of thoſe of Italy; at the ſame time that I have within my reach one of the fineſt libraries in the world.*

Several men of diſtinguiſhed merit have inquired how a courſe of lectures on antiquities is to be given. It appears to me that I have furniſhed a reply to this queſtion, by the enumeration of the attainments which form the baſis of the inſtruction. Who can poſſeſs ſo extenſive and ſo varied a collection as that of the French National Muſeum? And who can entertain any doubt of the intereſt of the courſe in which all the monuments cited in the lectures may be ſucceſſively brought to the view. If theſe lectures fail to pleaſe, the Profeſſor does not heſitate to declare that the fault originates with him; ſince it requires but a moderate ſhare of talents on his ſide to intereſt his auditors, when he can place before them a multitude of curioſities, ſo rare, ſo intereſting, and of ſo varied a nature.

This is not the firſt opportunity, however, which has been offered to thoſe who have profeſſed a wiſh to be inſtructed in the ſcience of archeology, ſimilar lectures having been inſtituted at the time of the revival of the arts.

At Florence, Lorenzo de Medici eſtabliſhed ſchools, the profeſſors of which were enjoined to lay before their pupils the productions of the ancients, and to enable them, by their inſtructions, to appreciate their merits, before they were allowed to follow the bent of their own particular genius. Theſe ſchools contributed to form a great number of firſt-rate ſculptors, painters, and architects, the moſt celebrated of whom was Michael Angelo Buonarotti. The effect of this example was, that the patrons of learning would not allow any monument to paſs unnoticed, and either wrote or cauſed deſcriptions to be made of them.

From that epoch ſeveral diſtinguiſhed men of letters have taught archeology.—Niewpoort attached himſelf to the part of the cuſtoms and uſages; while Chriſt and Erneſti made the monuments their particular purſuit. Oberlin has, during thirty years, profeſſed archeology in the city of Straſburg, with ſo much celebrity, that a conſiderable number of enlightened men have judged it adviſeable to take leſſons from him before they ſhould ſet out on their travels. Heyne, the friend and ſucceſſor of the immortal Winckelmann, ſtill teaches archeology in the Univerſity of Göttingen. Büſching, who united to a profound knowledge of geography that of antiquities, has left us ſeveral of the Treatiſes he drew up for the uſe of his pupils. The celebrated Eckhel, conſervator of the Muſeum of Vienna, delivers regular courſes of lectures on antiquities.

The definition of archeology which I have given, and the method I have adopted in deſcribing its different branches, prove that it forms a particular ſcience: it may, therefore, be reduced by precepts into a theory, and may be taught. To thoſe who ſhould allege, that it may be learned without a maſter by any one who ſhould purchaſe the different works in which it is treated, my anſwer would be briefly this—that, independently of the works in queſtion being as ſcarce and difficult of purchaſe as they are numerous, the ſight of the monuments, without the obſervation of which it is impoſſible to make any certain and rapid progreſs, would be a conſtant obſtacle to the proſecution of the ſtudy. To maintain the contrary propoſition would be as if one were to ſay, that courſes of natural hiſtory are not of any utility, becauſe nature is every where to be found, and becauſe the books which treat of her works are in

* That of Paris.

in every library. Where, however, can ſo great a progreſs be made in that ſcience, as in a muſeum in which the demonſtrator has aſſembled whatever is neceſſary to the inſtruction of his pupils?

According to the order I have eſtabliſhed in my lectures, I begin by archeology, and by the ſtudy of the monuments.

After having ſucceſſively run through the monuments of the different claſſes, I recapitulate the attainments which have been acquired, by a few general obſervations on the art.

I examine, in the firſt place, the origin of the art, its aim, the uſe of the ſymbols, that of the allegories, and the differences between the art and the fine art. We perceive why the Egyptians, to whom belongs the glory of the higheſt antiquity in the exerciſe of the art, attained a high pitch of excellence in the mechanical part, but could never reach the fine art itſelf.—We inveſtigate the three different epochs of the art among that people; the firſt, when they had laws, a religion, and manners, peculiar to themſelves, until the invaſion of Cambyſes, five hundred and twenty-four years before Jeſus Chriſt, and the firſt year of the fourth Olympiad.

The ſecond, at the time when Egypt was under the domination of the Perſians, Greeks, and Romans.

And, laſtly, the third, when the works of the Egyptian artiſts were imitated by the Greek artiſts, in the reign of the Emperor Hadrian, a hundred and ſeventeen years after Jeſus Chriſt. Theſe three epochs conſequently embrace the ancient Egyptian ſtyle, the modern Egyptian ſtyle, and the Græco-Egyptian ſtyle.

Hence we ſee the art very anciently cultivated among the Etruſcans, by whom the fine art was attained. In their repreſentations they blended the mythological ideas of the Greeks with thoſe that were peculiar to themſelves. We find in the productions which have been tranſmitted to us, the traces of their riches, magnificence, and taſte. We perceive that they formed a rich and powerful community before the foundation of Rome; and that they were to be comprehended among the nations enlightened by the arts, at a time when the Romans were ſtill in a ſtate of barbariſm, four hundred and ſeventy-one years after the foundation of Rome, and two hundred and eighty-four before the Chriſtian era. In their works, which are peculiarly characterized by their ſtrong expreſſion, we likewiſe remark the ſtyles, namely, the ancient ſtyle, the intermediate or middle ſtyle, and the modern ſtyle.

Proceeding hence to the hiſtory of the art among the Greeks, we trace it from its infancy to the time of Dœdalus, three generations before the ſiege of Troy.—We follow its progreſs until the expedition of Xerxes, when we ſee the art flouriſh in Greece after the battles of Salamis and Platæa, four hundred and eighty years before Chriſt, until the commencement of the Peloponneſan war. We admire the epoch of conſummate taſte, and of the grand ſtyle, under the adminiſtration of Pericles, in the firſt year of the twenty-fourth Olympiad, four hundred and ſixty years before Chriſt. We ſee afterwards the viciſſitudes of the art under the ſucceſſors of Alexander, at the time of the Achæan leagues, under the Ptolemies and Seleuci, in the courts and cities of Aſia Minor; and, laſtly, at the period when the Greeks were eſtabliſhed among the Romans, to whom they were ſubject. At each epoch the great artiſts who have given it celebrity are pointed out.

The hiſtory of the art among the Romans terminates the ſtatement. We ſee theſe haughty conquerors lay waſte Etruria and Greece, until they were themſelves ſubdued by the power of the arts, at the annihilation of which they ſeemed to aim in the firſt inſtance. Mummius diſſeminated throughout Italy a taſte for the productions of the art, by cauſing a multitude of *chef d'œuvres* to be tranſported to Rome. We ſee Rome peopled, as it were, with ſtatues, after the taking of Corinth, and the deſtruction of the Achæan league. We ſee the objects of the art become the prey of greedy pro-conſuls; and the thirſt of gold for their acquiſition lay the foundation of unprecedented rapine and extortions. While the young nobility of Rome were paſſionate admirers of the arts, the Romans conſidered the profeſſion of an artiſt as unworthy the purſuit of a freeman. However, their power, riches, and liberalities, called the great artiſts to Rome; and the art flouriſhed there in the higheſt degree under Auguſtus and his more immediate ſucceſſors. It afterwards degenerated progreſſively until the time of Septimius Severus, when its decay became very ſenſible. In the Lower Empire it was extinguiſhed to ſuch a degree, that the mechanical proceſſes alone were tranſmitted to us in the middle ages. Having reached that epoch, the revival of the art falls under conſideration.

With ſuch a ſtore of general knowledge,

ledge, my pupils are enabled to travel in the ancient world, and to examine its customs, usages, and monuments.

The ordinary routine of geographers is to begin by Spain, and proceed from the west to the east. I take, however, a contrary route, to the end that my tract may be conformable to the chronological series of events, and to the progress of the human understanding. Thus, in setting out on their travels, my auditors pay a visit to Egypt, which, as far at least as our traditions carry us, gave birth to literature, arts, and sciences. I show, either in nature, in relief, or in figures, the monuments which are still existing.

I follow the same method relatively to each of the countries we have to explore, passing from Africa into Asia. We observe the manners, usages, and monuments, of the Persians, as we had already taken a survey of those of the Egyptians.

Passing through Asia Minor in the same way, we proceed thence to Europe. After having visited Greece, we bend our course to Italy, next to Spain, next to the Northern and Gothic nations, and, lastly, to Gaul. Having considered France under the domination of the Romans, we examine her condition under her kings; and in contemplating the principal monuments of the French monarchy, we distinguish those which still exist from those which Vandalism has destroyed.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Account of the Manuscripts relating to English History in the National Library of France.

SECOND PART *of the* PROCEEDINGS *against* JOAN *of* ARC, *containing the* PARTICULARS *relative to the* PROCESS, *to the* TIME *of the* ARTICLES *of* ACCUSATION *being presented, and after the* OPINIONS *of* LEARNED MEN *had been taken upon them.*

(*Continued from p.* 220, *No.* 113.)

IT forms a peculiar feature in these Proceedings, that they are all prepared and executed according to the rules and forms of the Inquisition. Not only the nature of the affair, the quality of the Judges, the mode of procedure, and the *process* itself, put this matter beyond doubt, but the unfortunate Joan was conducted to execution with a mitre upon her head, as is the practice in Madrid and the East Indies.

The Inquisition having in all cases cautiously concealed the particulars of their proceedings, it becomes extremely important to examine the present with considerable attention. This Tribunal owes its origin to a cause rational enough, viz. the protection and maintenance of the Catholic Faith; but the mode of procedure which it has created and adopted, the power it has assumed over persons, its pretensions to be exempt from the review of any secular tribunal, its dreadful severity, concealed under the appearance of mildness and conciliation, had long caused its authority to be doubted, and finally rejected, in France. It would appear that its course of procedure was: 1st, to establish, by extrajudicial informations and interrogations, the certainty of the crime with which the accused is charged: 2dly, to institute proceedings in form against those whom it deems guilty: 3dly, to cause judgment and sentence to be given by the doctors who have been specially consulted for that purpose: 4thly, to do all that is possible to bring back the guilty to the faith from which they have deviated; and, 5thly, never to shew favour to those who again relapse into error, who are placed in the rank of confirmed apostacy.

This Tribunal, it is true, affects to have no power over the life of the individual; and that when it has failed to restore the culprit to the path of truth, he should be delivered over to the secular power, exhorting the Judges to treat the criminal with mildness; but, at the same time, by a most incredible abuse of authority, it assumes a most alarming doctrine of infallibility, while it professes the direct contrary. The Inquisition takes for granted, as a settled point, that Princes have pronounced sentence of death against heretics and sorcerers; but this is not generally true in France, where these rigorous punishments never existed but in very particular cases, which applied much less to the case of Joan than to the Albigeois. It also assumes a right to judge of the doctrine and of the conduct of the accused; and when sentence is passed, if the secular Judges were to examine the judgment, or presume to decide upon the justice or injustice of the decree, or to mitigate the punishment to any thing less than death, they would themselves be amenable to the Inquisitorial Tribunal, although ecclesiastical Judges most clearly have never had any right to exceed the limits of penetentiary punishment imposed by the canons of the Church.

Such, at least, is the actual state of things at the present moment, though it possibly might have been different in former times: and, if it were otherwise, the exhortation

exhortation from the Inquisition to the secular Judge, to treat with mildness those who have been condemned in matters of faith, would be truly ridiculous. According, then, to the practice of this dangerous Institution, the secular Judges have nothing more to do than to deliver over the accused to the executioner; and this mode of procedure does seem to have been adopted in Spain, in Portugal, and in Goa. By these means the Inquisition, in some degree, usurps the power of the Church itself, in each particular affair, assuming that infallibility which is promised to the Universal Church alone, and not to any distinct tribunal, composed of divines and doctors chosen by itself, either for the purpose of advice, or sitting in judgment. The importance of this observation may be traced in the course of all the proceedings against Joan of Arc.

On the other hand, the accusation consists of nothing more than a continued charge against Joan of having been the object of frequent visits from the Angel St. Michael and the Angel Gabriel, and of having had daily intercourse with St. Catherine and St. Margaret. In short, never to have acted, spoken, or answered, in the whole course of her life, not even during the trial, but by their orders, and under the guidance of their revelations.

The Inquisition, therefore, in this case, were proceeding against a woman who declared and believed herself to be acting under supernatural influence; who, upon the faith of these revelations, had foretold the success which actually happened to Charles VII.; who foresaw the result of the proceedings against her; and who died maintaining the truth of what she averred both to have seen and heard, in spite of the retractation she made on one of the days of trial, and which she entirely recalled.

This second point of view, although very extraordinary, is one, nevertheless, which must be kept constantly in sight, on examining cases of this nature, which, at the present time, appear new and surprizing, but which were not really so at that period; for it was a common thing, when a man had, by a compact with the Devil, yielded to him his right hand, that, before being executed, he desired it might be cut off, that the Devil, in taking his hand, might have no further claim upon the other parts of his body*.

These preliminary observations will appear necessary, from the nature of the case, previous to entering on the detail of the matter.

On the 20th of February, after having deliberated with the assessors whether there were sufficient grounds to institute proceedings *in causâ fidei*, the Bishop and the Vicar of the Inquisition ordered Joan to be summoned to appear before them on the following day. To this citation she answered, that she would willingly attend, and would speak the truth in answer to the questions which might be put to her; but she intreated the Bishop to permit her to hear mass before being examined, and also that she might be attended by divines, as well of the French, as the English party.

On the following day, the Bishop, accompanied by thirty-nine assessors, abbés, doctors, licentiates, and bachelors in divinity, canon-law, civil law, and medicine, master of arts, canons, ecclesiastical as well as temporal, whom he had summoned, opened the meeting, by giving an account of what had been done in the business. He added, that Joan had demanded to hear mass before being examined, which he had not thought proper to grant, considering the crimes of which she was accused, and the impropriety of the dress which she still persisted to wear.

While he was speaking, Joan was brought in: he took no notice of her request, to have ecclesiastical Judges appointed on the part of Charles VII. and she herself forgot to mention it; so that it is not improbable that the assessors knew nothing of it; at least, it is certain, that they neither deliberated, or made any order upon the subject.

They made her sit down: the Bishop then exhorted her to speak the truth, and to take the accustomed oath. She answered, that she was ignorant on what they might interrogate her: that they might examine her upon points on which she could not communicate, and that therefore she could not take the oath. The Bishop replied, that she was required to swear to speak the truth upon matters concerning faith, and others, on which they might question her. She then said, that she was ready to take the oath, to speak the truth concerning her father and mother, and as to what she had done in France; but that with respect to the revelations which had been made to her from God, she would say nothing for the present, although they might cut off her head: that she had, by means of her visions, secret counsel to reveal nothing; but that in eight days she would know what she could say.

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* Vide Villaret, vol. xv. p. 12.

The Bishop having represented to her, that she could not in any event refuse to speak the truth in matters concerning faith; she immediately knelt down, and, placing her hand upon a missal, took an oath to declare the truth upon every point which should be demanded of her, relating to faith, but still persisted in her resolution to divulge nothing concerning the revelations which had been made to her. The Court was contented with this oath, for their first sitting; but on the second examination, in the following day, the difficulty which has been before noticed, presented itself. She was therefore required to take a general oath, but she still insisted upon adhering to that already administered. On being pressed to comply, she complained of their persecution, in demanding a new oath; adding, that there were some things of which she could speak, and others that she ought to conceal; and that if they were well informed concerning her, they ought to wish that she was out of their hands, for she did nothing but through the impulse of the revelations which were made to her.

At length, on the third examination, the recurrence of the same difficulty induced the Court to demand from her a new oath of a general nature, which she three times refused. The Bishop warned her, that, if she persisted, the charges against her would be taken as true; and, upon her fourth refusal, he renewed his advice, that she should take an oath to speak the truth, at least, on every point relative to the prosecution. This subtlety prevailed. She took the oath, and would never take any other during the whole trial.

The preliminary examinations, which lasted from the 21st of February to the 17th of March, 1430, old style, and often occupied both morning and evening, were principally directed to procure as much information as possible.

Some observations appear necessary here upon these preliminary proceedings. On the sitting of the 21st of February, after asking her name, the place of her birth, whether she had been baptized, the names of her parents, and also of her godfather and god-mother, her age, which she said was about 19, and the nature of the religious instruction she had received, which she declared had been taught her solely by her mother, who had learned her to repeat the Sunday hymn, the Angel's Salutation, and the Creed. The Bishop of Beauvais requested her to recite the Lord's Prayer. This she refused, unless the Bishop would confess her; but instead of complying with her demand, which would have prevented his continuing a Judge, he offered her two capable persons, understanding the French language, who might hear her repeat the Lord's Prayer. She still, however, persisted in her refusal, unless the Bishop would himself confess her; not, as she declared, because she would not willingly repeat the prayer, but because she wished to engage the Bishop to comply with her request, for which she did not assign any motive.

In the same sitting, the Bishop forbade her to go out of the prison without leave, upon pain of being convicted of the crime of heresy. This appears to be a form of the Inquisition, as he did not persist, on her refusal to promise, which she said she did, because if she should be able to escape, no one might reproach her with having broken her word, when she had never pledged it.

Upon her complaining of being imprisoned in a cell, and chained with iron, the Bishop answered, that he had ordered it, because she had several times attempted to escape from the prisons in which she had been confined. She admitted that she had, and would again try to escape, which she said was fair for every prisoner to do.

On the second sitting, the Bishop did not conduct the examination himself, but entrusted it to the Sieur Beaupere, although he at the same time attended and assisted. The examinations were conducted in a room of the castle at Rouen, which is called the Chamber of Parliament. Joan also was confined in a room of the castle.

At the sitting of the third of March, after she had withdrawn, the Bishop of Beauvais informed the assessors, that, without delaying the proceedings, he should advise with the doctors and learned men in both laws, as to collecting the confessions already made by the accused; and to learn from them, whether any more information should be obtained. That some of the assessors only should be present at the new examinations, in order that the whole might not be fatigued by such frequent sittings. At the same time all that chose might deliberate upon what had been already done; and he exhorted them to employ their thoughts upon the holy canons and the laws, communicating to him, and those who should be delegated, the results of their reflections. He also forbade them to depart from Rouen until the trial should be concluded.

On the 14th of March, the doctors in

divinity, and graduates in the civil and canon-laws, assembled at the Bishop's house; when they reviewed all that had been confessed by Joan, and took down the particular points on which her answers were insufficient. John de Fonte was therefore appointed, by a commission from the Bishop, to renew the examinations in order to supply this deficiency; from which circumstance he became the principal actor in the whole affair.

The new examinations, which lasted until the 17th of March, were conducted in the very room in which Joan was confined, and were attended by only two of the assessors, doctors in divinity, and two witnesses. On the conclusion of these re-examinations, the Bishop convoked, on Passion-Sunday, twelve of the assessors, with the Vice Inquisitor; when, after reviewing the proceedings, he asked their advice as to what remained to be done. Many articles were then read, founded upon Joan's answers, and it was agreed to examine the opinions of the doctors, and the books of the canon-law.

On the following Thursday, another meeting was held, when a digest of the proceedings, and the opinions of the doctors, were read. After long deliberation, in which each took a share, it was determined to reduce the whole to a fewer number of articles, in the nature of charges and propositions, which should be again laid before the doctors for their further opinion, in order to avoid any error in the proceedings.

Before this resolution was acted upon, it was thought necessary to authenticate, judicially, the truth of the examinations. The Judges, therefore, accompanied by six of the assessors, and the accuser, had Joan brought before them. Previous to reading the proceedings, the accuser offered to prove that the questions and answers were correctly recorded, in case Joan should think proper to deny any of them. She took an oath to add nothing but the truth to her answers, and they were then read before her. She only made some slight and unimportant additions, admitting the accuracy of the minutes.

The manuscript-details of the trial give all the examinations in the Latin language. It is therefore possible that the Judges did not attend all the stages of the trial, and it may be presumed that they were ignorant of the prisoner's demand to have part of her Judges selected from the ecclesiastics subject to Charles VII. It is also probable that they were not aware, that the Latin translation of the examinations, which created a possibility of more or less error or accuracy, was totally unintelligible to the prisoner, for whom they were obliged to translate the questions into another language*.

While the doctors were employed in the duty which had been entrusted to them, it was thought necessary that Joan should discharge the religious duties of Easter. On Palm Sunday, March the 25th, she was visited by the Bishop of Beauvais, accompanied by four assessors, and the accuser. He stated to her, that she had often requested permission to hear mass, and he desired her to inform him, in case he granted her request, if she would lay aside her male attire, and assume the female habit, which she had worn at the place of her birth. On her persisting that she might be permitted to hear mass in her male dress the Bishop said, that he would willingly grant her request, in case she would comply with his demand; but she replied, that she had not been instructed upon that point, and could not yet resume the habit of her sex. The Bishop, upon this, proposed that she should consult the two Saints, who, she said, appeared to her, upon the point; but she contented herself with maintaining that they might permit her to hear mass in her then attire; for that, as to changing it, it did not depend upon her, but that if it did, it would soon be done. The Bishop, however, still persisted to press her to consult the two Saints, who she said communicated to her in prison, whether she should take the female habit, in order to be admitted to the communion. To this recommendation, which was well enough calculated to discover the source of the alleged communication, she simply replied, that they ought to permit her to hear Mass in male attire, as that did not change her sex, and was not contrary to any canon of the Church.

From what has been stated, it might be supposed that the trial was considerably advanced; but in fact, it was not even begun; for it appears that the ordinary proces which follows the official enquiry, commenced on the 26th of March, 1430. It was then ordered that the accused should be examined on the articles presented by

* It will appear, in the course of the *procès* of revision, that, with the exception of the decisions, they were read neither in Latin or French.

the

the proſecutor, and that, if ſhe refuſed to anſwer, they ſhould be taken as admitted and proved.

This order does not explain the aſſertion of many hiſtorians, that the Inquiſition compels each priſoner to ſtate and declare the matter upon which he ſuppoſes he was apprehended; and the courſe purſued in this trial proves, indiſputably, that Joan was never proceeded againſt judicially. The Judges had, indeed, by innumerable interrogatories, informed themſelves of her life and conduct, with as many other facts as they could; but all this was merely for the purpoſe of collecting materials in order to decide whether they could or ought to put her upon trial; nor had the proſecutor at this time directed, acted as a public complainant.

On the 27th of March, the Biſhop and the Inquiſitor aſſembled their aſſeſſors, to the number of 38, in the great hall of the caſtle, whither Joan was brought. The public proſecutor, on this occaſion, aſſumed the functions of his office, and preſented the charge againſt the priſoner, in which, after giving her at leaſt thirty criminal epithets, he required that ſhe ſhould anſwer the truth to the accuſation, and if ſhe refuſed, that ſhe ſhould be deemed contumacious, and the articles taken as true. The aſſeſſors ſeverally gave their opinion; agreeably to which, the Judges ordered that the interrogatories which remained to be put, ſhould be read and explained in French to the priſoner, who ſhould be bound to anſwer to each of them, and that in caſe ſhe demanded time, it ſhould be granted. The proſecutor accordingly took the old oath *de Calumniâ*, a form which is at preſent quite baniſhed from all regular proceedings.

The Biſhop then addreſſed Joan, informing her that all the aſſiſtants were learned men, who wiſhed to treat her with mildneſs: that their object was not the infliction of corporeal puniſhment, but to inſtruct and bring her back to the path of ſalvation and truth: that, as ſhe was not ſufficiently inſtructed to decide for herſelf, in matters ſo difficult and arduous, he offered her the choice of two of his aſſiſtants to adviſe her; and that in caſe ſhe objected to them, he would appoint any others ſhe wiſhed. He concluded by requiring her to take an oath to ſpeak the truth.

Joan thanked him for the advice he had given her, and the aſſiſtance he had offered, but that ſhe was perfectly ſatisfied with her divine counſel, which ſhe would not part from. She then took the oath required.

The firſt day was entirely taken up in reading and ſeparately explaining the new articles, and on the two following days ſhe gave her anſwers. According to the ordinary forms of procedure, it might be ſuppoſed that the trial was now drawing to a concluſion: but the Inquiſition has the adviſers of its holy office to conſult, who muſt give their advice. A ſpecies of admonition muſt alſo be given to the accuſed, as the principal object of the tribunal is to bring back the accuſed to the path of truth. It is neceſſary to examine with what attention thoſe requiſites were adhered to.

The Biſhop and other Judges accordingly met on the ſecond of April, 1431, when, after receiving all that had been done, they reſolved on reducing the whole *procès* to twelve charges, forming the reſult of Joan's confeſſions, which ſhould be ſubmitted to men learned in the civil and common law. The Biſhop and the Inquiſitor wrote the neceſſary letters, tranſmitting the articles, without the intervention of the aſſeſſors, which might ariſe from its being neceſſary to conſult ſome of them, or perhaps becauſe they feared ſo great a number of witneſſes. Thoſe to whom the letters were ſent, were required to give their opinions whether any of the articles were contrary to true faith, or in contradiction to the Holy Scriptures, to the deciſions of the Romiſh Church, to thoſe of the doctors approved by the Church, to the holy canons, or whether they were ſcandalous, improper, liable to diſturb public order, injurious, criminal, or contrary to morality, and what judgment ſhould be pronounced in the matter.

Such apparently is the ordinary form of the Inquiſition, which conceals from thoſe who are conſulted, whether they are aſſeſſors on the trial or not, and alſo the perſon concerning whom the opinion is aſked; —a mode of proceedure evidently moſt dangerous, when it is conſidered in what hands it is found. If it were a queſtion upon formal propoſitions, touching matters of faith, advanced by the accuſed, this inconvenience would not exiſt in ſo great degree, provided the ſtatement was literally as advanced by the accuſed; but in an affair of this nature, a liberty to admit, or reject facts, at pleaſure, muſt invariably open a door to inaccuracy and fraud; the priſoner, beſides, being totally ignorant of the matter until the opinons are taken. (*To be continued.*)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS in hopes, when I saw my "Reply to the anonymous Observations on my Letter to the Editor of the Edinburgh Review" fairly out of the hands of the printer, that I had done with the controversy into which I have been so unhappily plunged; and that I might now be at liberty to apply myself, without further interruption, to the cultivation of my science. But a new and unprecedented instance of persecution calls for a new mode of appeal; and though I am far from wishing that your respectable Miscellany should be made a vehicle of mere personal contest and recrimination; yet as, in every civilized society, for every species of injury, there should be some means of redress—or, if actual redress cannot be had, at least some organ through which the injured may complain; I rely upon that liberality which literary men have, from you, so frequently experienced, for an opportunity of laying before the public the following statement of circumstances under which the proprietors of the Edinburgh newspapers have been influenced to refuse my advertisements.

Many months ago, in the third number of the Edinburgh Review, an attack was made upon my *moral character*, in a pretended criticism of a volume of Poems and Memoirs, which had never been submitted to the *customary process* of publication. In this pretended review, after loading me with every scurrility, as a person whose only talent consisted in "mere forwardness and audacity;" after comparing me to "those *females* who delight the public by their beauty in the streets," and stating as fact, upon the authority of the "Memoir," a variety of circumstances directly the reverse of those which the Memoir contains, the Editor, (for it is now fully and completely ascertained that the article was written by the Editor himself,) proceeds to insert, with the quotative distinction of inverted commas, as if it had been copied from my book, a complete sentence of bombastic and sophisticated self-commendation, *no two words of which* are in any part of that book to be found in company together. If the review had been written with any ability, I should undoubtedly have found myself called upon to defend myself immediately against so gross an attack: but the article in question, and the two others into which I happened to look, exhibited such imperfect acquaintance, not only with the principles of criticism, but with the simplest elements of grammar and construction, that I easily persuaded myself that such calumny might be neglected without injury; and that the only answer to which it was entitled, was to fulfil my intention (which had been already announced,) of visiting Edinburgh at the close of the year, and give the good people of that city an opportunity of judging for themselves, whether I were in reality the kind of being my calumniators had represented.—My visit, however, soon occasioned me to discover, that, how deficient soever my enemies might be in talent and in grammar, there were other particulars in which they were sufficiently formidable: that the Edinburgh reviewers were in reality a confederacy of the most turbulent and presuming young men of that very profession (the faculty of advocates,) who, time immemorial, had enjoyed the prerogative of dictating to the city of Edinburgh in matters of taste and public amusement; a prerogative which, upon the present occasion, they were by no means disposed to relinquish. They tried every expedient, therefore, to prejudice the public mind against me, and openly planted themselves in the lecture-room, with a party of their confederates, to interrupt me with the most degrading insults, and laugh down a course of lectures which had already received the sanction and approbation of the scientific part of the community throughout all the towns and populous neighbourhoods of the northern half of England; and which has since been honoured with unprecedented countenance in the liberal and enlightened city of Glasgow, and with the respectful attention of the literary few in the other towns of Scotland that I have visited. This circumstance produced my "Letter to Mr. Jeffrey," (the editor of the Review,) in the composition of which I was impeded "by the hourly interruptions, insults, and indignities, with which the wicked industry of unmanly enemies contrived to assail me." "Having, by the treachery of my agent," got possession of the first part of my manuscript, and being "sufficiently apprized of the nature of my intended publication, they contrived, by the terrors of their legal profession, to chase me from printer to printer, and from bookseller to bookseller, with threats of indictment and prosecution," (*Prosecution and indictment! for detecting the false quotations and ungrammatical ignorance of reviewers!!!*) "till I actually began to despair of all possibility of either printing or publishing in Edinburgh." At last, however, my pamphlet

phlet was printed; and, although no bookſeller would render himſelf obnoxious to the confederacy, by ſuffering his name to be announced as publiſher and vender, it has found its way into tolerably extenſive circulation. The charges in this Letter, it is well known, are a catalogue of miſrepreſentations, miſquotations, and untruths; a hoſt of grammatical inaccuracies, (*ſeventeen* of which occur in one ſingle paſſage, without the intervention of one ſingle ſentence, or clauſe of a ſentence, that is grammatically conſtructed!) and a confederacy to cry down, as a public lecturer, the perſon whom, as an author and a man, theſe reviewers had already defamed. How far theſe allegations are proved, it is for the public to decide. All I requeſt is, that no new conſpiracy may be permitted to ſuppreſs the evidence upon the one ſide, while that upon the other continues to be induſtriouſly circulated.

After the delay of five weeks, an *anonymous pamphlet*, entitled "Obſervations on Mr. Thelwall's Letter to the Editor of the Edinburgh Review," *price two-pence halfpenny*, was ſent forth by Mr. Conſtable, the publiſher of the Review; and it has been circulated with all the induſtry which numerous agents, and intereſts, and connections, could promote. All this was perfectly fair, if the contents themſelves had been ſo. To me, however, it appeared, that in aſſertion, ſtatement, and quotation, the vindication was ſtill more *falſe*, and in compoſition ſtill more *abſurd* and *ungrammatical*, than the Review itſelf. I therefore wrote and printed a Reply, of which the following is the title entire:

"Mr. Thelwall's Reply to the Calumnies, Miſrepreſentations, and Literary Forgeries, contained in the anonymous Obſervations on his Letter to the Editor of the Edinburgh Review; with a further Expoſition of the ungrammatical Ignorance of the Writers and Vindicators of that defamatory Journal.

'A lawyer art thou?—draw not nigh;
Go carry to ſome other place
The hardneſs of thy coward eye,
The falſehood of thy ſallow face."
WORDSWORTH.

Glaſgow, printed for the Author, by W. Lang, 62, Bell-ſtreet, and ſold by all the Bookſellers in Town and Country."

This Title was inſerted as an advertiſement in all the Glaſgow newſpapers; and the name of a reſpectable (the moſt reſpectable,) bookſeller in that city was advertiſed as vender of the publication.—Not ſuch was its fate in Edinburgh.—Still no bookſeller there would hazard the diſpleaſure of the publiſher of the Edinburgh Review, and the confederacy of *reviewing advocates*, by lending his name to the publication; and to complete the ſtory, the proprietors of the Edinburgh newſpapers were ſo far worked upon by ſome means or other, as actually to refuſe the inſertion of the advertiſement in their journals. Theſe ſame proprietors, be it remembered, advertiſe Mr. Conſtable's Review, in which my name, my character, and my writings, are defamed; and they advertiſe for Mr. Conſtable the *anonymous* "Obſervations," in which I am again defamed, again abuſively compared to a ſtreet-walker, again miſquoted with aggravated groſſneſs, and again miſrepreſented as ſaying the *very reverſe* of what I really have ſaid; and yet, when I would reply, with the open reſponſibility of my name, to the injuſtice of my enemies, they refuſe to inſert the advertiſement of my vindication. If this is the way in which literary warfare is to be conducted, how terrible is the lot of that man who has a reviewer for his enemy! and where is the man whoſe character, whoſe intereſts, whoſe property in his talents or his good name, can be regarded as ſecure? The exiſtence of every literary man hangs upon the ſtroke of a reviewer's pen, who may calumniate and deſtroy him with impunity. Defamation may be publiſhed, but the defamed muſt not publiſh his reply. Under theſe circumſtances, Mr. Editor, I appeal to your liberality, and, through you, to the liberality of the numerous readers of your intereſting Miſcellany, that my caſe may, at leaſt, be made known; and that ſuch of the inhabitants of the city of Edinburgh as read your Magazine, may be induced to reflect, how far it is decorous that thoſe perſons who have choſen to decide what ſhall and what ſhall not be *heard*, ſhould alſo determine, (by their influence,) what ſhall and what ſhall not be *read*.

Your's, &c.
JOHN THELWALL.

Glaſgow, March 16, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the laſt Number of your Magazine, Dr. Carey has favoured the public with an entertaining and uſeful paper on the antiquity of malt-liquors. In that paper, however, he ſeems to be of opinion, that *leaven* and *yeaſt* are ſynominous terms.—His

His words are, "Should any of your readers here start an objection, and say that *leaven* and *yeast* are different things, I request that he will be so good as to inform me *whence* leaven first originated?"

It is not without reluctance that I venture to dissent from your learned Correspondent on any subject, and especially on one with which I am perhaps not sufficiently acquainted; but, Sir, I do think that leaven and yeast are different things, and that they bear no relation whatever to each other.

Dr. Carey asks, whence did leaven first originate? We have not, I believe, any authentic documents which prove the precise time when leaven was first used. But it does not appear, that the bread which Abraham presented to the angels was leavened; for we read that Sarah baked it as soon as she had mixed the meal and the water, (Gen. chap. xviii. v. 6.;) though the use of leaven was very ancient, and must have been known before the time of Moses, who, when he prescribed to the Israelites the manner of eating the paschal-lamb, forbade them to make use of leavened-bread, (Exod. chap. xii. v. 15.) The same legislator observes, that when the Israelites departed from the land of Egypt, they ate unleavened-bread baked in the ashes, because, says he, they were thrust out of Egypt, and had no time allowed them to leaven their bread. (Exod. chap. xii. v. 39.)

It would seem that the discovery of leaven was owing entirely to chance, and that the idea of such a thing could not naturally enter into the mind of man; for it is not likely that as soon as men discovered the art of making bread, they found out the secret of raising the paste. It is probable that the world was indebted for this fortunate discovery to some person, who, having kept a little of the old dough, mixed it with the new, without foreseeing the utility of this mixture. Dr. Carey, I presume, will not deny, that dough kept for a short time, and afterwards mixed with the new paste, will leaven the bread. If he does, I can assure him, that in many parts of the county of Cumberland they use what they call brown-bread, made of barley, and fermented with some old dough, which had been kept for that purpose, but which needs not be older than ten or twelve days. That this was also the manner in which they anciently leavened their bread, appears from the following passages of Holy Writ:—"Know ye not that *a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump*. Purge out, therefore, the *old leaven*, that ye may be a *new lump*, as ye are *unleavened*."—"The kingdom of heaven is like unto *leaven*, which a woman took and hid in three measures of meal, till *the whole was leavened*."—Is it not then evident, that leaven and yeast are different things, and that they bear no relation to each other?

To the information afforded by Dr. Carey on the subject of malt-liquors, allow me to add, that Diodorus Siculus, (lib. i.) informs us, that, according to tradition, Osiris, for the sake of the people whose countries produced no wine, invented a liquor, made of barley and water, which was not inferior to wine either in strength or flavour. This, it must be confessed, is an exact description of beer or ale. The same author also says, (lib. iv.) that Bacchus taught the Greeks to compose, with water and barley, a liquor, which, for strength and sweetness, approached to wine. Ovid, speaking of the meeting which Ceres, who was exhausted with weariness, had with an old woman named Baubo, says, that the goddess having requested some water, the old woman presented her with a liquor which she had made of dried grain:

——————— lymphamque roganti
Dulce dedit, tostâ quod coxerat ante polentâ.

Though it would seem that these authors, by their descriptions, mean beer some doubts may be entertained with respect to the knowledge of that liquor being so ancient in Greece as they say.—Homer, who seems fond of describing the customs and usages of his country, never once mentions beer in all his writings.—Did this omission of the poet proceed from design? or, rather, is it not a proof that in his time beer was not used?

Notwithstanding the difficulty which Dr. Carey supposes the Egyptians must have experienced in preventing the liquor from continuing to ferment beyond the necessary time in so warm a climate, or from fermenting anew after it had undergone the vinous fermentation to a sufficient degree, it appears that beer was the most common drink of the greatest part of Egypt. (Herodot. lib. ii. cap. 77.—Diod. Sicul. lib. i.—Strab. lib. xvii.)

In some parts of the North of England, the bushel of barley is equal to eight pecks of Winchester-measure.—This, perhaps, may in some degree obviate the difficulty which appears from its being mentioned in the "Northumberland Houshold book," that twelve gallons of beer were made from every bushel of malt. But if we adopt this method of solving

solving the difficulty, the small quantity of hops will be lessened, and there will then be no other way left than to suppose that the English at that period drank their beer nearly fresh and fermenting.

It is observable that in the preparation of their beer the ancients did not make use of hops; and therefore it is probable that they did not keep it for any length of time.

I hope that Dr. Carey will pardon the liberty which I have taken in this paper, and which he is welcome to make use of towards me:

——— Hanc veniam petimus damusque vicissim.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Ravenstonedale, J. ROBINSON.
March 23, 1804.

I wish to inform your Correspondent J. C. (p. 144,) that it was not my intention to say that in all cases river-water will leave no earthy sediment at the bottom of the tea-kettle: on the contrary, I know that it sometimes will. But we have many rivulets, and some rivers, in Westmoreland, which will leave no particles of earth at the bottom; and I doubt not there are many others of a like nature in different parts of England. What seems remarkable is, that rivers, or rivulets, which rise in mossy or boggy places, leave the fewest sediments of earthy particles; whilst those whose waters and springs are clearest, leave the most.—What difference there may be between iron and copper kettles in attracting the earthy particles, I know not; but in the cases alluded to in my letter, the kettles were made of copper.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING occasionally seen in your Magazine something like philological or philogrammatical discussion, I venture to submit to your consideration a few observations that have occurred to me on one or two idioms of English grammar, which I have never seen noticed by any of our grammarians. Before I advance further on my subject, I could wish to premise, first, that although Mr. Horne Tooke, in his Diversions of Purley, seems to have shewn, or to have it in in his power to shew, that the old division of speech, into eight parts, as noun, pronoun, &c. &c. is erroneous and ridiculous; yet I conceive it is an easy method of teaching, or simplifying the learning of, language; and, as such, not likely to be rejected by the pedagogues, nor, perhaps, unworthy to be learnt by the child, though hereafter to be unlearnt and ridiculed by the man. Consequently, Sir, an attempt to *better the condition* of this ancient system of grammar may not be without its use. My second preliminary observation is, that those who have undertaken to write English Grammars, have contented themselves with applying the rules of the Latin tongue to the English tongue, as far as they were wanted; but have not very closely investigated the peculiarities of the English language; nor, where those peculiarities existed, invented any fresh rules to notify or enforce them. I make this last observation for the purpose of directing the attention of those gentlemen more minutely to their own language; not doubting but they may find other examples of this incorrectness than that which is the immediate object of my present animadversions. The readers of Homer will recollect the expression, πατρίδα γαιαν, *country land,* wherein, of two substantives coming together in the same case, and not in apposition, one acts the part of an adjective. This is one of the commonest modes of speech in English; yet I know no grammarian that has noticed it. When we talk of a gold watch, house lamb, county politics, party spirit, family pride, the Mississippi scheme, Russia firs, the Grenville Party, have we not in each phrase two substantives coming together in the same case, and not in apposition, of which the first in position (as the adjective is always placed before the substantive in English,) acts the part, and supplies the place, of an adjective?—Are they not all exactly similar expressions to the πατρίδα γαιαν of Homer?—It will be found, I believe, Sir, that all proper names, which have no adjectives formed from them by an alteration of the termination, are used, when occasion requires, as adjectives. If you speak of an inhabitant of Cornwall, you say, "he is a Cornish man;" or of the mines in that county, "Cornish miner." But Devonshire, of which there is no adjective, is itself used as an adjective, or is, if you like it, both an adjective and a substantive; as, "he is a Devonshire man;" "those are the Devonshire hills." It is needless to produce any more instances; but I will further advance, that the English tongue admits of whole sentences being used as adjectives. To begin with "High-Church politics," "the New York Advertiser;" where High Church and New York are both used as adjectives. I will proceed to "Church of England discipline," "Hudson's Bay Company," the gentleman who went

went by the name of Single-speech Hamilton; in which several sentences I opine, that High Church, New York, Church of England, Hudson's Bay, Single-speech, are actually and efficiently adjectives.—And here I may make one or two observations upon the use of the hyphen, which I have seen incorrectly employed. The ear will always tell you when to employ the hyphen. If, in pronouncing a sentence, two or more words of that sentence are pronounced as one word, then the hyphen should be inserted to connect those two words as one. In my assertion, that it is frequent in English to use substantives as adjectives, I should be sorry to be understood as maintaining, that whenever two substantives come together in the same case, and not in apposition, the first of them is used as an adjective. I know it is frequent in English orthography to part words, that is, compound words, and thus leave them, in appearance, two words; though, according to all rules of grammar, and even to our pronunciation of them, they are but one compound-word. I illustrate this by the examples of *fox-hunter*, *legacy-hunter*, and a variety of words needless here to enumerate; but of which I have here remarked, that (generally, if not always,) the last word in the compound word has some sort of government over its preceding associate. In addition to this remark, I have to repeat, that the pronunciation of two such words (written incorrectly as two words, but in fact one,) is decidedly as if they were one word. The accent is not both upon *légacy* and *húnter*, as it would be were they two words, but upon the first syllable of *legacy* (or rather of *légacyhunter*,) only. And I maintain, that, if our countrymen do not choose, as would be more correct, to write these two parts of one word as one word, they ought at least to insert the hyphen between them to shew their connection. Wherever two more words are used as one, I would employ the hyphen, whether these two or more words are in fact only one word, (unless in that case, as would be more judicious, they are written close united, as one word,) or are several words used together as one member of a sentence. The latter case is that of High Church, in "High-Church Politics;" Church of England, in "Church-of-England discipline;" and a thousand instances, which it is unnecessary to trouble your readers with enumerating. I am, &c.

BARENSIS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CANTABRIGIANA.

CLXIX.—AN APOLOGY.

LATIN, it is well known, has been considered, from the earliest ages, as the academical language. Our exercises in colleges, and in the public schools, the *conciones ad clerum* in the university churches, the public business in the senate-house and theatre, are delivered, for the greater part, in Latin; the proceedings, likewise, at the time of taking degrees, whether in arts, law, physic, or divinity, are all conducted in Latin. Even a candidate for a musical degree, though not obliged to set the formula to music, must be introduced by the professor with *Præsento tibi hunc virum.*

Foreign universities also have adopted, as their own, the Latin tongue; partly indeed from superstitious motives, and partly from admiration of the ancient classics. All have affected it in their imitations of the Roman poets, and all made it the vehicle of the arts and sciences through Europe.

It is to be presumed, then, that an imperfect work, like the present, will obtain a little indulgence, and not be denounced as pedantic, for endeavouring to pronouce the shibboleth (if so it must be proclaimed), of its party. Quotations from a learned language, judiciously introduced, may sometimes give splendour and dignity to a discourse; but a profusion of them, we acknowledge, throws no glory over eloquence, and, confessedly, adds neither brilliancy nor authority to sentiment. A broad tinsel-glare affords proof neither of taste, nor of opulence, nor of truth; and, instead of being demonstrative of invention, is often its substitute. Genius, which finds sources in its own powers, scorns to be always borrowing of neighbours. Truth, whose eagle-eye pierces into the heaven of heavens, may be even oppressed by a weight of testimonies; and their own genuine beauties are more striking to an intelligent beholder, than an everlasting display of heterogenous ornaments.

But a farrago trifling as this, a work which, indeed, sometimes, in defiance of a well-known maxim, even labours after trifles, and which aspires not to the character of a regular dissertation, may be allowed to recede somewhat from the established laws of polite writing. It may be permitted to follow a favourite propensity; to indulge an innocent predilection; to humour an university prejudice; to conciliate

ciliate literary men, whose exercitations prevent their considering an ambition to gratify an inveterate fondness, as an artifice of pedantry, a manœuvre of vanity, or the last expedient of an impoverished mind. An academic, as mankind in general, looks back with pleasure, even to old age, on the sun which gilded the morning of life; and recognizes with enthusiasm even the outlines of his former studies. To speak plainly, Cantabrigiana is spread before Cambridge guests, a humble banquet, which, if not overflowing with dainties, is yet anxious of supplying some appropriate fare—a kind of *lanx satura*, into which (*more academico*) we occasionally throw a little seasoning of Roman and Grecian eloquence; for,

Graiis ingenium, Graiis dedit ore rotundo
Musa loqui——— *Hor.*

And such is our apology to———

CLXX.—STERNE, *the* AUTHOR *of* TRISTRAM SHANDY.

Sterne, so celebrated as the author of Tristram Shandy and the Sentimental Journey, was of Cambridge University; no strict priest, but, as a clergyman, not likely to hear with indifference his whole fraternity treated contemptuously. Being one day in a coffee-house, he observed a spruce powdered young fellow by the fireside, who was speaking of the clergy, in the mass, as a body of disciplined impostors and systematic hypocrites. Sterne got up while the young man was haranguing, and approached towards the fire, patting and coaxing all the way a favourite little dog. Coming at length towards the gentleman, he took up the dog, still continuing to pat him, and addressed the young fellow: "Sir, this would be the prettiest little animal in the world, had he not one disorder!" "What disorder is that?" replied the young fellow. "Why, Sir, (said Sterne) one that always makes him bark when he sees a gentleman in black." "That is a singular disorder (rejoined the young fellow); pray, how long has he had it?" "Sir, (replied Sterne, looking at him with affected gentleness) ever since he was a puppy!"

CLXXI.—*A* STUTTERING WAG.

A person once knocked at the door of a college-fellow, to inquire the apartments of a particular gentleman. When the Fellow made his appearance, "Sir, (said the inquirer) will you be so obliging as to direct me to the rooms of Mr. ———" The Fellow had the misfortune to stutter: he began, "S-S-Sir, pl-pl-please to go to"——and then stopped short. At length, collecting all his indignation to the tip of his tongue, he poured out a frightful expression; adding, as he shut the door, "You will find him, sooner than I can direct you."

CLXXII.

In the former number the reader was presented with a few lines by Mrs. Lenoir. It should have been added, that they were a version from the French; and, as the words are original,—they have appeared, at least, only in Mrs. Lenoir's Village Anecdotes,—it may be proper to subjoin them.

Vous changer en etoille, a parler sans detours,
N'est point un compliment, mais bien une
meprise,
On vous fait a la nuit presider, belle Elise,
Tandis, que cette a vous a faire les beaux
jours.

D'apres l'ordre etablis dans les celestes voutes,
Je ne vois pas pour vous de place au firmament;
Un astre y peut briller douze heures seulment,
Et vous durez pretendre a les embellir toutes.*

CLXXIII.—LINES *addressed to a* LADY, *on her rallying the Author, who inscribed a Letter, addressed to her, without any Title but her Christian and Sirnames, as though he was for setting aside old Customs and Manners; by a Person formerly of Emanuel College.*

The reader will please to take notice, that these lines cannot affect degrees; of which, more perhaps hereafter. Degrees are, in fact, marks of literary honour; and, like professional and official titles, quite distinct things from those titles to which allusion is here made. As to degrees,

Hinc Lucem et Pocula sacra;

Often indeed given away very lightly, and

* The insertion of this article in a Cantabrigiana is certainly flying in the face of a statute, ladies not being admitted to share literary honours in English universities, as in some abroad. We are betrayed into this unacademical trick through Mrs. Lenoir's politeness in communicating two little poetical pieces of her father's, which have been already inserted; and as an acknowledgment for much pleasure received from her novel, lately published, *Village Anecdotes*; in which, different from most other writers, novelists, and poets, the fair writer *satirizes* village-manners: and she does her work well, like one who has accurately studied the characters and manners which she describes.

to very unworthy objects, and often very dearly earned:

Yes, things that are old, and some things that are new,
I love and I hate; yet I play you no trick;
I like an old friend, and I own I like you;
But I hate the new taxes, and still worse Old Nick.

But you like old things, because they are old;
The *Church so believes**, and so you believe;
Then I vow by the Church, that my faith you should hold;
For mine is ancient as Adam and Eve.

But *Adam, like Nick, is too old*; then, dear friend,
Pray take up your bible, and read it right on;
And what can you find from beginning to end,
But Abram and Sarah, Ruth, Mary, and John?

So you see that I *here* at least square with the Church;
A Church, old enough too, not wanton in youth;
Nor think that he'll leave an old friend in the lurch,
Who sticks to his oldest and best friend—Dame Truth.

N.B. In the next month's Magazine will probably appear some lines, in *favour* of titles, by the same person.

CLXXIV.—DR. THORNTON'S SEXUAL SYSTEM OF LINNÆUS.

Occasion was taken, some months since, of introducing an account of an extraordinarily magnificent work preserved at Cambridge. This was a Treatise on natural history and the occult sciences, distinguished by many exquisite paintings, and in the highest preservation, though several centuries old. The volume is exhibited as a kind of shew-book at the public library. Works of this description may be reckoned by many, more costly than scientific; more shewy than useful; dazzling to the eye, but repulsive to the touch; like the sensitive plant, *tremblingly alive* through every pore; or, like what is remarked by a pleasant writer of a lovely woman, very delicately fair, and finely shaped. He compares her to a set of beautiful china, which yet is so liable to receive injury, that he should be afraid to touch it, lest he should break it.

On the other hand, it may be observed in favour of such undertakings, that they encourage the fine arts; that the arts and sciences, having a kind of relationship, and being connected, as Cicero expresses it, by a chain, explain and mutually assist each other; and further, that such productions are monuments of the state of the arts in a country at a given period.

These remarks are occasioned by the perusal of a splendid work, now publishing, designed to illustrate botany by the aid of sculpture, poetry, and painting. The author is Dr. Thornton, a gentleman formerly of Cambridge University, and now a public lecturer on Botany. As a work of art, this attempt to illustrate the Linnæan system may be expected to rival, if not to eclipse, any similar work in other countries; being adorned with plants and flowers, and mythological designs by our first masters, Bartolzzi, Opie, Beechy, Russel; and enlivened by many poetical sketches, illustrative of the paintings. Expensive performances like this can recommend themselves only to persons, who, with a taste for the polite arts, possess also the means of indulging it; and to public libraries, the archives of what is curious in a country.

Dr. Darwin, our fine botanical poet, was also of Cambridge. His poetry is frequently made to illustrate these pages. Probably, therefore, we may take the liberty of introducing into the Cantabrigiana, on some opportunity, a few lines intended for this work, in reference to Dr. Darwin's Loves of the Plants, and illustrative of a design in Dr. Thornton's work.

CLXXV.—SIR WILLIAM JONES.

Sir William Jones was a student of University-college, Oxford, but took his Master of Arts degree at Cambridge; a name that both universities are proud to own. His writings, as were his talents, are various. His Specimen Poeseως Asiaticæ, though a juvenile work, and founded, indeed, on Bishop Lowth's book, *de Sacra Poesi Hebreorum*, is certainly an elegant and useful work; an extraordinary performance for so young a man as he was when he composed it. Its merit on the score of poetry is at least equal to its pretensions in criticism.

Subjoined to this volume is his *Limon, seu, Miscellaneorum Liber*, which consists of Greek and Latin versions of some admired passages of English poetry. Having formerly given an English version of an original Greek epigram of Joshua Barnes's, we shall, by way of variety, here take the liberty of presenting the reader with a Greek version of an exquisite little morsel of English poetry by Sir William Jones, though not original; for it is in his *Limon*. The English is that admired piece,

Little, curious, thirsty, fly,
Drink with me, and drink as I, &c.

The

* See the poetry in the last month's Magazine.

The Greek, which is a pleaſing ſpecimen of the Greek epigram, in the Anthologia, differing from the Engliſh, is as follows:

Ad Muſcam.

Δισσαλεη, φιλομωμε, ταναυπτερε, τερπνεο μυια,
Τερπνεο νεκταρεω γευσαμενη πωματος.
Συμπιε, συμπιε, μυια, και ευσεφανοιο κυπελλω
Επροφυε δοτρυων τον μελιφυρτον οπον.
Δει σ' ευφρισυνης λαθικηδεσι θυμον ιαινειν'
Μεκρις εα βιοτω τερμ' ολιγοχρονιον.
Ωσπερ εμος βιος ωκα, τεως βιος ωκα πεφευγε,
Κεισομαι αυτος ομως και συ μαραινομενος·
Και γαρ ες εξηκοντα παρελκομενον λυκαβαντας
Εν θερος ανθρωπων ου πλεον, εςι βιος
Γ[illegible] ετεων ταχεως παραμειβεται αιγλη,
Εκφευγει δ' ηδης ανθεμον, ωσπερ ονειρ.

CLXXVI.—SYLLABUS *of* LECTURES *on* POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY, *by* MR. INGRAM, FELLOW *of* QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

It is allowed by all that the univerſity of Cambridge is liberally ſupplied with profeſſorſhips in the different ſciences; and that the profeſſors have generally been men diſtinguiſhed for talents and learning. The profeſſorſhips are as follows: three for the different faculties, law, phyſic, and, divinity, called King's profeſſorſhips; Lady Margaret's in divinity; a profeſſorſhip in caſuiſtry; in Hebrew, Arabic, and Greek; in chemiſtry, botany, anatomy, experimental philoſophy, and modern hiſtory. To theſe muſt be added, Lady Sadler's profeſſorſhip for algebra, Mr. Norris's of divinity, and a profeſſorſhip in muſic. It is, however, worthy of notice, that there is none for ſtatiſtics, or political economy, at Cambridge.

The ſame defect may be noticed in the univerſity of Paris, at leaſt when Diderot and D'Alembert publiſhed their *Dictionnaire raiſonné*. In the article *College* there is an account of the ſeveral arts and ſciences taught in that univerſity, as well as of the mode of education. The ſubject is divided into five parts, but no mention is made of political philoſophy, as being a branch of any one. It may, therefore, be preſumed, that for political philoſophy there was no proviſion at Paris; and it is worthy of obſervation, that the writer of the article *College*, though animadverting with ſufficient ſeverity on other defects, leaves this altogether unnoticed.

Mr. Ingram, fellow of Queen's, perceiving that the ſtudy of political economy was thus left without public encouragement at Cambridge, made a propoſal to ſupply the defect; and publiſhed, in 1799, a "Syllabus; or, Abſtract of a Syſtem of Political Philoſophy; together with a Diſſertation, recommending that the Study of Political economy be encouraged in the Univerſities, and that a Courſe of Public Lectures be delivered on that Subject." He announced his own willingneſs to undertake this office, ſhould he meet with proper encouragement. It muſt be acknowledged that this Syllabus is the work of a mind penetrating and judicious, habituated to philoſophic reſearches, and ſtored with various information. It does not, however, appear that the ſervices of Mr. Ingram were accepted by the univerſity.

With all reſpect for the ſuperior abilities and attainments of this gentleman, we cannot help expreſſing an opinion, that ſuch encouragement is hardly to be expected in theſe times, and, perhaps, ſcarcely to be wiſhed. When it is recollected, that our univerſities were founded in times not favourable to ſuch inquiries; that they have ſince taken ſomewhat more of a corporation-form, and been ſubjected too much to unreaſonable reſtrictions, it is not to be ſuppoſed that political ſcience can have free courſe there. Why the Scotch and German univerſities encourage lectures on ſtatiſtics, while they are diſcouraged in the Engliſh, might be accounted for very eaſily.

The truth is, till our academical parliament (the ſenate) ſhall throw open the gates of the univerſity, and the liberality and benevolence of ſucceeding princes remove the ſhackles impoſed by a former monarch, political ſcience cannot appear in her genuine character. Forgetting her origin and true deſtination, ſhe will be overruled by authority or intereſt, and ſcience be compelled to give way to expedience. The other ſciences thrive well in our univerſities: Political economy flouriſhes beſt in the world; and, like Triptolemus of old, to borrow an idea from Lucian's Dream, had better ſcatter her ſeed over the face of the earth.

CLXXVII.—LINES *by* SIR WILLIAM JONES.

Sir William Jones was a Maſter of Arts of Emanuel; a man as amiable as he was learned. Notice was juſt ſince taken of his Specimen Poeſeως Aſiaticæ. The following delicious lines were his compoſition; and the inſertion of them here re-

quires no apology. They were written in the honeſty and gaiety of his heart, in the earlier part of Life, though after he had left the Univerſity.

To the Nymph of the Spring. Written near a Spring between two Hillocks, in the Neighbourhood of the River Tivy, in Pembrokeſhire.

Why ſhould old Tivy, boys, claim all our duty paid,
And no juſt homage be to charming youth and beauty ſaid?
See where the Nymph of the Spring ſits inviting us,
With charming waters cryſtalline, refreſhing and delighting us.
What, tho' his margin broad be rocky, oak'd and willowy?
And what, tho' his ozier banks be ſpacious, deep, and billowy?
She, from her ſweet paps, lilied and roſeal,
Lies feeding all her laughing buds, with dew-drops ambroſial.
Then, with ſweet melody, carol to the fountain nymph,
Far ſweeter than a ſea nymph, and milder than a mountain nymph.
Long may her ſtreams guſh, lucid and nectarious,
And long may her banks be deck'd with flow'rets multifarious;
Long o'er her arched grot may purple-winged Zephyrus
Come leading on his wanton bands of breezes odoriferous.
Yearly to the Naiad ſhall the roundelay repeated be,
And by the chorus jubilant her liquid ſilver greeted be.
Say, can we better, boys, chace dull idle Care away,
Than thus by paſſing hours of mirth in harmony and roundelay?
Stretch'd on that green hillock's bank, around her roſy nipple, boys,
We merrily will ſing and laugh, and merrily we'll tipple, boys.
Drinking to damſels, lovely and delicious;
Oh! heav'ns, would they ſmile on us, like deities propitious.
And, mark! if any rebel here ſhall miſs the cup or mutiny,
Amerc'd ſhall be the miſcreant without appeal or ſcrutiny,

Theſe lines are original; but, judging only by Sir William's tranſlations, we are of opinion, that he has produced no ſpecimen of Aſiatic poetry ſuperior, if equal, to this. It is in the true ſpirit of Hafez, and reſembles moſt thoſe pieces of Aſiatic poetry, which by ſome are thought to have an *arcane* ſignification. *Vid.* "*Specimen Poeſeos Aſiat.*" *Pars tertia. cap.* 9. And of this number, in the judgment of many writers, is the Song of Solomon.

CLXXVII.—LINES *by a* PERSON *formerly of* EMANUEL.

The following lines, written by a leſs able hand, and partly on occaſion of reading the above, require an apology. They will juſt ſerve to put in this corner.

Εντι γαρ εν κενεοισι φιλαμεσιν αδεα τερψις.

Sweet is the pleaſure of an empty kiſs.
Theocritus.

On the above Line.

Why is there ſo much pleaſure in a kiſs?
Where lovers meet muſt be the point of bliſs;
And on the lips the pureſt ſweets they ſhare,
For Love is wont to make his neſt'ry there.

By the ſame.

Dulce eſt deſipere in loco.

Plurima dum mecum reputo, dum plurima ſcribo,
Nil epigrammatico more referre queam!
Dulce eſt deſipere, et fateor, ſimul, utile; mecum
Nam dum nil reputo, quod cupii, perago.
—Quid Doctrina juvat? Sapiens heu! deſſiet et errat;
Gaudia nil remorans, Muſa per omne ruit.
Ah! multum valeat Doctrina, et Muſa maneto:
Dat Doctrina dolos, dat mihi Muſa jocos.

E. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN Forſter's Travels from Bengal, Letter the 7th, he writes, "But, as it is ſaid in Holy Writ, I believe that there is no wiſdom under the girdle." I have, Mr. Editor, in vain ſearched for ſuch a ſaying, and ſhould be glad to be informed by the means of your excellent and very inſtructive Magazine, if any ſuch expreſſion is to be found in the Bible, or whether it is only a mere aſſertion of the author.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

SENEX.

Sherborne, Feb. 19, 1804.

THE

THE POPULATION ACT.

COUNTY OF KENT.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.		TOTAL OF PERSONS.
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Males.	Females.	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	
LATHE OF							
St. Auguſtine	4,953	5,640	14,373	13,745	7,094	1,962	28,118
Aylesford	9,195	11,720	29,748	28,640	17,187	7,348	58,988
Scray	8,151	10,300	26,360	26,102	12,355	5,705	52,462
Shepway	2,356	2,710	6,538	7,182	3,876	983	13,720
Sutton at Hone	12,012	16,108	34,931	36,101	9,325	12,070	71,032
CITY OF							
Canterbury	1,741	2,276	3,805	5,195	400	1,325	9,000
Rocheſter	1,136	1,550	3,071	3,746	80	928	6,817
TOWN OF							
Chatham	1,715	2,615	4,699	5,806	92	1,244	10,505
Deal	906	1,107	2,484	2,936	106	550	5,420
Dover, and Liberty of the ſame	3,339	3,834	7,187	7,658	1,129	2,271	14,845
Faverſham	558	727	1,598	1,766	27	307	3,364
Greenwich	2,067	3,215	7,323	7,016	136	1,171	14,339
Hythe	224	264	691	755	65	198	1,446
Maidſtone	1,330	1,742	3,835	4,192	1,306	5,196	8,027
New Romney	345	421	1,010	1,157	226	161	2,167
Queenborough	128	143	284	261	—	280	545
Sandwich	1,287	1,407	2,966	3,540	251	994	6,506
	51,423	65,779	150,903	155,798	53,655	43,193	306,701
The following RETURNS *came too late for Regular Inſertion:*							
FOLKESTONE.							
Folkeſtone .. | Pariſh	88	89	233	214	211	15	447
HUNDRED OF WESTGATE.							
St. Gregory's | Townſhip	12	19	39	32	4	14	71
LONINGBOROUGH.							
Acriſe | Pariſh	25	35	81	79	61	14	160
Paddleſworth | Pariſh	8	9	24	18	14	—	42
STOUTING.							
Standford	29	38	94	109	179	17	203
Total	51,585	65,967	151,374	156,250	54,124	43,253	307,624

COUNTY

COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.		TOTAL OF PERSONS.
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Males.	Females.	Perfons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	
HUNDRED OF							
Amounderneſs	7,207	7,827	19,135	20,483	8,747	5,488	39,618
Blackburn, Upper Diviſion	6,951	8,001	20,488	21,305	2,284	18,956	41,793
Ditto, Lower Diviſion	8,266	8,692	22,689	24,021	2,090	21,613	46,710
Leyland	5,403	5,716	15,017	15,444	3,383	9,440	30,461
Lonſdale	6,627	6,983	16,640	17,397	10,295	5,284	34,037
Salford	29,914	31,637	87,195	90,487	7,732	103,914	177,682
Weſt Derby	18,589	19,927	48,978	52,058	16,573	31,146	101,036
TOWN OF							
Manchester	12,547	13,560	39,110	44,910	129	44,590	84 020
Liverpool	11,146	16,989	34,367	43,286	174	11,269	77,653
Hundersfield	1,873	1,873	5,240	5,431	390	3,825	10,671
Wigan	2,177	2,277	5,068	5,921	218	6,867	10,989
Lancaſter	1,598	1,998	3,999	5,031	133	1,822	9,030
Spotland	1,672	1,707	4,430	4,601	70	5,045	9,031
	114,270	132,147	322,356	350,375	52,018	269,259	672,731

COUNTY OF LEICESTER.

HUNDRED OF							
Framland	2,296	2,481	5,669	5,955	2,709	1,054	11,624
Gartree	3,046	3,292	6,851	7,439	3,374	3,553	14,290
Goſcote, Eaſt	3,000	3,226	7,064	7,373	3,386	3,899	14,437
Goſcote, Weſt	6,236	6,623	15,469	15,686	4,136	7,944	31,148
Guthlaxton	3,106	3,329	7,573	7,716	3,148	5,679	15,288
Sparkenhoe	5,103	5,358	13,404	12,397	6,571	8,577	26,341
TOWN OF							
Leiceſter	3,205	3,668	7,921	9,032	499	11,330	16,953
	25,992	27,967	63,943	66,158	23,823	42,036	130,081

COUNTY

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many Families occupied.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	TOTAL OF PERSONS.
PARTS OF HOLLAND.							
Wapentake of Elloe	3,648	3,931	9,010	8,895	5,173	1,477	17,905
Ditto of Kirton	2,076	2,301	5,097	5,282	3,517	661	10,379
Ditto of Shirbeck	791	860	2,007	1,935	1,430	174	3,942
Town of Boston	1,221	1,334	2,698	3,228	91	866	5,926
PARTS OF KESTEVEN.							
Wapentake of Aswardhun	946	985	2,261	2,298	1,298	396	4,569
Ditto of Aveland	1,356	1,511	3,340	3,558	1,245	616	6,898
Ditto of Bettisloe	912	909	2,399	2,359	458	2,562	4,748
Ditto of Boothby, High and Low Divisions	1,034	1,151	2,632	2,655	1,883	352	5,287
Ditto of Flexwell	772	826	1,852	1,929	1,279	413	3,781
Ditto of Langoe, first and second Divisions	874	914	2,439	2,364	2,132	271	4,803
Ditto of Loveden	1,147	1,268	2,899	2,999	2,267	528	5,898
Ditto of Nefs	1,017	1,057	2,476	2,545	1,785	562	5,021
Ditto of Winnibriggs and Threw	775	897	1,933	1,918	1,387	357	3,851
Town of Grantham, and Soke of the fame	1,385	1,456	3,377	3,637	1,453	1,124	7,014
Ditto of Stamford	690	1,075	1,826	2,196	106	2,198	4,022
PARTS OF LINDSEY.							
Wapentake of Aflacoe, Eaft and Weft	650	711	1,655	1,711	914	201	3,366
Soke of Bolingbroke, Eaft and Weft	1,316	1,432	3,231	3,394	3,303	634	6,625
Wapentake of Bradley Haverftoe	1,292	1,532	3,418	3,575	1,692	649	6,993
Hundred of Calceworth, Marfh and Wold Divif.	1,441	1,565	3,562	3,713	2,148	476	7,275
Wapentake of Candleshoe, ditto	977	1,148	2,651	2,797	1,690	473	5,448
Ditto of Corringham	2,088	2,198	4,440	4,773	2,048	1,323	9,213
Ditto of Gartree, North and South Divifions	896	980	2,427	2,361	1,424	222	4,788
Hundred of Hill	418	489	1,214	1,129	898	142	2,343
Soke of Horncaftle	965	1,084	2,475	2,508	1,208	468	4,983
Wapentake of Lawrefs	1,040	1,149	2,527	2,703	1,593	406	5,230
Hundred of Louth Efke, Marfh and Wold Divif.	1,902	2,079	4,655	4,869	2,173	761	9,524
Wapentake of Ludborough	212	241	521	530	451	42	1,051
Ditto of Manley, 1ft, 2d, and 3d Divifions	3,288	3,768	7,942	8,223	6,450	1,878	16,165
Ditto of Walfhcroft, N. and S. Divifions	840	998	2,362	2,293	1,488	393	4,655
Ditto of Well	444	462	1,073	1,098	1,204	271	2,171
Ditto of Wraggoe, Eaft and Weft Divifions	828	924	2,279	2,248	1,749	326	4,527
Ditto of Yarborough, E. S. and N. Divifions	2,632	2,865	6,293	6,465	3,849	1,343	12,758
City of Lincoln	1,516	1,619	3,474	3,924	718	1,698	7,398
	41,395	42,629	102,445	106,112	60,584	24,263	208,557

For the Monthly Magazine.

COLIANA;

Conſiſting of SELECTIONS *of the curious* MSS. *bequeathed by the late* MR. COLE *to the* BRITISH MUSEUM, *and lately opened.*

Copy of one of Cromwell's Letters to his Wife.

"MY DEAREST,

"I HAVE not leiſure to write much, but I could chide thee, that in many of thy letters thou writeſt to me, that I ſhould not be unmindful of thee and thy little ones. Truly, if I love you not too well, I think I err not on the other hand much.

"Thou art dearer to me than any creature: let that ſuffice. The Lord hath ſhewed us an exceeding mercy. Who can tell how great it is? My weak faith hath been upheld: I have been, in my inward man, marvelloufly ſupported; though I aſſure thee, I grow an old man, and feel infirmities of age marvelloufly ſtealing upon me. Would my corruptions did as faſt decreaſe! Pray on my behalf in the latter reſpect.

"The particulars of our late ſucceſs Harry Vane or Gil. Pickering will impart to thee. My love to all dear friends.

Dunbar, the "Thine,
4th of Sept. 1650. "O. CROMWELL."

EPITAPH *in* KING'S CHAPEL.

The epitaph in Mr. Walpole's Fugitive Pieces, p. 5, note, mentioned to be in King's-college chapel, and in the Spectator, Vol. 7, No. 518, though extremely fine, yet, in my opinion, wants a great deal to come up to the noble loftineſs of that really in one of the ſide chapels of King's-college chapel, on Mr. Thomas Crouch, who died in 1679, and is without his name to it.

"Aperiet Deus Tumulos et educet,
Nos de Sepulchris:
Qualis eram, Dies iſthæc cum
Venerit, ſcies."

Which is ſo grand, ſolemn, and ſublime, that it is impoſſible to read it, and not be ſtruck with it. The capital beauty in the former part is wanting in that quoted by Mr. Addiſon, and has only the latter turn of thought, which, though extremely beautiful, would not ſingly have been noticed, to the neglect of the former, had ſo judicious a perſon ever ſeen it. From whence I conclude, he muſt allude to ſome other inſcription than that in our college-chapel.

HARLOW, ESSEX.

Round the font, or by it, for it is ſo long ago ſince I ſaw it, that I have forgot which, is wrote this Greek inſcription, which may be read either backwards or forwards:

ΝΙΨΟΝ ΑΝΟΜΗΜΑ ΜΗ ΜΟΝΑΝ ΟΨΙΝ.

Waſh the ſin, not the face only.

The ſame is round the font of the church of Sandbach, in Cheſhire; and round a noble ſilver baſon, or large diſh, in which ſtands an ewer, and uſed at the vice-maſter's table on great feſtivals, in Trinity-college hall, in Cambridge, on the rim is wrote the ſame inſcription in large capitals.

"St. Memin eſt une abbaye célébré ſous l'ancien nom de Micy, ſur la rivière de Loire, proche d'Orleans, en Latin, Miciacum, ou S. Maximini ad Ligeritum. Il y a dans l'égliſe de ce monaſtère un benitier de forme ronde, avec cette inſcription Grecque, gravée ſur le bord du baſſin,

ΝΙΨΟΝ ΑΝΟΜΗΜΑΤΑ ΜΗ ΜΟΝΑΝ ΟΨΙΝ.

La même choſe eſt à Paris au Benitier de Saint Etienne d'Egrés, et auſſi autrefois à celui de Saint Sophie à Conſtantinople.

"On lit encore la même choſe en retrogradant, ce qu'on peut rendre ainſi en Latin—*Lava delicta, non ſolam faciem*; et en François, Ne lave pas ſeulement ton viſage mais encore tes pechez."——*Voyage Liturgique de France, par le Sieur de Mcleon, p.* 219.

OATH *of* WILLIAM RUFUS.

Our hiſtorians ſay, that the common oath of King William Rufus, was by St. Luke's face; but this is a miſtake, for he uſed to ſwear by the holy face of Lucca; meaning a great crucifix in the cathedral of that city, held in ſingular veneration.—See Butler's Lives of the Saints, vol. 2, p. 136, and Lord Lyttleton's Life of Hen. II. vol 1, p. 424.

MR. GRAY.

"I have the unhappineſs to live in an age when all decency, both of behaviour and language, is ſet at nought; and, under a notion of freedom and liberty, every man's private character is made the object of public cenſure, by means of a moſt licentious miſuſe of the liberty of the preſs. Thus my friend Mr. Gray, a man void of all ambitious views, becauſe his friend, Mr. Stonehewer, had pointed him out as a moſt proper perſon to the Duke of Graſton, for the profeſſorſhip of modern hiſtory, without the leaſt application or thought of it himſelf, met with

the moſt illiberal abuſe in the public papers, for having, in a grateful, though very ſlight manner, complimented his patron in the ode compoſed by him, and ſet to muſic, for his inſtallation. In the London Chronicle, for July 29, 1769, was this Epitaph and Note.

" *To the Printer.*

" As a certain Church-yard Poet has deviated from the principles he once profeſſed, it is very fitting that the neceſſary alterations ſhould be made in his epitaph.

MARCUS.

EPITAPH.

" Here reſts his head upon the lap of earth,
One, nor to Fortune, nor to Fame unknown:
Fair Science frown'd not on his humble birth,
And ſmooth-tongu'd Flattery mark'd him for her own.

Large was his wiſh—in this he was ſincere;
Fate did a recompence as largely ſend.
Gave the poor C—r four hundred pounds a year,
And made a d——y miniſter his friend.

No further ſeek his deed to bring to light:
For, ah! he offer'd at Corruption's ſhrine;
And baſely ſtrove to waſh an Æthiop white;
While Truth and Honour bled in every line."

The KING *of* SPAIN'S LETTER *to the* POPE, *on the* EXPULSION *of the* JESUITS.

" MOST HOLY FATHER,

" I had no ſooner read your Holineſs's letter in anſwer to one wherein I gave you notice of the expulſion of the Regulars of the Society out of my dominions, than my heart was filled with bitterneſs and ſorrow. A dutiful ſon, who ſees the father he loves and reſpects drowned in tears and grief, cannot be otherwiſe affected. I love your Holineſs for your exemplary virtues: I reſpect in you the Vicar of Jeſus Chriſt; conſider then, Holy Father, what a deep impreſſion your affliction muſt have made on me, eſpecially as I perceived it was owing to your Holineſs's not being convinced, that I had proceeded on good grounds in this affair. Yes, Holy Father, the convincing proofs I had of the depravity of theſe regulars, obliged me to baniſh the whole body for ever out of the Spaniſh dominions; and not to confine the chaſtiſement to a few individuals. I repeat this to your Holineſs, and I pray God, you may be perſuaded this is the true ſtate of the caſe; foraſmuch as ſuch a perſuaſion will be a means of reſtoring tranquillity of mind to your Holineſs. The Divine Clemency admoniſhes me not to forget, on this occaſion, the ſtrict account I am to give of the government of my ſubjects; not only in what regards their temporal wellbeing and tranquillity, but principally in what relates to their eternal happineſs. In conſequence, I have been particularly careful that they ſhould not want proper aſſiſtance, even in the moſt remote countries. Your Holineſs may therefore be eaſy on this head, which ought to give you the greateſt concern. I beg your Holineſs's apoſtolical benediction, and that you would gladden my heart with your paternal love. May the Almighty preſerve and direct the moſt eſtimable perſon of your Holineſs, for the happy and good government of his univerſal church.

Aranjuez, the 2d of May, 1767. (Signed) THE KING.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ON HEALTH.

From the Greek of Ariphron of Sicyon.

WITH thee, blithe Health, I wiſh to live;
Thy preſence truer joys will give,
Than all the bleſt on high:
Ne'er let me need thy influence kind,
But ſtill a willing inmate find,
To ſoften age's ſigh.

If Plutus ſhow'r an envied ſtore,
Or men your godlike ſway adore,
And children prove moſt kind;
If furtive love your boſom fire,
And Venus thrilling hopes inſpire,
That wake your inmoſt mind:

If greater bleſſings Jove beſtow,
And bounteous grant from worldly woe
Much intervening reſt:
With thee, celeſtial, all things pleaſe;
A ſpring perennial ſpreads its breeze;
Without thee none is bleſt.

H. P. J.

April 6, 1804.

STANZAS TO MARY.

O MARY! whilſt the beams of joy
Within thy fickle boſom ſhine,
Thou little heed'ſt, thou little know'ſt,
The bitter pangs that torture mine.
Whilſt Fancy paints the world ſerene,
And Hope with wanton ſong beguiles;
I ſigh amidſt the crowded ſcene,
And think on thy deluding ſmiles.

When Rapture to her hall invites,
Or bids thee through her mazes fly,
The night-ſtar guides my wand'ring feet,
The chill gale bears my waſting ſigh.
Each mournful night my footſtep calls
To ruin'd ſcenes and tott'ring aiſles;
Where, far from Rapture's revel halls,
I think on thy deluding ſmiles.

O Mary! when the bands of ſleep
With ſweet compulſion ſeal thine eyes,
Think'ſt thou the dream that crowns thy reſt,
E'er to my couch of ſorrow flies?
The only bliſs my ſoul can know,
The only viſion that beguiles,
Is juſt to ſteal awhile from woe,
And dream of thy deluding ſmiles.

When to the voice of Pride I turn,
And clothe my ſorrow in diſdain;
When darkneſs ſhrouds my ſinking form,
And ſilence lures me to complain:
Alike in dreary ſcenes forlorn,
Or 'midſt the world's betraying wiles,
Fond mem'ry checks the riſing ſcorn,
And dwells on thy deluding ſmiles.

P. M. JANUS.

SONNET, WRITTEN BY WILLIAM HAYLEY, ESQ. TO PRINCE HOARE, ESQ.

(In return for his intereſting Correſpondence with foreign Academies.)

THANKS to the Friend of univerſal art,
Who ſhews me how a juſt and generous mind,
By boundleſs ſympathy and zeal refin'd,
May through the veins of emulation dart
Supplies of vital fire, freſh hopes impart,
And in ſuch ties the ſocial nations bind,
That Commerce, with a ſmile divinely kind,
May bid new wonders into being ſtart.

Thou liberal Patriot! laſting praiſe be thine,
Who, for the glory of thy native land,
Haſt led her to achieve thy bright deſign,
To teach the heart of Genius to expand,
And cherith talents, whereſoe'er they ſhine:
Science and honour guide and bleſs thy hand!

March, 1804.

HORACE's ODES. BOOK IV. ODE 5. TO AUGUSTUS.

SPRUNG from the Gods! Rome's guardian Power!
Why thus delay the happy hour
To make a people bleſt?
Propitious Ruler! ſhed the light
Of thy lov'd preſence on our ſight,
And ſooth our fears to reſt.

For where thy face, like chearful ſpring,
Which gladneſs never fails to bring,
Is kindly ſeen to ſmile;
There, ſuns a brighter luſtre ſhed;
The day glides on, by pleaſure led,
And joys each hour beguile.

The youth whom adverſe winds detain
Beyond the rough Carpathian main,
Far from his native ſoil!!
Fills a fond mother's breaſt with fears:
To her the days have ſeem'd as years,
An age of grief and toil!

Lo! on the craggy ſhore ſhe ſtands,
With tearful eyes and wringing hands,
And pours her piteous ſighs!
Nor ever caſts a look behind;
Nor ceaſe to throb within her mind
The mingled fears that riſe.

So Rome, with faithful love impreſt,
To feel herſelf ſupremely bleſt,
Her Cæſar's preſence waits:
She now the pomp triumphal leads,
And, as the voted victim bleeds,
She opens wide her gates.

The flocks ſecure the meadows roam,
With plenty flows each harveſt-home,
And virtue ſways the breaſt:
The freighted bark on tranquil ſeas
Sails in the boſom of the breeze;
Nor foes nor ſtorms moleſt.

Full in the new-born child we trace
Each feature of the father's face—
A virtuous mother's pride:
No bed by lawleſs luſt is ſtain'd;
For tainted honour ſtands arraign'd,
Nor dares a wiſh to raiſe.

Who fears the Parthian's deadly bow?
Or Scythian, bred 'midſt wilds of ſnow?
Or rude Iberia's race?
For whilſt the bliſs of health is thine,
Not all her foes that drink the Rhine
Shall Rome's fair fame deface.

Beneath the mountain's ſunny ſide,
When Phœbus ſeeks the weſtern tide,
Her free-born ſons retreat;
Well-pleas'd to rear the tender vine;
Round ſome kind tree its branches twine;
A taſk ſerenely ſweet!

Then, with a boſom free from care,
Straight to their chearful homes repair,
To quaff the genial bowl;
And, as the grape's ſoft power they prove,
With the immortal gods above,
Thy glorious name enroll!

To thee, their guardian Genius ſtill,
A flowing goblet forth they fill;
To thee their voices raiſe;
And with their houſehold gods adored,
Thy mem'ry crowns the feſtive board,
In ſtrains of hallowed praiſe!

Ah! quickly flee Heſperia's ſhore;
Be martial diſcord heard no more,
Throughout Rome's wide domain!
Such is the prayer that warms each breaſt,
Soon as the ſun breaks through the eaſt,
Or ſinks beneath the main.

Hawton Rectory, near Newark upon Trent, March 15, 1804. W. HELPS.

A MAROON

A MAROON SONG.

HASTE, haſte, my companions! the night-dews are o'er;
From the miſt-ſkirted mountains the ſhadows are flown;
The bright morning-ſtar calls to the chaſe of the boar,
And the rock's ſecret echoes are waiting his groan.

O'er the deep-tangled thicket our toils ſhall prevail,
In vain to the ſteep-cliff the ſavage ſhall run;
Where the cocoa waves gay to the balm-ſcented gale,
And the aloe expands its tall ſpires to the ſun.

Ye ſpirits, that triumph'd in death o'er your foe;
But left the dark ſons of your race to complain;
Ye that bade, in your anguiſh, the heirs of your woe
Be the heirs of your hatred, the chiefs of diſdain;

If ye fail in your pride on the ſun's ſlanting beam,
If ye robe your ſtern ſhades in the miſt's fleeting form;
Or, if rather ye joy in the lightning's fierce gleam,
And ſtride on the whirlwind, and trample the ſtorm:

O come on your clouds, o'er the wide-rolling wave,
To the hills of our freedom in triumph repair;
For the blue-mantled mountains are trod by the brave,
And the dark-dwelling ſons of defiance are there.

Hark! the horn's ſwelling tones call to danger away,
And when the ſtern courſe of our pleaſure is paſt;
Though the whirlwinds of heav'n wake around us their ſway,
We will heed not the tempeſt, and ſing to the blaſt.

Haſte, haſte, my companions! the night-dews are o'er;
From the miſt-ſkirted mountains the ſhadows are flown;
The bright morning-ſtar calls to the chaſe of the boar,
And the rock's ſecret echoes are waiting his groan.

Briſtol. P. M. JANUS.

SYLVIA'S TOMB.

'TIS night, the fairy landſcape flies,
The flock to leafy glens withdrawn;
Aſcending ſhades uſurp the ſkies,
And veil in ſhad'wy miſts the lawn.

Ah! 'mid this deep funereal gloom,
My breaſt what rending pangs invade!
As, wrapt in ſhades, I mark the tomb,
The tomb, where Sylvia's duſt is laid.

Oh nymph! in earth's cold arms enſhrin'd,
For thee ſtill frequent heaves the ſigh;
For thee, in ſofteſt bloom conſign'd
To fade, to languiſh, and to die.

What, though theſe humble ſhades beneath,
Thy name no trophy'd ſhrine declares;
Still duteous blooms the votive wreath,
That friendſhip's faithful hand prepares.

Here, foe to ſplendour's mirthful train,
Unſeen, the muſing minſtrel ſtrays,
To breathe in ſhades th' elegiac ſtrain,
And dreſs thy lonely ſod with bays.

There oft, at ev'ning's ſolemn hour,
Soft Pity wails thy hapleſs doom;
And, ſpite of time's lethean pow'r,
The tear ſtill trembles o'er thy tomb.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SKETCH *of the* LIFE *and* CHARACTER *of the late* DR. PRIESTLEY.

The ſubject of this Memoir has occupied too great a ſpace in the literary hiſtory of his country not to require an ample biographical record. This will probably be given in due time, by ſome writer well qualified for the taſk, aided by authentic and original documents. Meanwhile, one who loved and revered him when living, and will ever honour his memory, begs leave to offer to the public the following brief and imperfect, but he hopes not inaccurate, nor partial, view of what he was and what he performed.

JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, LL.D.F.R.S. and member of many foreign literary ſocieties, was born on March 13, old ſtyle, 1733, at Field-head, in the pariſh of Birſtall, in the Weſt-riding of Yorkſhire. His father was engaged in the clothing manufacture, and both parents were perſons of reſpectability among the Calviniſtic Diſſenters. Joſeph was from an early period, brought up in the houſe of Mr. Joſeph Keighley, who had married his aunt. A fondneſs for reading was one of the firſt paſſions he diſplayed; and it probably induced his friends to change their intentions of educating him for trade, and deſtine him for a learned profeſſion. He was ſent to a ſchool at Batley, the maſter of which poſſeſſed no common ſhare

of erudition. Beſides the Latin and Greek languages, he was capable of giving inſtructions in the Hebrew; and his pupil carried with him the knowledge of all the three to the academy of Daventry; at which he was entered, in his 19th year, as a ſtudent of divinity. This academy was the ſucceſſor of that kept by Dr. Doddridge at Northampton, and was conducted by Dr. Aſhworth, whoſe firſt pupil Mr. Prieſtley is ſaid to have been. When about the age of twenty-two, he was choſen as an aſſiſtant-miniſter to the Independent congregation of Needham-market, in Suffolk. He had at this time begun to imbibe theological opinions different from thoſe of the ſchool in which he had been educated. He had likewiſe become a ſtudent and admirer of the metaphyſical philoſophy of Hartley, of which, during life, he was the zealous advocate, and the acute elucidator.

After an abode of three years at Needham, he accepted an invitation to be paſtor of a ſmall flock at Namptwich, in Cheſhire. There he opened a day-ſchool, in the conduct of which, he exhibited that turn for ingenious reſearch, and that ſpirit of improvement, which were to be his diſtinguiſhing characteriſtics. He enlarged the minds of his pupils by philoſophical experiments, and he drew up an Engliſh Grammar upon an improved plan, which was his earlieſt publication. His reputation as a man of uncommon talents and active enquiry ſoon extended itſelf among his profeſſional brethren; and when, upon the death of the Rev. Dr. Taylor, the tutor in divinity at Warrington academy, Dr. Aikin was choſen to ſupply his place, Mr. Prieſtley was invited to undertake the vacant department of belles-lettres. It was in 1761 that he removed to a ſituation happily accommodated to his perſonal improvement, by the free ſociety of men of large intellectual attainments, and to the diſplay of his own various powers of mind. He ſoon after made a matrimonial connection with Mary, daughter to Mr. Wilkinſon of Berſham-Foundery, near Wrexham; a lady of an excellent heart, and a ſtrong underſtanding, and his faithful partner in all the viciſſitudes of his life.

At Warrington properly commenced the literary career of this eminent perſon, and a variety of publications ſoon announced to the world the extent and originality of his purſuits. One of the firſt was a Chart of Biography, in which he ingeniouſly contrived to preſent an ocular image both of the proportional duration of exiſtence, and of the chronological period and ſynchroniſm of all the moſt eminent perſons of all ages and countries, in the great departments of ſcience, art, and public life. This was very favourably received, and ſuggeſted a ſecond Chart of Hiſtory, in like manner offering to the view the extent, time, and duration of ſtates and empires. Subjects of hiſtory and general politics at this time engaged much of his attention. He delivered lectures upon them, of which the ſubſtance was given to the world in various uſeful publications. His notions of government were founded on thoſe principles of the original and indefeaſible rights of man, which are the ſole baſis of all political freedom. He was an ardent admirer of the Britiſh Conſtitution, according to his conceptions of it, and ably illuſtrated it in his lectures.

With reſpect to his proper academical department of the belles-lettres, he diſplayed the enlargement of his views in a ſet of Lectures on the Theory and Hiſtory of Language, and on the Principles of Oratory and Criticiſm; in the latter of which, he ſucceſsfully applied the Hartleian theory of aſſociation, to objects of taſte. Although his graver purſuits did not allow him to cultivate the agreeable parts of literature as a practitioner, he ſufficiently ſhewed, by ſome light and playful efforts, that he would have been capable of excelling in this walk, had he given his attention to it. But he was too intent upon *things* to expend his regards upon *words*, and he remained contented with a ſtyle of writing accommodated to the great buſineſs of inſtruction, of which the characteriſtics were accuracy and perſpicuity.

Fully as his time might ſeem occupied by the academical and literary employments above enumerated, he found means, by perpetual activity and indefatigable induſtry, to accompliſh the firſt great work in natural philoſophy, which laid a ſolid foundation for his fame in that department of human knowledge. Having long amuſed himſelf with an electrical machine, and taken an intereſt in the progreſs of diſcovery in that branch of phyſics, he was induced to undertake a Hiſtory of Electricity, with an account of its preſent ſtate. As the ſcience was of late date, and all its facts and theories lay within a moderate compaſs of reading, he thought it a taſk not beyond his powers to effect completely what he propoſed; although his plan included an extenſive courſe of experiment of his own, to verify what had been

been done by others, and to clear up remaining doubts and obſcurities. It appears from his preface, that, while engaged in this deſign, he had enjoyed the advantage of perſonal intercourſe with ſome eminent philoſophers, among whom he acknowledges as coadjutors, Drs. Watſon and Franklin, and Mr. Canton. The work firſt appeared at Warrington, in 1767, 4to. and ſo well was it received, that it underwent a fifth edition, in 4to. in 1794. It is indeed an admirable model of ſcientific hiſtory: full without ſuperfluity; clear, methodical, candid and unaffected. Its original experiments are highly ingenious, and gave a foretaſte of that fertility of contrivance and ſagacity of obſervation which afterwards ſo much diſtinguiſhed the author.

It may be proper in this place to ſpeak of Dr. Prieſtley's general character as an experimental philoſopher. No perſon in this claſs can be met with who engaged in his enquiries with a more pure and ſimple love of truth, detached from all private and ſelfiſh conſiderations of fame or advantage. Hence he was ſolicitous only that diſcoveries ſhould be made, regardleſs by whom they were made; and he was placed far beyond all that petty jealouſy and rivalry which has ſo often led to the ſuppreſſion of hints from caſual obſervations, till the proprietor ſhould have made the moſt of them for himſelf. On the contrary, he was impatient till all engaged in ſimilar purſuits ſhould be put upon the track which appeared to him moſt likely to lead to ſucceſsful inveſtigation. Having no favourite theories to ſupport, he admitted indifferently facts of all apparent tendencies; and felt not the leaſt heſitation in renouncing an opinion haſtily formed, for another, the reſult of maturer examination. He regarded the whole field of knowledge as common ground, to be cultivated by the united labour of individuals for the general benefit. In theſe reſpects he ſeems moſt to have reſembled the excellent Stephen Hales, whom Haller juſtly entitles "*vir indefeſſus, ad inveniendum verum natus.*"

His connection with the Warrington academy ceaſed in 1768, when he accepted an invitation to officiate as paſtor to a large and reſpectable congregation of proteſtant diſſenters at Leeds. Conſidering himſelf now as more eſpecially devoted to theology, he ſuffered that, which had always been his favourite object, to take the lead amid his intellectual purſuits, though not to the excluſion of others.

From infancy his mind had been ſtrongly impreſſed with devotional ſentiments; and although he had widely deviated from the doctrinal opinions which he had firſt imbibed, yet all the pious ardour and religious zeal of the ſect among whom he was educated remained undiminiſhed. He likewiſe retained in full force the principles of a diſſenter from the Eſtabliſhment, and thoſe ideas of congregational diſcipline which had become obſolete among many of the richer and more relaxed of the ſeparatiſts. Numerous publications relative to theſe points ſoon marked his new reſidence. His "Inſtitutes of Natural and Revealed Religion" gave, in a popular and conciſe form, his ſyſtem of divinity with its evidences. His "View of the Principles and Conduct of the Proteſtant Diſſenters" exhibited his notions of the grounds of diſſent and the proper character and policy of a religious ſect; and a variety of controverſial and polemic writings preſented to the world his views of the Chriſtian diſpenſation.

As a divine, if poſſible, ſtill more than as a philoſopher, *truth* was his ſole aim, which he purſued with a more exalted ardour, in proportion to the greater importance of the ſubject. Naturally ſanguine, and embracing the concluſions of his reaſon with a plenitude of conviction that excluded every particle of doubt, he inculcated his tenets with an earneſtneſs limited by nothing but a ſacred regard to the rights of private judgment in others as well as himſelf. The conſiderations of human prudence were nothing in his eye, nor did he admit the policy of introducing novelties of opinion by ſlow degrees, and endeavouring to conciliate a favourable hearing, by ſoftening or ſuppreſſing what was moſt likely to ſhock prejudiced minds. He boldly and plainly uttered what he conceived to be the truth and the whole truth, ſecure, that by its own native ſtrength it would in fine prevail, and thinking himſelf little reſponſible for any temporary evils that might be incurred during the interval. To adopt the beautiful and happy ſimile of one of his late vindicators, "he followed truth as a man who hawks, follows his ſport; at full ſpeed, ſtraight forwards, looking only upwards, and regardleſs into what difficulties the chace may lead him."

As pure religion was the great end of Dr. Prieſtley's labours, ſo perfect freedom of diſcuſſion was the means; and ſince he was convinced that this could not be attained under the domination of powerful and jealous eſtabliſhments, intereſted in maintaining the particular ſyſtem on which

which they were founded; he was a warm and open enemy to all unions of eccleſiaſtical with political ſyſtems, however modified and limited. In this reſpect, as in various others, he differed from many of his Diſſenting brethren; and, while he was engaged in controverſy with the Church, he had to ſuſtain attacks from the oppoſite quarter. But warfare of this kind he never feared or avoided: it coſt him little expence of time and none of ſpirits; it even ſeemed as if ſuch an exerciſe was ſalutary to his mental conſtitution.

Few readers of this ſketch need be told that Dr. Prieſtley was at the head of the modern Unitarians; a ſect, of which the leading tenet is the proper humanity of Chriſt, and which confines every ſpecies of religious worſhip and adoration to the One Supreme. If thoſe who have charged him with infidelity meant any thing more than an inference from his avowed opinions on this head, and imagined that he intended more than he declared, and entertained a ſecret purpoſe of undermining the Chriſtian Revelation, they have been guilty of a calumny from which the leaſt exertion of candour and penetration would have preſerved them. They might have perceived that he was one who laid open his whole ſoul on every ſubject in which he was engaged; and that zeal for Chriſtianity, as a divine diſpenſation, and the moſt valuable of all gifts beſtowed upon the human kind, was his ruling paſſion.

The favourable reception of the Hiſtory of Electricity had induced Dr. Prieſtley to adopt the grand deſign, of purſuing the riſe and progreſs of the other ſciences, in a hiſtorical form; and much of his time at Leeds was occupied in his ſecond work upon this plan, entitled "The Hiſtory and Preſent State of Diſcoveries relating to Viſion, Light, and Colours," which appeared in 2 vols. 4to. 1772. This is allowed to be a performance of great merit; poſſeſſing a lucid arrangement, and that clear, perſpicuous view of his ſubject which it was the author's peculiar talent to afford. It failed, however, of attaining the popularity of his Hiſtory of Electricity, chiefly becauſe it was impoſſible to give adequate notions of many parts of the theory of optics without a more accurate acquaintance with mathematics than common readers can be ſuppoſed to poſſeſs. Perhaps too, the writer himſelf was ſcarcely competent to explain the abſtruſer parts of this ſcience. It proved to be the termination of his plan; but ſcience was no loſer by the circumſtance; for the activity of his mind was turned from the conſideration of the diſcoveries of others, to the attempt of making diſcoveries of his own, and nothing could be more brilliant than his ſucceſs. We find that at this period he had begun thoſe experiments upon air, which have given the greateſt celebrity to his name as a natural philoſopher.

In 1770, Dr. Prieſtley quitted Leeds for a ſituation as different as could well be imagined. His philoſophical writings, and the recommendation of his friend Dr. Price, had made him ſo favourably known to the Earl of Shelburne (now Marquis of Lanſdown) that this nobleman, one of the very few in this country, who have aſſumed the patronage of literature and ſcience, made him ſuch advantageous propoſals for reſidence with him, that regard to his family would not permit them to be rejected. It was merely in the capacity of his Lordſhip's librarian, or, rather, his literary and philoſophical companion, in the hours that could be devoted to ſuch purſuits, that Dr. Prieſtley became an inmate with him. The domeſtic tuition of Lord Shelburne's ſons was already committed to a man of merit, and they received from Dr. Prieſtley no other inſtruction than that of ſome courſes of experimental philoſophy. During this period, his family reſided at Calne, in Wiltſhire, adjacent to Bow-wood, the country-ſeat of Lord Shelburne. Dr. Prieſtley frequently accompanied his noble Patron to London, and mixed at his houſe with ſeveral of the eminent characters of the time, by whom he was treated with the reſpect due to his talents and virtues. He alſo attended his Lordſhip in a viſit to Paris, where he ſaw many of the moſt celebrated men of ſcience and letters in that country; and he aſtoniſhed them by his aſſertion of a firm belief in revealed religion, which had been preſented to their minds in ſuch colours, that they thought no man of ſenſe could heſitate in rejecting it as an idle fable.

Whilſt he was enjoying the advantages of this ſituation, in every aſſiſtance from books and a noble apparatus for the purſuit of experimental enquiry, he alſo appeared in the height of his fame as an acute metaphyſician. In 1775, he publiſhed his "Examintion of Dr. Reid on the Human Mind; Dr. Beattie on the Nature and Immutability of Truth: and Dr. Oſwald's Appeal to Common Senſe." The purpoſe of this volume was to refute the new doctrine of *common ſenſe*, employed as the criterion of truth by the metaphyſicians of Scotland, and to prepare

pare the way for the reception of the Hartleian theory of the human mind, which he was then engaged in preſenting under a more popular and intelligible form. They who conceive Dr. Prieſtley to have been triumphant in argument on this occaſion, agree in diſapproving (as he himſelf did afterwards) the contempt and ſarcaſm with which he treated his antagoniſts, which they do not think excuſed by the air of arrogance and ſelf-ſufficiency aſſumed by theſe writers in their ſtrictures upon other reaſoners. But this was not the only inſtance in which he thought it allowable to enliven the dryneſs of controverſy by ſtrokes of ridicule. He never intentionally miſrepreſented either the arguments or the purpoſes of an opponent; but he meaſured the reſpect with which he treated him, by that which he felt for him in his own mind.

In his publication of Hartley's Theory he had expreſſed ſome doubts as to the common hypotheſis, that man poſſeſſes a ſoul, or immaterial ſubſtance, totally diſtinct from his body. For this opinion he had undergone obloquy as a favourer of Atheiſm; but, as no perſonal imputation was of weight with him in the purſuit of what he thought to be the truth, he did not ſcruple, in 1777, to publiſh "Diſquiſitions relating to Matter and Spirit;" in which he gave a hiſtory of the philoſophical doctrine concerning the ſoul, and openly ſupported the *material* ſyſtem, which makes it homogeneous with the body. Perhaps, of all Dr. Prieſtley's deviations from received opinions, this has ſubjected him to the greateſt odium, and has moſt ſtartled the true friends of reaſon and free enquiry, on account of its ſuppoſed conſequences. The natural proofs of a future ſtate appear to be ſo much invalidated by the rejection of a ſeparate principle, the ſeat of thought, which may eſcape from the periſhing body to which it is temporarily united, that he ſeemed to have been employed in demoliſhing one of the great pillars upon which religion is founded. It is enough here to obſerve, that, in Dr. Prieſtley's mind, the deficiency of theſe natural proofs only operated as an additional argument in favour of revelation; the neceſſity of which, to ſupport the moſt important point of human belief, was thereby rendered more ſtrikingly apparent. It may be added, that as he materialized ſpirit, ſo he, in ſome meaſure, ſpiritualized matter, by aſſigning to it penetrability and other ſubtle qualities.

At this time he alſo appeared in great force as the champion of the doctrine of philoſophical neceſſity; a doctrine not leſs obnoxious to many, on account of its ſuppoſed effects on morality, than the former. To him, however, it was the ſource (as he always aſſerted) of the higheſt ſatisfaction, both religious and moral; and a number of his followers have found it, in like manner, compatible with all the beſt principles of human conduct. With his intimate friend, Dr. Price, whoſe opinions in both the laſt-mentioned points was radically different from his, a correſpondence relative to them took place, which was publiſhed in a volume, and affords a moſt pleaſing example of debate, carried on with perfect urbanity, and every token of mutual reſpect and affection.

Such was the wonderful compaſs and verſatility of his mind, that at this very period he was carrying on that courſe of diſcovery concerning aëriform bodies, which has rendered his name ſo illuſtrious among philoſophical chemiſts. In the Philoſophical Tranſactions for 1773, we find a paper containing "Obſervations on different Kinds of Air," by Dr. Prieſtley; which obtained the honorary prize of Copley's medal. Theſe were reprinted, with many important additions, in the firſt volume of his "Experiments and Obſervations on different Kinds of Air," 8vo. 1774. A ſecond volume of this work was publiſhed in 1775, and a third in 1777. To give the ſlighteſt view of the original matter in theſe volumes, would occupy more time and ſpace than this ſketch permits; but it may with juſtice be affirmed, that they added a greater maſs of fact to the hiſtory of aëriform fluids than the united labours of all others employed upon the ſame ſubject. Some of the moſt ſtriking of his diſcoveries were thoſe of nitrous, and dephlogiſticated, or pure, air; of the reſtoration of vitiated air by vegetation; of the influence of light on vegetables, and of the effects of reſpiration upon the blood. In theſe volumes he did not attempt theory or ſyſtematic arrangement, thinking that the knowledge of facts was not ſufficiently advanced for that purpoſe; and he threw them out haſtily as new matter occurred, in purſuance of his liberal principle already noticed, that fellow-labourers in matters of ſcience ſhould as ſoon as poſſible be apprized of diſcoveries which might put them in the track of making others.

The name of Prieſtley was by theſe publications ſpread through all the enlightened countries of Europe, and honours from ſcientific bodies in various

parts

parts were accumulated upon him. The votaries of phyſical ſcience now, doubtleſs, flattered themſelves, that the ardour of his powerful mind was durably fixed upon the advancement of natural philoſophy and chemiſtry; but an intimation at the cloſe of the laſt volume, of his intention to intermit thoſe purſuits in order to engage in other ſpeculative topics, ſufficiently proved to all who knew him, that experimental enquiries could occupy only a ſecondary place in his mind. Theſe other and more favourite topics, were the metaphyſical theories, which have been already mentioned, and the theological diſcuſſions which he reſumed with freſh zeal and induſtry. The continuation of his "Inſtitutes of Religion;" his "Letters to a Philoſophical Unbeliever;" his "Harmony of the Evangeliſts;" and various tracts on moral and religious topics, marked his return to his former ſtudies.

The term of his engagement with Lord Shelburne having expired, Dr. Prieſtley, with a penſion for life of 150l. per annum, was at liberty to chooſe a new ſituation.

He gave the preference to the neighbourhood of the populous town of Birmingham, chiefly induced by the advantages it afforded, from the nature of its manufactures, to the purſuits of chemical experiments. It was alſo the reſidence of ſeveral men of ſcience; among whom the names of Watt, Withering, Bolton, and Keir, are well known to the public. With theſe he was ſoon upon terms of friendly reciprocation of knowledge and mutual aid in reſearch; and their *Lunarian Club* preſented a conſtellation of talent which would not eaſily have been aſſembled even in the metropolis.

He had not long occupied his new habitation, before he was invited to undertake the office of paſtor to a congregation of Diſſenters in Birmingham, upon which he entered with great ſatisfaction towards the cloſe of 1780. He found a ſociety cordially attached to his perſon and doctrines; and he merited their eſteem by the moſt aſſiduous performance of all the paſtoral duties. Some of the moſt important of his theological works ſoon iſſued from the Birmingham preſs. Of theſe were his "Letters to Biſhop Newcome, on the Duration of Chriſt's Miniſtry;" and his "Hiſtory of the Corruptions of Chriſtianity;" afterwards followed by his "Hiſtory of Early Opinions." Controverſies upon theological topics multiplied around him; to all of which he paid the attention they ſeemed to require. The warm diſputes which took place on occaſion of the applications of the Diſſenters for relief from the diſabilities and penalties of the Corporation and Teſt Acts, ſupplied a new ſubject of conteſt, into which he could not forbear to enter, both as a friend to toleration in general, and as one of the body aggrieved. His hoſtility to the eſtabliſhment became more decided, and he *appealed to the people* on the points of difference, in his "Familiar Letters to the Inhabitants of Birmingham," written with much force, but with his uſual diſregard of caution.

Little has hitherto been ſaid of the political exertions of Dr. Prieſtley, which, indeed, form no conſpicuous part of his literary life. He had diſplayed his attachment to freedom by his "Eſſay on the Firſt Principles of Government," and by an anonymous pamphlet on the ſtate of public liberty in this country; and had ſhewn a warm intereſt in the cauſe of America at the time of its unfortunate quarrel with the mother country. The French Revolution was an event which could ſcarcely fail of being contemplated by him with ſatisfaction. His ſanguine hopes ſaw in it the dawn of light and liberty over Europe; and he particularly expected from it the eventual downfal of all eſtabliſhments inimical to the ſpread of truth. Such expectations he was at no pains to conceal; and as parties now began to take their decided ſtations, and to be inſpired with all the uſual rancour of opponents in civil conteſts, he was naturally rendered a prominent mark of party hatred.

In this ſtate of mutual exaſperation, the celebration of the anniverſary of the deſtruction of the Baſtille, by a public dinner, on July 14, 1791, at which Dr. Prieſtley *was not preſent*, gave the ſignal of thoſe ſavage riots, which have thrown laſting diſgrace on the town of Birmingham, and in ſome degree on the national character. Amid the conflagration of houſes of worſhip and private dwellings, Dr. Prieſtley was the great object of popular rage; his houſe, library, manuſcripts, and apparatus, were made a prey to the flames; he was hunted like a proclaimed criminal, and experienced not only the furious outrages of a mob, but the moſt unhandſome treatment from ſome who ought to have ſuſtained the parts of gentlemen, and friends of peace and order.

It would be painful to dwell upon theſe ſcenes. Suffice it to ſay, that he was driven for ever from his favourite reſidence; that his loſſes were very inadequately compenſated; and that he paſſed ſome time as a wanderer, till an invitation to ſucceed Dr. Price in a congregation at Hackney gave him a new ſettlement.

ment. This was rendered more intereſting to him by a connection with the new diſſenting-college, eſtabliſhed at that place. His mind, by its native elaſticity, recovered from the ſhock of his cruel loſſes, and he reſumed his uſual labours.

This was, however, far from being a ſeaſon of tranquillity. Parties ran high, and events were daily taking place calculated to agitate the mind, and inſpire varied emotions of tumultuous expectation. Dr. Prieſtley, however he might be regarded by the friends of Government, had no reaſon to entertain apprehenſions for his perſonal ſafety on the part of authority; but he was conſcious that he lay under a load of public odium and ſuſpicion, and he was perpetually haraſſed by the petty malignity of bigotry. Having ſo lately been the victim of a paroxyſm of popular rage, he could not be perfectly eaſy in the vicinity of a vaſt metropolis, where any ſudden impulſe given to the tumultuous maſs might bring irreſiſtible deſtruction upon the heads of thoſe who ſhould be pointed out as objects of vengeance. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at, that he looked towards an aſylum in a country to which he had always ſhewn a friendly attachment, and which was in poſſeſſion of all the bleſſings of civil and religious liberty. Some family reaſons alſo enforced this choice of a new ſituation. He took leave of his native country in 1794, and embarked for North America. He carried with him the ſincere regrets of a great number of venerating and affectionate friends and admirers; and his departure, while celebrated as a triumph by unfeeling bigots, was lamented by the moderate and impartial, as a kind of ſtigma on the country which, by its ill treatment, had expelled a citizen whom it might enrol among its proudeſt boaſts.

Northumberland, a town in the inland parts of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, was the place in which he fixed his reſidence. It was ſelected on account of the purchaſe of landed property in its neighbourhood; otherwiſe, its remoteneſs from the ſea-ports, its want of many of the comforts of civilized life, and of all the helps to ſtudious and ſcientific purſuit, rendered it a peculiarly undeſirable abode for one of Dr. Prieſtley's habits and employments. The loſs of his excellent wife, and of a very promiſing ſon, together with repeated attacks of diſeaſe and other calamities, ſeverely tried the fortitude and reſignation of this Chriſtian philoſopher; but he had within him what rendered him ſuperior to all external events, and pious ſerenity was the ſettled temper of his ſoul.

In America he was received, if not with the ardour of ſympathy and admiration, yet with general reſpect; nor were the angry conteſts of party able laſtingly to deprive him of the eſteem due to his character. If he had any ſanguine hopes of diffuſing his religious principles over the new continent; or if his friends expected that the brilliancy of his philoſophical reputation ſhould place him in a highly conſpicuous light among a people yet in the infancy of mental culture, ſuch expectations were certainly diſappointed. He was, however, heard as a preacher by ſome of the moſt diſtinguiſhed members of congreſs; and he was offered, but declined, the place of chemical profeſſor at Philadelphia. It became his great object to enable himſelf in his retirement at Northumberland to renew that courſe of philoſophical experiment, and eſpecially that train of theological writing, which had occupied ſo many of the beſt years of his life. By indefatigable pains he got together a valuable apparatus and well-furniſhed library, and cheerfully returned to his former employments. By many new experiments on the conſtitution of airs, he became more and more fixed in his belief of the phlogiſtic theory, and in his oppoſition to the new French chemical ſyſtem, of which he lived to be the ſole opponent of note. The reſults of ſeveral of his enquiries on theſe topics were given, both in ſeparate publications, and in the American Philoſophical Tranſactions. A number of pamphlets on different occaſions of controverſy fell from his pen; and by his compariſons of the Jewiſh with the Mahometan and Hindoo religions, and the characters of Chriſt and Socrates, he endeavoured to ſtrengthen the bulwarks of revelation. The liberal contributions of his friends in England enabled him to commence the printing of two extenſive works, on which he was zealouſly bent, a Church Hiſtory, and an Expoſition of the Scriptures; and through the progreſs of his final decline he unremittingly urged their completion.

The circumſtances attending the cloſe of his uſeful and exemplary life are related with ſuch intereſting ſimplicity in the following article of the Philadelphia Gazette, that every one muſt receive pleaſure from reading the narrative entire.

"Since his illneſs at Philadelphia, in the year 1801, he never regained his former good ſtate of health. His complaint was conſtant indigeſtion, and a difficulty of

of ſwallowing food of any kind. But during this period of general debility, he was buſily employed in printing his Church Hiſtory, and the firſt volume of his Notes on the Scriptures, and in making new and original experiments. During this period, likewiſe, he wrote his pamphlet of Jeſus and Socrates compared, and reprinted his Eſſay on Phlogiſton.

"From about the beginning of November, 1803, to the middle of January, 1804, his complaint grew more ſerious; yet, by judicious medical treatment, and ſtrict attention to diet, he, after ſome time, ſeemed, if not gaining ſtrength, at leaſt not getting worſe; and his friends fondly hoped that his health would continue to improve as the ſeaſon advanced. He, however, conſidered his life as very precarious. Even at this time, beſides his miſcellaneous reading, which was at all times very extenſive, he read through all the works quoted in his "Compariſon of the different Syſtems of Grecian Philoſophers with Chriſtianity;" compoſed that work, and tranſcribed the whole of it in leſs than three months; ſo that he has left it ready for the preſs. During this period he compoſed, in one day, his Second Reply to Dr. Linn.

"In the laſt fortnight of January, his fits of indigeſtion became more alarming, his legs ſwelled, and his weakneſs increaſed. Within two days of his death he became ſo weak, that he could walk but a little way, and that with great difficulty. For ſome time he found himſelf unable to ſpeak; but, on recovering a little, he told his friends, that he had never felt more pleaſantly during his whole life-time, than during the time he was unable to ſpeak. He was fully ſenſible that he had not long to live, yet talked with cheerfulneſs to all who called on him. In the courſe of the day he expreſſed his thankfulneſs at being permitted to die quietly in his family, without pain, and with every convenience and comfort that he could wiſh for. He dwelt upon the peculiarly happy ſituation in which it had pleaſed the Divine Being to place him in life, and the great advantage he had enjoyed in the acquaintance and friendſhip of ſome of the beſt and wiſeſt men of the age in which he lived, and the ſatisfaction he derived from having led an uſeful as well as happy life. He this day gave directions about printing the remainder of his Notes on Scripture (a work, in the completion of which he was much intereſted), and looked over the firſt ſheet of the third volume, after it was corrected by thoſe who were to attend to its completion, and expreſſed his ſatisfaction at the manner of its being executed.

"On Sunday, the 5th, he was much weaker, but ſat up in an arm-chair for a few minutes. He deſired that John, chap. xi. might be read to him: he ſtopped the reader at the 45th verſe, dwelt for ſome time on the advantage he had derived from reading the Scriptures daily, and recommended this practice, ſaying, that it would prove a ſource of the pureſt pleaſure. 'We ſhall all (ſaid he) meet finally; we only require different degrees of diſcipline ſuited to our different tempers, to prepare us for final happineſs.' Mr. —— coming into his room, he ſaid, 'You ſee, Sir, I am ſtill living.' Mr. —— obſerved, 'that he would always live.' 'Yes, I *believe* I *ſhall*; we ſhall meet again in another and a better world.' He ſaid this with great animation, laying hold of Mr. ——'s hand in both his own. After evening prayers, when his grand children were brought to his bed-ſide, he ſpoke to them ſeparately, and exhorted them to continue to love each other, &c. 'I am going (added he) to ſleep as well as you, for death is only a good long ſound ſleep in the grave, and we ſhall meet again.'

"On Monday morning, the 9th of February, on being aſked how he did, he anſwered in a faint voice, that he had no pain, but appeared fainting away gradually. About eight o'clock, he deſired to have three pamphlets which had been looked out by his directions the evening before. He then dictated as clearly and diſtinctly as he had ever done in his life, the additions and alterations which he wiſhed to have made in each. M—— took down the ſubſtance of what he ſaid, which was read to him. He obſerved, "Sir, you have put in your own language, I wiſh it to be *mine*." He then repeated over again, nearly word for word, what he had before ſaid, and when it was tranſcribed, and read over to him, he ſaid, "That is right, I have now done."

"About half an hour after, he deſired that he might be removed to a cot. About ten minutes after he was removed to it, he died; but breathed his laſt ſo eaſily, that thoſe who were ſitting cloſe to him did not immediately perceive it. He had put his hand to his face, which prevented them from obſerving it"

This was indeed "the death of the righteous!" and it is preſumed, that no one poſſeſſed of generous and tender feelings, how

how much ſoever differing in opinion from the deceaſed, will refrain from embalming his memory with a tear, and crying "Peace be with him!"

In Dr. Prieſtley's mental conſtitution were united ardour and vivacity of intellect, with placidity and mildneſs of temper. With a zeal for the propagation of truth, that would have carried him through fire and water, he joined a calm patience, an unruffled ſerenity, which rendered him proof againſt all obſtructions and diſappointments. It has been ſuggeſted, that a man ſo much in earneſt, and ſo vigorous in controverſial warfare, could not fail of being a perſecutor, ſhould his party gain the ſuperiority: but this was an erroneous ſuppoſition. Not only were the rights of private judgment rendered ſacred to him by every principle of his underſtanding, but his heart would not have ſuffered him to have injured his bittereſt enemy. He was naturally diſpoſed to chearfulneſs, and when his mind was not occupied with ſerious thoughts, could unbend, with even playful eaſe and negligence, in the private circle of friends. In large and mixed companies he uſually ſpoke little. In the domeſtic relations of life he was uniformly kind and affectionate. His parental feelings (alas! how keenly were they excited!) were thoſe of the tendereſt and beſt of fathers. Not malice itſelf could ever fix a ſtain on his private conduct, or impeach his integrity.

Such was the man who adds one more imperiſhable name to the illuſtrious dead of his country.

Stoke Newington, 20th *April*, 1804. J. AIKIN.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

BEN JONSON.

THE *noon of night*, a poetical expreſſion now ſo common, was firſt introduced into our language by Ben Jonſon, who appears to have been ſo diffident of the reception it might meet with, or whether the licence he had taken would be approved by cuſtom, that he refers, in the margin, to the author of whom he borrowed it. The phraſe is Varro's; in Latin, *meridies noctis*; and it occurs in the ſixth chapter of Nonius Marcellus.

DINNER.

Ten o'clock was, in this country, the ancient hour of dining, and continued ſo in the Univerſity of Cambridge even in the reign of Edward VI. as appears from a very remarkable paſſage in a ſermon of Thomas Lever, at Paul's Croſs, Dec. 14, 1550. About the middle of Queen Elizabeth's reign, the dining hour was ſomewhat later, though even then it was ſtill kept up to *ten* o'clock in the univerſities, where the eſtabliſhed ſyſtem is not ſo eaſily altered as in private families. "With us (ſays the author of the Deſcription of England, in the Preface to Holinſhed) the nobilitie, gentry, and ſtudents, do ordinarilye go to dinner at *eleven* before noone, and to ſupper at *five*, or between *five* and *ſix*, at afternoone. The merchants dine and ſup ſeldome before *twelve* at noone and at *ſix* at night, eſpecially in London. The huſbandmen dine alſo at high-noone, as they call it, and ſup at ſeven or eight; but out of the terme, in our univerſities, the ſcholars dine at ten." Such was the cuſtom till the middle of the ſeventeenth century; and even ſo late as fifty years ago, many of the colleges, in both our univerſities, dined at *twelve*.—At Cambridge, in term-time, the dinner-hour of many of the colleges is, at this time, *two*; and, at Oxford, *three* and *four*. The few colleges that ſup in public, make the hour, in ſome *eight*, in others *nine*.

EDUCATION.

In the fifteenth century, and very probably much earlier, one of the principal modes of education in uſe was, the reſidence of children in the houſes of the biſhops and nobility, where they were inſtructed in learning, and occaſionally filled up the retinue of their maſters. Pace, the friend of Eraſmus, and one of the principal reſtorers of letters in England, imbibed the rudiments of learning in the palace of Langton, biſhop of Wincheſter; and Croke, one of the firſt reſtorers of the Greek language, in that of Archbiſhop Warham. Sir Thomas More, too, was educated as a page with Cardinal Morton, archbiſhop of Canterbury, about 1490, who was ſo ſtruck with his genius, that he would often ſay, at dinner, "This child here, waiting at table, is ſo very ingenious, that he will one day prove an extraordinary man."

CRITICISM.

The famous Boccalini, in his Adverti-ſements from Parnaſſus, tells us, a cri-

tic, presenting Apollo with a very severe censure upon an excellent poem, was asked for the good things in that work; but the wretch answering, he minded only the errors, Apollo ordered a sack of unwinnowed wheat to be brought, and the critic to pick out and take all the chaff for his pains.

ORIGINAL LETTERS.

EXTRACTS *of* LETTERS *from* DR. MIDDLETON *to* LORD HERVEY.

Communicated by his Lordship's Brother to the Rev. William Talbot, Rector of Kilkton, Warwickshire.

July 1st, 1733.—It is my misfortune to have had so early a taste for Pagan science, as to make me very squeamish in my Christian studies.

Aug. 25th, 1733.—I had pleased myself with the thoughts of spending one day philosophically with Chubb.

September 15th, 1733.—The orthodox think to tame me as they do wild-beasts, by suffering them to take no rest; but I shall have grace still to follow my own reason in spite of all their nonsense, and am more thankful to God for what I do not believe than for what I do. In the one I may possibly be biassed by custom, authority, interest; but the other is the triumph of my reason over prejudices that involve the greatest part of mankind. If I am so happy as to please by my performances, I can only say, *ecce opus manuum tuarum.* An inviolable attachment to her Majesty and her family is the only merit and virtue I pretend to.

Oct. 21st, 1733.—Dr. Berryman's Preface is void of all candour and good sense. Dr. Waterland's great Importance of the Doctrine of the Trinity is a surprizing piece of nonsense and irreligion.

Aug. 10th, 1734.—Sunday is my only day of rest, but not of liberty; for I am bound to double attendance at church, to wipe off the stain of infidelity. When I shall have recovered my credit (in which I make daily progress) I may use more freedom; but at present the subjection I am under of using all forms, obliges me to put an end to your Lordship's trouble.

July 27th, 1735.—I like both the design and the doctrine of Bishop Hoadley's plain Account of the Sacrament, as I do every design of uniting religion with reason; or, where that cannot be, of bringing them as near together as possible.—His enemies will insult him with the charge of lessening Christian piety; but the candid will see that he seeks only to destroy a superstitious devotion, by establishing a rational one in its place. But as, by throwing down the shrines and altars of the church, he will raise no small stir from the men of craft, so I rejoice much, with your Lordship, that he has secured the good castle of Farnham for a retreat.

Feb. 8th, 1735-6.—You would advise him (Dr. Hoadley) to waste no more of his time in controversy, which, generally speaking means nothing more, at the best, than to make plausible to weak men what is contemptible to men of sense.

March 30th, 1736.—(On Lord Ilchester's marriage to a great heiress.)—This happy event will, I hope, convince him, that whatever else is transacted there, matches, at least, are made in heaven.

Sept. 13th, 1736.—Those slumberers in stalls suspect me very unjustly of ill designs against their peace. For though there are many things in the church that I wholly dislike, yet while I am content to acquiesce in the ills, I should be glad to taste a little of the good, and to have some amends for the ugly assent and consent which no man of sense can approve. We read of some of the earliest disciples of Christ, who followed him, not for his works, but his loaves. These were certainly blameable, because they saw his miracles; but to us, who have not the honour to see the one, it should be allowed to have some inclination to the other.—Your Lordship knows a certain prelate, who, with a very low notion of the church's most sacred bread, has a very high relish, and a very large share, of her temporal. My appetite to both is equally moderate, and would be satisfied almost with any thing but mere emptiness. I have no pretensions to riot in the feast with the elect; but with the sinner only, in the gospel, to gather up the crumbs that fall from the table.

Two LETTERS *from* DAVID HUME *to* DR. HUGH BLAIR, *on the* SUBJECT *of* OSSIAN'S POEMS.

DEAR SIR,

I LIVE in a place where I have the pleasure of frequently hearing justice done to your dissertation; but never heard it mentioned in a company, where some one person or other did not express his doubts with regard to the authenticity of the poems which are its subject; and I often hear them rejected with disdain and indignation as a palpable and most infamous forgery. This opinion has indeed become very prevalent among the men

men of letters in London; and I can foresee, that in a few years the poems, if they continue to ſtand on their preſent footing, will be thrown aſide, and will fall into final oblivion. It is in vain to ſay that their beauty will ſupport them, independent of their authenticity. No: that beauty is not ſo much to the general taſte as to inſure you of this event; and if people be once diſguſted with the idea of a forgery, they are thence apt to entertain a more diſadvantageous notion of the excellency of the production itſelf.—The abſurd pride and caprice of Macpherſon himſelf, who ſcorns, as he pretends, to ſatisfy any body that doubts his veracity, has tended much to confirm this general ſcepticiſm: and I muſt own, for my own part, that though I have had many particular reaſons to believe theſe poems genuine, more than it is poſſible for any Engliſhman of letters to have, yet I am not entirely without my ſcruples on that head. You think that the internal proofs in favour of theſe poems are very convincing. So they are: but there are alſo internal reaſons againſt them, particularly from the manners, notwithſtanding all the art with which you have endeavoured to throw a varniſh on that circumſtance: and the preſervation of ſuch long and ſuch connected poems by oral tradition alone, during a courſe of fourteen centuries, is ſo much out of the ordinary courſe of human affairs, that it requires the ſtrongeſt reaſons to make us believe it. My preſent purpoſe, therefore, is to apply to you, in the name of all the men of this, and, I may ſay, of all other countries, to eſtabliſh this capital point, and to give us proofs that theſe Poems are, I do not ſay ſo ancient as the age of Severus, but that they were not forged within theſe five years, by James Macpherſon. Theſe proofs muſt not be arguments, but teſtimonies. People's ears are fortified againſt the former; the latter may yet find their way, before the Poems are conſigned to total oblivion. Now, the teſtimonies may, in my opinion, be of two kinds. Macpherſon pretends that there is an ancient MS. of part of Fingal in the family, I think, of Clanronald. Get this fact aſcertained by more than one perſon of credit: let theſe perſons be acquainted with the Gaelic; let them compare the original and the tranſlation, and let them teſtify the fidelity of the latter.

But the chief point in which it will be neceſſary for you to exert yourſelf, will be, to get poſitive teſtimony, from many different hands, that ſuch poems are vulgarly recited in the Highlands, and have been there long the entertainment of the people. This teſtimony muſt be as particular as it is poſitive. It will not be ſufficient that a Highland gentleman, or clergyman, ſay, or write, to you, that he has heard ſuch poems. Nobody queſtions that there are traditional poems in that part of the country, where the names of Oſſian and Fingal, and Oſcar and Gaul, are mentioned in every ſtanza. The only doubt is, whether theſe poems have any farther reſemblance to the Poems publiſhed by Macpherſon. I was told by Burke, a very ingenious Iriſh gentleman, author of a Tract on the Sublime and Beautiful, that, on the firſt publication of Macpherſon's book, all the Iriſh cried out, "We know all theſe poems—we have always heard them from our infancy:" but when he aſked more particular queſtions, he could never learn that any one had ever heard, or could repeat, the original of any one paragraph of the pretended Tranſlation.

This generality, then, muſt be carefully guarded againſt, as being of no authority. Your connections among your brethren of the clergy may here be of great uſe to you. You may eaſily learn the names of all the miniſters of that country who underſtand the language of it. You may write to them, expreſſing the doubts that have ariſen, and deſiring them to ſend for ſuch of the bards as remain, and make them rehearſe their ancient poems. Let the clergymen have the Tranſlation in their hands, and let them write back to you, and inform you, that they heard ſuch an one, (naming him,) living in ſuch a place, rehearſe the original of ſuch a paſſage, from ſuch a page to ſuch a page of the Engliſh Tranſlation, which appeared exact and faithful. If you give to the public a ſufficient number of ſuch teſtimonies, you may prevail. But I venture to foretel to you, that nothing leſs will ſo much as command the attention of the public.

Becket tells me, that he is to give us a new edition of your Diſſertation, accompanied with ſome remarks on Temora: here is a favourable opportunity for you to execute this purpoſe. You have a juſt and a laudable zeal for the credit of theſe Poems. They are, if genuine, one of the greateſt curioſities, in all reſpects, that ever was diſcovered in the common wealth of letters, and the child is, in a manner, become your's by adoption, as Macpherſon has totally abandoned all care of it.—Theſe motives call upon you to exert yourſelf; and I think it were ſuitable to your

your candour, and moſt ſatisfactory alſo to the reader, to publiſh all the anſwers to all the letters you write, though ſome of theſe anſwers ſhould make ſomewhat againſt your own opinion in this affair.—We ſhall always be the more aſſured, that no arguments are ſtrained beyond their proper force, and no contrary arguments ſuppreſſed, where ſuch an entire communication is made to us.

Becket joins me heartily in this application; and he owns to me, that the believers in the authenticity of theſe Poems diminiſh every day among the men of ſenſe and reflection. Nothing leſs than what I propoſe, can throw the balance on the other ſide. I depart from hence in about three weeks, and ſhould be glad to hear your reſolution before that time.

This journey to Paris will certainly contribute much to my entertainment, and will certainly tend much to improve my fortune; ſo that I have no reaſon to repent that I allowed myſelf to be dragged from my retreat. I ſhall henceforth converſe with authors, but ſhall not, probably, for ſome time, have much leiſure to peruſe them; which is not, perhaps, the way of knowing them moſt to their advantage. I carry only four books along with me—a Virgil, a Horace, a Taſſo, and a Tacitus. I could have wiſhed alſo to carry my Homer; but I found him too bulky. I own that, in common decency, I ought to have left my Horace behind me, and that I ought to be aſhamed to look him in the face: for I am ſenſible, that, at my years, no temptation could have ſeduced him from his retreat; nor would he ever have been induced to enter ſo late in the path of ambition.—But I deny that I enter into the path of ambition; I only walk in the green fields of amuſement: and I affirm, that external amuſement becomes more and more neceſſary as one advances in years, and can find leſs ſupply from his own paſſions or imagination. I am, dear Sir,

Your's moſt ſincerely,

(Signed) DAVID HUME.

Liſle-ſtreet, Leiceſter-fields,
Sept. 19, 1765.

LETTER II.

MY DEAR SIR,

I AM very glad you have undertaken the taſk which I uſed the freedom to recommend to you. Nothing leſs than what you propoſe, will ſerve the purpoſe. You need expect no aſſiſtance from Macpherſon, who flew into a paſſion when I told him of the letter I had wrote to you: but you muſt not mind ſo ſtrange and heteroclite a mortal, than whom I have ſcarce ever known a man more perverſe and unamiable. He will probably depart for Florida with Governor Johnſtone; and I would adviſe him to travel among the Chickaſaws and Cherokees, in order to tame him and civilize him.

I ſhould be much pleaſed to hear of the ſucceſs of your labours. Your method of directing to me, is, under cover, to the Earl of Hertford, Northumberland-houſe, London. Any letters that come to me under that direction, will be ſent over to me at Paris. I beg my compliments to Robertſon and Jardine. I am ſorry to hear of the ſtate of Ferguſon's health.—John Hume went to the country yeſterday with Lord Bute. I was introduced the other day to that noble Lord, at his deſire. I believe him to be a very good man—a better man than a politician.

Since I wrote the above, I have been in company with Mrs. Montague, a lady of great diſtinction in this place, and a zealous partiſan of Oſſian. I told her of your intentions, and even uſed the freedom to read your letter to her. She was extremely pleaſed with your project; and the rather, as the Duke de Nivernois, ſhe ſaid, had talked much to her on that ſubject laſt winter; and deſired, if poſſible, to get collected ſome proofs of the authenticity of theſe Poems, which he propoſed to lay before the *Académie des Belles Lettres* at Paris. You ſee, then, that you are upon a great ſtage in this inquiry, and that many people have their eyes upon you. This is a new motive for rendering your proofs as complete as poſſible. I cannot conceive any objection a man, even of the graveſt character, could have to the publication of his letters, which will only atteſt a plain fact known to him. Such ſcruples, as they occur, you muſt endeavour to remove. For on this trial of your's will the the judgment of the public finally depend. Lord Bath, who was in the company, agreed with me, that ſuch documents of authenticity are entirely neceſſary and indiſpenſable.

Pleaſe to write to me as ſoon as you make any advances, that I may have ſomething to ſay on the ſubject to the literati of Paris. I beg my compliments to all thoſe who may bear that name at Edinburgh: I cannot but look upon all of them as my friends.

I am your's ſincerely,

(Signed) DAVID HUME.

P. S. I depart hence in eight days.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN APRIL.

☞ *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference; it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works, (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENCE.*

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STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In April, 1804.

An ACCOUNT *of the* ORDINARY REVENUES *and* EXTRAORDINARY RESOURCES *constituting the* PUBLIC INCOME *of* GREAT BRITAIN, *for the* YEAR *ended the* FIFTH *of* JANUARY, 1804.*

HEADS OF REVENUE.	NET PRODUCE applicable to NATIONAL Objects, and to Payments into the Exchequer.
ORDINARY REVENUES.	
PERMANENT TAXES.	£.
CUSTOMS..... England	7,207,570
——— ..... Scotland	569,204
——— .... Great Britain	7,776,775
EXCISE..... England	16,930,670
——— ..... Scotland	1,441,541
——— ..... Great Britain	18,372,211
STAMPS ..... England	3,144,633
——— ..... Scotland	201,942
——— ..... Great Britain	3,346,575
LAND and ASSESSED TAXES ..... Engl.	5,685,932
..... Scotl.	265,729
——— ..... Great Britain	5,951,661
POST OFFICE..... England	937,649
——— ..... Scotland	137,950
——— ..... Great Britain	1,075,600
1s. in the £. on PENSIONS & SALARIES Engl.	48,654
Scotl.	3,629
——— .... Great Britain	52,284
6d. in the £. on PENSIONS & SALARIES Engl.	50,516
Scotl.	2,469
——— .... Great Britain	53,166
HACKNEY COACHES	26,457
HAWKERS and PEDLARS..	5,622
TOTAL ORDINARY REVENUES.....	36,660,354

SMALL BRANCHES OF THE HEREDITARY REVENUES.	£.
ALIENATION FINES	11,680
POST-FINES	3,248
SEIZURES	79,390
COMPOSITIONS	2
PROFFERS.....	637
CROWN LANDS	48,390
EXTRAORDINARY RESOURCES.	
MONIES paid for Interest of Loans for Ireland.....	983,274
On ACCOUNT of the Commissioners for Issuing Exchequer Bills	174,000
Interest created by Transfer of Stock for Redemption of Land Tax	7,000
FEES of Regulated Exchequer Offices	30,915
Other MONIES paid to the PUBLIC	4,539
Imprest MONEY Repaid by sundry Public Accountants	73,369
LOTTERY Net Profit	332,507
AID and CONTRIBUTIONS	3,500
ARREARS collected under the Aid and Contribution Act	14,550
ARREARS of INCOME DUTY	414,096
PROPERTY TAX	16,917
TOTAL { Independent of Loans	38,858,373
LOANS, including the £200,000 raised for the Service of Ireland.....	11,950,000
GRAND TOTAL.....	50,808,373

Note.—The Amount of Exchequer Bills, Navy Bills, and Transport Bills, Issued for the Public Service between the 5th of January, 1803, and the 5th of January, 1804, and not Redeemed within Period, was

In Exchequer Bills.....	15,317,600
— Navy and Victualling Bills	1,658,880
— Transport Bills	142,722

* This is the first of a Series of valuable Statistical Papers, which it is intended to insert in future, from the Official Documents, in all the successive Numbers of the Monthly Magazine, as these Papers are prepared for the use of Parliament from year to year.

EXCISE.

EXCISE.

An ACCOUNT *of the* NET PRODUCE *of the* DUTIES *of* EXCISE *and* MALT, *and* TOBACCO, *Annual, in England, for the Year ended 5th January*, 1804.

ARTICLES.	NET PRODUCE.
	£.
Auctions	194,791
Beer	2,524,533
Bricks and Tiles	245,658
Candles	254,766
Coachmakers	1,659
Cocoa Nuts and Coffee	75,930
Cyder and Perry	32,807
Glaſs	223,710
Hides and Skins	248,239
Hops	19,209
Licences	282,430
Malt	1,552,654
Metheglin or Mead	379
Paper	310,636
Printed Goods	348,223
Salt	851,284
Soap	448,944
Spirits { Britiſh	1,464,637
Spirits { Foreign	1,604,001
Starch	53,356
Sweets	29,952
Tea	1,489,732
Tobacco and Snuff	179,842
Verjuice	26,851
Vinegar	783,305
Wine	5,600
Wire	232,394
Malt, per Act 43 Geo. III. Ch. 81.	140,099
Wine ditto	233
Sweets ditto	94,750
Spirits { Britiſh, ditto	274,465
Spirits { Foreign, ditto	525,435
Tea	
	14,590,525
ANNUAL DUTIES.	
Tobacco and Snuff Commenced March 26, 1803	393,941
Additional Malt	1,219,852
Malt, Old June 24	680,652
	16,884,973

STAMPS.

An ACCOUNT *of the* NET PRODUCE *of the* DUTIES *ariſing from* STAMPS *in* ENGLAND, *in the Year ending the 5th January*, 1804.

STAMPS.	NET PRODUCE.
	£.
Conſolidated Stamp Duties	541,782
Inſurance 1782	168,714
Gold and Silver Plate 1784	25,886
Race Horſe 1784	571
Poſt Horſe 1785	245,549
Medicine 1785	654
Game 1785	43,331
Attornies Licences 1785	32,602
Pawnbrokers Licences 1785	4,422
Perfumery 1786	3
Lottery Stamps and Licences	5,329
Additional Game 1791	22,118
Bills of Exchange 1791	138,027
Receipts 1791	42,585
Attornies Licences 1794	23,568
Additional Duties 1795	38,012
Hair Powder Certificates 1795	171
Additional Receipts 1795	7,551
Sea Inſurance 1795	109,098
Horſe Dealers Licences 1795	45
Legacy Duty 1796	143,114
Hat Duty 1796	37,363
Additional Stage Coach 1797	58,993
Deeds, &c. 1797	720,514
Armorial Bearing Certificates 1798	25
Small Notes 1799	17,870
Duties 1801	512,252
Medicine 1802	28,280
Receipts 1803	30,862
	2,999,305

TAXES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

An ACCOUNT *of the* NET PRODUCE *of the several* TAXES *in* ENGLAND *and* WALES, *including the* INCOME TAX, *between the 5th of January*, 1803, *and the 5th of January*, 1804.

TAXES.	NET PRODUCE.
	£.
Land Tax	1,289,522
Windows	1,747,940
Houſes	392,733
Servants	216,822
Four-Wheel Carriages	166,013
Two-Wheel Carriages and Taxed Carts	119,866
Horſes uſed for Riding or drawing Carriages	494,324
Additional Duty on ditto, 41ſt Geo. III.	20,670
Horſes uſed for Huſbandry	475,312
Additional Duty on ditto, 41ſt Geo. II.	20,586
Horſe Dealers	2,388
Dogs	110,204
Hair Powder	45,052
Armorial Bearings	21,443
10 and 20 per Cent	417
	5,123,299
Income Duty	241,271
Aid and Contribution Balances	14,550
Paid on Account of the Duty on Property, &c.	16,917

POST-OFFICE DUTY.

An ACCOUNT *of the* GROSS *and* NET PRODUCE *of the* REVENUE *ariſing from the* POST-OFFICE *in* ENGLAND, *for the Year ending the 5th of January*, 1804; *together with the* PAYMENTS *thereon on Account of* MANAGEMENT.

POST-OFFICES.	GROSS PRODUCE.	NET PRODUCE, DEDUCTING CHARGES.
	£.	£.
Inland *	968,831	697,652
Foreign	124,045	77,530
Two-penny Poſt	60,069	35,484
Scotland	124,809	96,740
Ireland †	36,024	16,896
	1,316,780	924,304

* Jamaica and Quebec eſtimated.
† Part eſtimated.

Note.—The General Statement of the public Income differs from the above Account, in the Amount of the Poſtage of the returned Letters, which, in the former, is deducted from the Groſs Produce, leaving an actual Groſs Receipt within the Year, in England, of 1,156,556l. and in Scotland, 117,321l.

The accounts from India are highly agreeable, and of great and deciſive conſequence. A battle was fought on the 11th of September, laſt between the Britiſh forces, and thoſe of the Mahrattas, near Delhi, in which the Mahratta force was broken, with prodigious ſlaughter. The important fortreſs of Allyghur had ſurrendered to General Lake, on the 4th of the ſame month. The Mahrattas again rallied after their defeat, retired ſtill farther into their own territories, threw detachments into the fortreſſes, and hoped to find their ſecurity in withdrawing to a local ſituation, into which a Britiſh army might not follow them without ruin. General Lake ſtill purſued. On the 23d the army of Scindia was again routed with terrible carnage and complete diſperſion. Propoſals for a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities were ſucceſſively made from the Mahratta commanders. To theſe the Britiſh did not refuſe to liſten; yet ſtill advanced in the purſuit. Before the Mahrattas could agree among themſelves to accept the conditions on which General Lake conſented to grant them a truce, new rencounters and engagements enſued. At Baroach, Agra, Delhi, Pewanghur, Parabutte, &c. the Britiſh have conquered in ſo many great victories, in which they fought with unequal numbers, but with the moſt extraordinary gallantry. On the 1ſt of November, Scindia was attacked by Gene-

ral Lake, at Cassowly, by a detachment of the 22d regiment, with a proportion of Sepoys or native Indian troops. The victory was obstinately disputed. At last the Mahrattas were entirely broken and scattered. The number of our officers and soldiers killed and wounded in this action, was not less than 824. The fort of Burhampore was surrendered without resistance. That of Assoonghur was easily taken. The consequence of this victory was the unconditional submission of the Mahrattas, to such terms of truce as General Lake chose to dictate. The campaign and the war seem to be thus nearly at an end, in the entire humiliation of the only native Indian power that had maintained its independence; and the whole Peninsula of India may now be said to be subject to Great Britain!

A number of French officers, of whom the chief was a M. Louis, were found directing the operations of the Mahrattas, and have been made prisoners. The necessity of the war has been evinced by the fact, that the Mahrattas were to have been the instruments of the French in overthrowing the British power in India. The representative of the Mogul Emperor has been delivered by the success of our arms from captivity, under the power of the Mahrattas. A great number of gallant British officers have, however, been killed in the different actions, among whom were Major Generals Ware and Vandeleur, Lieut. Colonel Maxwell, Major Griffith, Wm. Campbell, and Captains Duncan Grant, T. B. Humberstone, Rod. Maccleod, D. Ayton, And. Dyce, J. Maxwell, Wm. Simple, and George Story, besides many others of inferior rank.

LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of March to the 20th of April.

Admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.

	No. of Cases.
CATARRHUS	57
Rheumatismus	19
Pneumonia	5
Hæmoptysis	4
Scrophula	13
Phthysis	3
Dyspnœa	22
Dysenteria	7
Diarrhœa	21
Amenorrhœa	32
Menorrhagia	5
Hypochondriasis & Dyspepsia	17
Hysteria	3
Epilepsia	4
Anasarca	10
Asthenia	25
Morbi Infantiles	39
Emphenes Chronica	28

It is unnecessary to inform the public, that catarrh has been the prevailing disease of the last month, since so few, in any rank of life, have altogether escaped from its influence: a circumstance which is obviously explained by the late frequent changes of the weather.

It is neither cold nor heat, neither moisture nor dryness, but an abrupt alternation from one of these conditions of the atmosphere to its opposite, which is apt to produce disorders of the above-mentioned description.

On that account, the more delicate inhabitants of this fluctuating climate should alike, at every season of the year, be covered with woollen clothing.* This substance, by slowly conducting heat from the surface of the body, prevents in a great degree those sudden vicissitudes of temperature, to which it would otherwise be exposed.

A preservative, perhaps equally effectual, against *colds*, is the use of the cold bath; which, by fortifying, in a degree and manner peculiar to itself, the fibres of the frame, renders it less liable to be injuriously influenced by the variations that so frequently occur in the state of the circumambient air.

It is highly incumbent upon all those who enjoy an opportunity of trying this cheap, although invaluable corroborant, to have recourse to it at due and regular intervals, at least during the months between the beginning of spring and the conclusion of autumn.

In the lower classes, that contagious fever, which at present is so generally *cured* by cold ablution, might, it is reasonable to believe, be as generally *prevented* by the habitual application of the same means.

For consumption properly so called,

* It is a remarkable instance of the care of Providence, that the *staple commodity* of this country should consist of a material that is peculiarly requisite for counteracting the injurious and inconvenient qualities of its climate.

that

that is, a scrophulous affection of the lungs, there is no radical remedy hitherto discovered by the efforts of medical sagacity and application; although there are many medicines and modes of treatment which are calculated to alleviate the violence of its symptoms, and to retard their progress towards a fatal termination.

At this season of the year it may not be unsuitable to condemn the custom, too generally adopted, of sending consumptive subjects to the borders of our island, for the sake of breathing the air, and bathing in the waters of the sea. The first is endowed with too large a proportion of oxygene for the morbid irritability of a pthysical patient; and the rude shock of immersion into the latter, is too violent for the tender and ulcerated organization of his lungs.

The multitude of funeral-stones which crowd the church yards of the several parts of our coast which the Reporter has visited, recording the premature death of persons in the early prime of life, stand as monuments of the truth and serious importance of his doctrine.*

The exhausted and irritable functions of persons in advanced life are excited and inspired by the comparative purity of a rural or marine atmosphere. The young, however, labouring under similar imperfections of respiration, but arising from a pthysical cause, cannot reasonably expect, more than for a very short time, to be relieved by a removal from the spot of their native or habitual residence, to places of fashionable and valetudinarian resort.

Sometimes, perhaps, from policy, but much more frequently, it is to be believed, from a humane sympathy, a physician wishes not to see the misery, which he is conscious of not being able to relieve. He therefore thinks himself justified in prescribing to the unhappy object of his care, a change of situation, which, although it cannot work any material alteration on the body of his patient, may beguile his mind with an amusing, although fallacious hope, and by new objects and variety of scene, conceal or allure his attention from the dark and gloomy prospect of his approaching dissolution.

J. REID.

Southampton-row, Bloomsbury,
April 26, 1804.

* The fact, however, is, that what in young females is considered and treated as consumption, is, in general, a disease decidedly and essentially different. Of course it requires a remedial process of a distinct description. In such cases, sea-air and bathing are, in most instances, of high utility, and, in some, of indispensable importance.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of March, and the 20th of April, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

BREWER, Thomas, Chippenham, linen-draper. (James, Gray's-inn square
Buckley, William, New Delph in Saddleworth, merchant. (Battye, Chancery lane
Bradley, Joseph, Wilton, timber-merchant. (Millett and Son, Terrace, Gray's-inn lane
Brears, Robert, Middleton, Cotton-manufacturer. (Hurd, King's Bench walk, Inner Temple
Carlier, John, and W. Wilkinson, Stockport, muslin-manufacturers. (T. C and C. Jackson, Walbrook
Clarke, Francis, Rotherhithe street, Rotherhithe, mariner. (Nind, Great Prescot street, Goodman's fields
Curven, John, Cockermouth, horse dealer. (Blacklock, Elm court, Temple
Chateauneuf, Louis, New court, Crutched friars, dealer and chapman. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry
Challenor, Thomas, Liverpool, victualler. Windle, Bartlett's buildings
Chadwick, Nathaniel, Bolton, innkeeper. (Foulkes, Bury place, Bloomsbury
Clarkson, John, Thomas, Clarkson, and Christopher Clarkson, Bengal, Linen manufacturers. Dyneley and Sons, Gray's-inn
Draper, Richard, Bishopsgate, grocer. (James, Gray's inn place
Flack, Hamilton, Vancouver, Manchester, dealer in malt. (Chesshyre and Walker, Manchester
Fowkes, John, Bush lane, wine and liquor merchant. (Vandercom, Bush lane, Cannon street
French, George, Great East Cheap, broker. (Atcheson, Austin friars
Fletcher, Josiah, Stockport, Silkman. (Wadeson, Barlow, and Grosvenor, Austin friars
Gill, George, Charles street, Berkeley square, sadler. (Greenwood, Manchester street
Gadsden, James, Bishopsgate street, cheesemonger. (Beaurain, Union street
Graham, James, Piccadilly, watchmaker. (Finero, Charles street, Cavendish square
Godfred, James, High street, Shadwell, slopseller. (Ashfield, High street, Shadwell
Gordon, John, Peghouse, Painswick, clothier. (Constable, Symond's inn, Shadwell
Hague, Thomas, Cannon row, Westminster, money scrivener. (Howard, Henrietta street, Covent garden
Harding, William, Mildenhall, shopkeeper. (Giles, Great Saint's lane
Hurdis, James, Seaford, apothecary and druggist. (Rhodes, Cook, and Handley, Clerkenwell
Holden, William, Skirbeck Quarter, coal merchant. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's inn
Harrison, Edward, Basingwood, woollendraper. (Evans, Thavie's inn
Harries, John Owen, Swithen's lane, dealer in ale and porter. (Eaton, Birchin lane
Jeffreyes, John, Clapham Road, printseller. (Anthony, Earl street, Blackfriars
Johnson, Hugh, Newcastle on Tyne, carpenter. (Clayton and Scott, Lincoln's inn
Ives, Chapman, Coltishall, brewer. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry
Lee, Henry, Saint lane, Temple Bar, victualler. (Howard, Jewry street, Aldgate
Lowe, Ralph, Kinderton, miller. (Huxley, Middle Temple
Marriott, Thomas, King street, wine merchant. (Cokayne and Taylor, Coleman street
Millburn, Edward, Cook, John Hallowell, and Thomas Wallisley, North Shields, shipbuilders. (Atkinson, Chancery lane
Makin, Joseph, Bolton, cotton manufacturer. (Cheshire and Walker, Manchester
Maxwell, Robert, George street, Minories, ship broker. (Hall and Bell, Bow lane, Cheapside
No Need, Bartholomew, Great Sutton street, Clerkenwell, watchcase maker. (Robinson, Charterhouse square
Newbold, John, Manchester, draper. (Foulkes, Bury place, Bloomsbury
Pearkes, Phineas, Worcester, grocer. (Barker, Gray's inn
Pickering, John, jun. Runcorn, miller. (Wainwright, Hare court, Temple

Parker,

Parker, James, Narrow wall, Lambeth, victualler. (Druce, Billiter square
Proctor, John, Beal, cornfactor. (Wright and Pickering, Paper buildings, Temple
Phillips, Philip Jones, Oxford street, upholsterer. (Pearce and Dixon, Paternoster row
Pink, William, (commonly called William Field) and John Birch, Charles street, Grosvenor square, taylors. (Richardson, Bury street, St. James's
Richardson, Joseph, Penrith, ironmonger. (Ireland, Staple's inn
Robarts, William, Hammersmith, coal merchant. (Pewtress, Holborn court, Gray's inn
Rookley, Thomas, Bridgwater, baker, (Blake, Cooke's court, Carey street
Raven, William, Colchester, Linendraper. (Forbes, Ely place
Smith, John, and Robert Smithies, Pool, papermakers. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's inn
Schultz, William, and Philip Hunger, (trading in the firm of Schultz and Co.) Winchester street, Broad street, merchants. (Fisher, jun. Bartlett's buildings
Smith, William, West Bromwich, butcher. (Devon and Tooke, Gray's inn square
Stevenson, Archibald, Margaret street, Cavendish square, engine maker. (Burgoyne and Fielder, Duke street, Grosvenor square
Sergent, Francis, Wakefield, innkeeper. (Battye, Chancery lane
Stinton, Samuel, Birmingham, timber merchant. (Egerton, Gray's inn
Simons, Solomon, Lynn, Silversmith. (Pearce and Dixon, Paternoster row
Troke, John, New Sarum, cutler. (Carruthers, jun. Clement's inn
Tanner, Richard, Birmingham, upholder. (Pearce and Dixon, Paternoster row
Winder, Thomas, and William Jewhurst, Westminster Bridge road, iron founders. (Bigg, Hatton Garden
Wall, Thomas, Bristol, common brewer. (Tarrant and Moule, Chancery lane
Wingate, Thomas, Market Raisin, Linendraper. (Johnson and Gaskell, Gray's inn
Yend, Henry, Upton on Severn, currier. (Watts, Symonds inn

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

ALLEN, Peter, Nantwich, innholder, April 19, final
Alpinall, Edward, Wigan, calico manufacturer, April 26
Alford, Fitzherbert, Southwark, woollendraper, May 18
Burrowes, Ann Farmer, Middle row, Milliner, April 21
Barnes Edmund, Leicester, woolstapler, May 5
Bunter, Matthew, Penryn, linendraper, May 15, final
Barclay, George, and Charles Lalheld, Little Trinity lane, merchants, April 28
Bunce, John, Abingdon, ironmonger, May 2
Coleman, John, Fetter lane, painter, May 5
Cumming, Peter, Union court, Broad street, merchant, (surviving partner of Robert Cumming) April 21.
Crichton, Peter, Woolwich, victualler, April 21
Curtis, Michael, and James Henry Alexander Scott, Watling street, wine and brandy merchants, feparate eftate of Curtis, May 5
Clark, Andrew, Liverpool, merchant, April 30, final
Crane, Charles Theomartyr, Bow lane, merchant, May 9
Cavelje, Abraham, Zemon Doncher, Lancafter, merchant, May 1
Clayton, Joseph, Southwark, cheefemonger, May 19
Colis, Robert, Woodford, corndealer, May 18
Cramer, John, Royal Spa Gardens, victualler and mufical inftrument maker, May 5
Carr, Ralph Wood, and Robert Carr, Leeds, dryfalters, May 16, final
Campbell, Barnabas, Princes ftreet, Ratcliff Highway, infurance broker, May 19
Cornifh, John, butcher, Deptford, May 18
Cowen, George, Hoxton Town, oil and colourman, May 18
Cartwright, John Newton, dealer, May 19
Davis, John, Fullwood's Rents, Holborn, victualler, May 5
Donnifon, Thomas, Prefcot ftreet, merchant, April 17
Day, Benjamin, Bifhop Stortford, draper, May 5
Drayton, John, Carfhalton, victualler, May 5
Deahin, Robert, Wilton gum Twambrookes, merchant, May 14
Dobfon, Henry, Godmanchefter, miller, and Edward Dobfon, Brampton, miller, May 16
Fox, George, Henrietta ftreet, Covent Garden, tailor, April 14
French, Henry, Broad ftreet, St. Giles's, cardmaker, April 21
Fowler, William, Shefford, and Matthew Samuel Haynes, Greville ftreet, infurance broker, feparate eftate of Fowler, May 12.
Fowler, John, Bewdley, printer, May 5.
Houndle, John, Cable ftreet, Whitechapel, carpenter, April 28, final
Hook, James, and William Turner, Bridge Foot, Weftminfter, coal merchants, feparate eftate of Hook, April 28, final.
Houlroyd, Jofeph, Loughwood, Halifax, dealer, April 23
Harding, Mary, and John Harding, Swanburne, dealers, May 1
Hardy, William, Virginia-ftreet, maffer-mariner, April 28, final
Hopwood, David, Union ftreet, Mary-le-bonne, grocer, April 10, final
Harrifon, Thomas, jun. Landford Hall, timber merchant, May 10
Harrifon, John, Worthington, fail maker, May 12
Jacob, William, Poole, fhopkeeper, April 17
James, Benjamin, Northampton, bootmaker, April 30
James, Samuel, Briftol, pawnbroker, May 21, final
King, Thomas Prefcott, Weft Cowes, linendraper, April 21
Kirkpatrick, Thomas, Church paffage, Cateaton ftreet, April 28
Lake, William, (partner with John Lift) Bifhopfgate ftreet, merchant, April 17.
Leveridge, William, Shoreditch, cabinetmaker, April 17
Medford, Macall, Finfbury fquare, merchant, (partner with John Liffe, jun. of Philadelphia,) April 21
Malcom, Samuel, Old Broad ftreet, broker, April 17, final
Mure, Hutchinfon, Robert Mure, and William Mure, Fenchurch ftreet, merchants, May 12.
Maffey, Charles, New ftreet, tower, wharfinger, May 29
Nafh, Thomas, Warwick ftreet, Plumber, April 21
Pierce, John, Bread ftreet, warehoufeman, May 26, final
Peckover, Harris, Ipfwich, woollendraper, May 8, final
Pierpoint, John, Bunhill row, carpenter, May 18
Richardfon, Thomas, waterfide, Southowram, merchant, May 17, final
Ruffell, George, Birmingham, merchant, April 28
Rawlins, James, Red Lion ftreet, hardwareman, May 15
Rofs, William, late of Waffington in America but now of Liverpool, merchant, May 10
Rofs, Henry (late partner with William Rofs) Liverpool, merchant, May 10
Roberts, Edward, Bedford court, woollendraper (trading in the firm of Boyden and Roberts,) May 12
Scott, Charles Elliott, Upper Berkeley ftreet, bookfeller, March 26
Scarfe, James Robert, King's Lynn, brewer, April 18
Secker, Mary, Lynn, linendraper, April 18, final
Spigg, John, Birmingham, linendraper, April 21
Spencer, William, Birmingham, draper, April 27, final
Smith, Richard, late of Whitchurch, money fcrivener, April 25
Sommervail, James, Liverpool, merchant, May 12
Serle, John, Shepton Mallet, clothier, June 8
Self, Stephen Halefworth, cornmerchant, May 14
Standifh, Samuel, Pontefract, hofier, May 14
Thomfon, William, Serle ftreet, mariner, April 21
Thomfon, Andrew, and Bartholomew White, Bow lane, wholefale hofiers, April 28
Thomas Thomas (partner with John Hunter and Peter Latham) Camomile ftreet, Merchant, May 11
Tanner, Nicholas, St. Decuman's, maltfter, May 7
Toulmin, Oliver, Eflex ftreet, navy agent, April 17
Wilde, James, John Watts, and John Boddy, Upper Thames ftreet, wholefale grocers, April 21
White, William (partner with John Jarvis) Southampton buildings, brandy merchant, April 14
Witney, Francis, (otherwife Nicholas) Woodmancote, currier, April 23, final
Wardie, Thomas, Trump ftreet, warehoufeman, May 15
Wilfon, Richard, Bread ftreet, merchant, May 5
Willy, John, Oxford ftreet, trunk maker, May 15, final
Warner, Henry, Briftol, basket maker, May 19
Younghufband, William, Colchefter, draper, April 21

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. EDWARD THOMASON'S (BIRMINGHAM) *for an improved* METHOD *of making* PIKES.

IF our readers will take the trouble to turn to p. 556, of our laft volume, they will fee a fhort account of a patent invention for hearth-brufhes by Mr. Thomafon, who has applied the fame principle to the fabrication of pikes. The handle of the pike, according to the invention now before us, is to conſiſt of tubes, in which are to be included racks and a wheel: with theſe is connected the pike. By puſhing or pulling the upper tube the pike is thrown out, and by a contrary motion it is drawn into the tube; ſo that when the inſtrument is not actually wanted for uſe, the tube which encloſes it has more the appearance of a fiſhing rod, than that of a weapon calculated for offence or defence

defence in the art of war. The patentee has alſo a contrivance, by means of a ſpring, which keeps the pike firm in its place when thrown out of the ſheath.

Obſervations.—The ſame objections which occurred to us, when examining the patent hearth-bruſhes, ſtrike us with equal force in the preſent inſtance. The coſt of a pike made upon the common and ſimple plan is very trifling, whereas one made according to Mr. Thomaſon's method muſt neceſſarily be expenſive. We ſhould think alſo, that they would be liable to get out of order, which, in an inſtrument of this ſort, is a very ſerious objection; beſides, if the time ſhould unfortunatdly arrive, when an invading enemy ſhould render pikes neceſſary to ſelf-defence, it would be vain to wait for patent inſtruments, "*furor arma miniſtrat*;" the points of common ſcythes, even large knives, would inſtantly be put in long poles, and anſwer the ends of the nation as well, or perhaps even better, than an inſtrument complicated with racks and wheels.

MR. CLEMENT SHARP'S *and* MR. AMOS WHITTEMORE'S (LONDON) *for a* MACHINE *for making all* SORTS *of* CARDS *for carding* WOOL, COTTON, *&c. and for dreſſing* WOOLLEN-CLOTHS.

The mode in which cards are at preſent made, viz. by firſt piercing all the holes in the piece of leather, and preparing the ſtaples to be put in them ſingly by the hand, muſt be confined to cards of a ſmall ſize, and the crook of the ſtaples is always liable to be altered, in forcing them through ſtout leather, which cauſes the cards to work unevenly. Theſe and other imperfections are avoided by the machine, which will make cards of any ſize, with leather of any thickneſs, and with the greateſt uniformity, to the great improvement of the woollen and cotton manufactures. The leather is put into the ſtretching-frame, and, by itsdifferent motions, every part of it is brought alternately to a given point, in the centre of the machine; which, if a tracer would draw upon it any pattern, it is then ſet to the deſired pattern, and one end of the leaf brought to the center; on the machine being put in motion, a pair of holes are made in the leaf, at the ſame time the proper length of wire is brought forward and ſeized by its middle, when it is cut off, and bent into the ſhape of a ſtaple, then conducted through the holes in the leaf, where it is crooked, let looſe, and forced up to its place. The leaf is then ſhifted, the ſpace for the next ſtaple, and the ſeveral movements again take place and are repeated, until a row in width is complete; when it is ſhifted to the diſtance for the next row, which is completed in a ſimilar manner, and ſo on till the card is finiſhed.

The machine intended for this purpoſe is very accurately deſcribed in the ſpecification; but the patentees wiſh it to be underſtood, that, in conſtructing it, neithe materials of which it is compoſed, nor the mode by which the ſeveral movements are obtained, are eſſential to the invention.

To accommodate the machines intended for large cards to ribbon-cards or filleting, the ſtretching-frame and hanging-bar are removed, and a ſmall pair of rollers are fitted to the carriage, which are moved by a band paſſing over a pulley on the top bar, and another on the axis of one of the rollers. The leather is put under a pulley fixed to the floor between rollers, and over a pulley fixed above the machine, where a weight is ſuſpended to it to keep it tight againſt the anvil, where it is pierced and ſtapled as the other cards are.

MR. ISAAC HAWKINS'S (LISLE-STREET) *for new* MACHINERY *and* METHODS *for writing, painting, drawing, ruling* LINES, *and other* THINGS.

This invention may be thus deſcribed: For writing, two or more pens are affixed to a horizontal and perpendicular parallel ruler, ſo that no motion, either up, down, ſideways, forward, or backward, can be made with one of the pens, without moving the other or others in a ſimilar manner, by which means as many letters or figures are made at the ſame time as there are pens. By the ſame machine as many lines are ruled at once as pens are put into the parallel ruler. Paintings are done in the ſame manner, by ſubſtituting for pens, camel's hair or other pencils. For drawing with chalk or other ſubſtances, the ſubſtances are put into port-crayons or caſes, which are affixed to the parallel ruler inſtead of pens. To draw likeneſſes of perſons, a tracer is to be fixed to one or more parallel rulers, and as many pens, pencils, or metal points, as likeneſſes are wanted. This tracer is to be paſſed over the face, head, &c. as is to be repreſented in the drawing; and the pens, &c. will mark on paper or any other thing placed againſt them, ſimilar lines to that paſſed by the tracer. Likeneſſes in perſpective are alſo taken, of various ſizes at the ſame time, by a particular mode of placing the parallel ruler, and by fixing the tracer, pens, or points, to a pantograph. Drawings of different ſizes are done at a ſingle operation, by attaching pens, &c. to a double pantograph. Writing may alſo be diſtorted

torted, for the purpoſe of ſecret correſpondence, by putting the pen in a particular part of the pantograph or parallel ruler, which writing muſt be re traced by a ſimilar inſtrument to make it legible. Outlines of landſcapes may alſo be taken with ſome of the aforeſaid machinery. "I alſo (adds the patentee) fix a marking point to a ſmall pantograph, in a caſe which may be carried in the pocket, to write memorandums on a ſlip of paper ſtretched on two rollers in the ſaid caſe, which ſlip of paper is moved along every time the line is written, ſo that a perſon can write memorandums in the dark, without any fear of writing two lines on one place. The eſſential principle in the conſtruction of the tracer is, that it has the imitation on its axis, and that the tracing edge be in a line with that axis, ſo that turning the tracer round ſhall not alter the place of the tracing edge. The drawings and deſcription of them, given in Mr. Hawkins's ſpecification, exhibit the invention with perſpicuity, and will enable the ingenious artiſt to comprehend the whole plan.

MR. WILLIAM LOOSEMORE's (LONDON) *for a new* METHOD *of making and manufacturing certain* CLOTH *for general* USES *and* PURPOSES.

Mr. Looſemore employs, in the fabrication of cloth of different kinds, fur, which has never been ſpun or woven into cloth or cloths: for this purpoſe, the yarn or thread employed is made either from beaver's, hare's, or rabbit's, fur, ſingly or mixed, according to the fineneſs or other quality intended to be given to the cloth, or according to the price at which it is to be ſold; and cloths of other qualities and prices may, at the pleaſure of the manufacturer, be produced, by mixing or incorporating any one or any two, or all three of the above named materials, in any proportions at the pleaſure of the manufacturer, with wool or with any other materials that have been hitherto, or that are now, employed in making cloth for general uſes; and this mixing or incorporating of one or more furs with wool or other materials may be effected, either when the materials are in their raw ſtate, or after they have been carded, roved, and ſpun, by diſpoſing in the proceſs of weaving threads or yarn ſpun from wool of any kind, hair of any kind, flax, hemp, cotton, ſilk, or any other material.

In theſe and various other methods deſcribed in the ſpecification, beaver's, hare's, and rabbit's fur may be made into cloth, either ſingly, or any two of them mixed with each other, or all three mixed and incorporated together; in like manner, in the ſame piece of cloth, any one, two, or three may be incorporated with any other kind of furs, wools, hair, hemp, flax, cotton, worſted, &c. and any other articles that have been or may be employed in the manufacture of cloth. What Mr. Looſemore lays claim to as his peculiar invention is the employment of fur or furs in the fabrication of cloths, either alone, or mixed with other materials. The introduction of fur into cloth gives it a degree of flexibility, ſoftneſs, lightneſs, warmth, and beauty, which cannot be attained in the uſual methods of manufacture, in which fur is not employed. And cloths made and manufactured by this method may be dyed of any colour, in the uſual manner, either by dying the materials when in the raw ſtate, or by dying the yarn or thread, or by dying the pieces of cloth after they ſhall have been woven.

ARCHIBALD EARL *of* DUNDONALD's, *for* METHODS *of treating or preparing* HEMP *and* FLAX, *and* SUBSTITUTES *for* HEMP *and* FLAX, *ſo as materially to aid the* OPERATION *of the* TOOLS *called* HACKLES, *in the* DIVISION *of the* FIBRE.

The noble Earl's invention depends on the principle of removing from flax, hemp, &c. the bark, and a conſiderable proportion of the mucilage or extractive matter, before they have been dreſſed on the hackles. The hemp or flax to be operated upon is to be ſteeped in water or boiled, as circumſtances may require. It is then to be beaten, bruiſed, cruſhed, rolled, or acted upon by ſtampers, rollers, or by any other mechanical means, ſo as to promote the ſolution and diſcharge of the mucilage or extractive matter, and to looſen the adheſion of the bark to the fibre. This proceſs is to be done with or without a run of water, while the ſubſtance is beating, and the water employed may either be cold, warm, or boiling hot, with or without ſoap or alkaline ſalts.

The difference between Lord Dundonald's and the uſual proceſs, conſiſts in employing water to aid the ſolution of the mucilage, and thus to diminiſh the adheſion of the bark to the fibre, whereas the hemp or flax has always been beaten in a dry ſtate. When the wet-beating is finiſhed, the ſubſtance is to be ſubmitted to the operation of dry-beating, as preparatory to hackling or dreſſing. The proceſs of paſſing hemp or flax through or over rollers, or by treating them by a machine ſimilarly conſtructed to that of a

mangle, is included under this patent. The ſubſtance may either be paſſed through the rollers, wrapped round the rollers, or laid under them. There is alſo to be included under this invention, the apparatus of a roller or rollers turning round with the hemp or flax, which is to be beaten, when turning round, with mallets or ſtampers. The laſt proceſs is that of wetting, ſcalding, boiling, or bucking the hemp or flax, and laying it out for a proper time expoſed to the weather, to free it from the mucilage and bark, and, when dry, to be beaten, cruſhed, or rolled.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE Manuſcript of the firſt, or preliminary volume, of the Life of General Waſhington, has reached London, and the Work is to appear, both in this Metropolis and in Philadelphia, *on the 15th of May*. It is compiled from the Papers of the illuſtrious General, by the Chief Juſtice of the United States, Mr. MARSHALL, who lived many years with Waſhington on terms of the cloſeſt intimacy; and it is publiſhed under the ſuperintendance of the Hon. BUSHROD WASHINGTON, the nephew and heir of the General. So great has been the expectation excited towards this valuable and authentic Hiſtory, that we underſtand the ſum of ſeventy thouſand dollars has been given for the American copyright, and one thouſand guineas for the Engliſh copyright.

We have reaſon to believe, that Mr. BELSHAM is preparing a Life of Dr. Prieſtley, from materials chiefly written by the Doctor himſelf.

The Authoreſs of Memoirs of Dr. Darwin, ſince they were publiſhed, has diſcovered, on the atteſtation of his family, and of other perſons preſent at the juncture, that the ſtatement given of his exclamation, page 406, on the death of Mr. Eraſmus Darwin, is entirely without foundation; and that the Doctor, on that melancholy event, gave, amongſt his own family, proofs of ſtrong ſenſibility at the time, and of ſucceeding regard to the memory of his ſon, which he ſeemed to have a pride in concealing from the world. In juſtice to his memory, ſhe is deſirous to correct the miſinformation ſhe had received.

An Introduction to Botany, publiſhed by Dr. BARTON, at Philadelphia, is reprinting here, with alterations adapting the work to this country, in one volume.

Miſs EDGEWORTH's Popular Tales, in three volumes, are now ready for delivery.

The Rev. JOHN EDWARDS, formerly of Birmingham, has begun to deliver a Courſe of very Intereſting Lectures upon Subjects of Belles Lettres, at Free-maſon's Hall, Great Queen-ſtreet.—The ſubjects are, Taſte, Genius, Wit, Humour, Ridicule, Memory, Imagination, Beauty, Grandeur, Sublimity; with an introductory Lecture, and alſo a concluding one.

Dr. TURNER has in the preſs a work, in one volume, octavo, entitled the Principles of the Newtonian Philoſophy; or, a Mathematical Demonſtration of the Properties of Matter; of the Air, Heat, Cold, Light, and its Effects; of the Properties of the Ocean; Rivers, Mountains, &c.

There has juſt been imported from Philadelphia, the Journal of ANDREW ELLICOTT, late Commiſſioner on behalf of the United States, for determining the Boundary between the United States and the Poſſeſſions of his Catholic Majeſty in America; containing Remarks on the Situation, Soil, Rivers, Natural Productions, and Diſeaſes of the different Countries on the Ohio, Miſſiſſippi, and Gulf of Mexico, with maps, in quarto.

A View of the Climate and Soil of the United States of America; with ſome Account of Florida, the French Colony on the Scioto, certain Canadian Colonies, and the Savages or Natives; tranſlated from the French of C. F. VOLNEY, in one large volume, in octavo, will be publiſhed in a few days.

Propoſals have been circulated for printing, by ſubſcription, in one volume, 4to. the Poſthumous Letters of Philanthropos to Selath. The publication devolves upon the editor, by virtue of the laſt will of the author, lately deceaſed; whoſe name cannot be known before the expiration of twelve months after the final impreſſion and publication of the work.

The

The third volume of Mr. HAYLEY's Life of Mr. Cowper, conſiſting principally of his Letters; to which are prefixed, Deſultory Remarks on the Letters of Eminent Perſons, particularly thoſe of Pope and Cowper, will be publiſhed the firſt week in May.

An edition of COWPER's Poems, in two volumes, fool'cap octavo, print'ed on Whatman's fineſt paper, in Benſley's beſt ſtyle, ornamented with coloured plates, will be ready by the middle of May.

Mr. RATHBONE's Narrative of Events that have lately taken place in Ireland among the Society called Quakers; with corr'ſponding Documents and occaſional Obſervations, is ready for publication.

Mr. W. P. RUSSELL has announced, a Challenge to all England, in a new Vocabulary of the Engliſh Language; arranged in a Manner different from every preceding Writer, and pointing out Errors that have been ſanctioned by long Uſage.

The Rev. JAMES PLAYFAIR, Miniſter of Bendothy, has a work ready for the preſs, on the Care and Knowledge of Bees, their Management and Natural Hiſtory; containing an Account of the ſingular Mode of Generation by which they are produced. Illuſtrated by eighteen plates. The firſt part is of a practical nature, treating of the management of bees; the ſecond contains diſſections and deſcriptions of the body of the bee and queen and drone, with drawings of the ſame.

Mr. PARKINSON, author of ſeveral excellent Medical Works, has, in conſiderable forwardneſs, a Treatiſe on the Organic Remains of the former World.

Mr. CHURCHMAN, author of the Magnetical Charts, has propoſed an improvement in the conſtruction of maps, by which the altitude, declivity, and perpendicular height of the hills and mountains throughout any country can be exhibited. This plan conſiſts in tracing certain lines over the ſurfaces of the parts intended to be ſo marked, and is applicable to maps already publiſhed, if conſtructed by a proper ſurvey. The lines are rendered efficient for the purpoſe propoſed, by employing with them an univerſal proportion to aſcertain their reſpective indications.

An edition of Spencer, and one of Warton's Dryden, are in a ſtate of conſiderable forwardneſs.

A new edition of Sir JAMES STEWART's Inquiry into the Principles of Political Economy, with Memoirs of the Author, will ſpeedily be publiſhed by his ſon, the preſent baronet, in ſix volumes, 8vo.

Sir JOHN SINCLAIR is preparing for the preſs the third and laſt volume of his Hiſtory of the Revenue.

A third volume of Dr. DRAKE's Literary Hours may be daily expected.

The Aſiatic Annual Regiſter for 1803 will be publiſhed in a few days.

The tranſlation of KLAPROTH's ſecond volume of Analytical Eſſays, towards promoting the chemical knowledge of mineral ſubſtances, will be ſpeedily publiſhed.

Mr. COOPER, of Hamſtell, near Litchfield, is about to publiſh a volume of Sermons.

Mr. CARD, author of the Revolutions in Ruſſia, will ſhortly publiſh an Hiſtorical Outline of the Riſe and Eſtabliſhment of the Papal Power, intended to be addreſſed to the Catholics of Ireland.

Memoirs of the Life of Dr. JAMES BEATTIE, with a View of the State of Literature in Scotland during the laſt Century may be expected this month, from the pen of Mr. ALEXANDER BOWYER.

The Rev. S. GIRLE, of Lancaſter, has announced a volume of Sermons on Practical Subjects, for the Uſe of Families.

Mr. CLARKE's Progreſs of Maritime Diſcovery is tranſlating into the German language, by M. WEYLAND, of Weimar.

Mr. JOHN NORTON, of Roll's Buildings, Fetter Lane, has invented a new ſyphon, which may be eaſily filled without the neceſſity of employing an air pump. At the bottom of the ſhorter leg is a valve opening upwards, and to the bottom of the longer leg is fitted a plug, which is put in while the ſyphon is filling at the bended part, where there are ſmall projecting tubes for giving vent to the air during the filling; the ſyphon is then plunged into the fluid, the plugs in the upper part of the ſyphon fixed in, and that in the lower part of the longer leg taken out; the fluid will begin running, and of courſe the valve at the end of the ſhorter leg will open, and the ſyphon act as in common caſes.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER PERKINS, of Stockton, Durham, has invented a thraſhing-mill, capable of thraſhing out 20 buſhels of oats in one hour, and 12 ſheaves of wheat in leſs than four minutes. Twelve feet in the barn gives ſufficient length for the machine, as well as the management of it, but as it ſtands cloſe to the wall, it does not project above four feet. The horſe-wheel is upon a perfectly new principle, and entirely put together with ſcrew-bolts. Though one horſe is capable of turning the mill, a proviſion

is always made for yoking two. The horſe tract is 20 feet in diameter with the poſts or pillars, and conſequently the center of the perpendicular ſhaft of the wheel is not leſs than ten feet from the wall of the barn.

Mr. G. LINDLEY, of Catton, Norfolk, has ſucceeded in ſaving a crop of Swediſh turnips from the fly, by ſowing radiſhes with the ſeed. Upon the firſt appearance of the plants, they were attacked by the fly, ſo that the loſs of the crop ſeemed inevitable. A drag-rake was drawn over the ground every other day, four or five times; the ſtirring of the ground contributed to the growth of the turnip, and to diſturb the flies, ſo that it was ſome hours before they could ſettle to reſume their depredations. The radiſh was found to be the particular object of their prey, and in many places of ſeveral ſquare feet there was not a plant left; while in others they were much too numerous for the quantity of ſeed allowed. In thoſe places where the radiſhes were miſſed, the ſeed was ſwept clean off, where they were numerous the turnips were all ſafe and vigorous.

Dr. STENHOUSE, of Edinburgh, has adopted a method for the cure of the gout, no leſs important for its ſimplicity than the almoſt inſtantaneous ſucceſs with which it is attended. The method is no more than holding the affected part over hot or boiling water. Gout he conſiders as proceeding from obſtruction. By the action of ſteam the fibres are relaxed, or, what is the ſame thing, the preſſure of the common atmoſphere is diminiſhed, and the cure of courſe follows. To confirm this theory by facts, the doctor relates his practice upon himſelf in two inſtances. He was firſt attacked in the hand; when the fit had acquired its laſt ſtage, both in pain and ſwelling, he held his hand over a common tureen full of boiling water. In a few minutes the pain abated, and in 25 minutes entirely ſubſided: and, had it not been for the ſwelling, he could have uſed his hand as well as if nothing had happened. The ſecond attack was in his foot, which he allowed to proceed for 24 hours. He then ſuſpended it over a pail nearly full of boiling water, and covered it with flannel. In the courſe of an hour he was free from pain, and walked about the room as uſual. The Doctor obſerves, that in caſe his ſtomach or bowels ſhall be attacked he will immerſe his whole body in a hogſhead of ſteam. He has been in good health and free from gout ever ſince he tried theſe experiments, though very near ſeventy. This vapour bath ought to be repeated ſeveral times, even after the pain is removed, in order to effect a radical cure.

The Society of Sciences, &c. of Bordeaux have again offered prizes for the beſt anſwers to the following queſtions: 1. What is the moſt ſimple and eaſy method of diſcovering and diſtinguiſhing the ſtaves of a caſk, liable to communicate a muſty taſte to wine? 2. What is the beſt proceſs for taking from wine the muſty taſte which it has contracted in the caſks?

M. M. HUZARD and TESSIER have been trying at Rambouillet, the reſult of ſuffering the wool to grow for ſeveral years ſucceſſively on a few ſheep. Laſt ſeaſon ſome of theſe ſheep were ſhorn for the firſt time theſe three years, and it was found that the wool of one fleece was equal in length to three others together, and produced a larger ſum.

M. FABRONI mentions a method of preſerving pulſe from the depredation of weevils, by which their quantity is diminiſhed one-fourth or more. It conſiſts in keeping them in caſks or ſacks with aſhes or lime, from which they are eaſily cleanſed when wanted for uſe.

M. HUMBOLDT, the celebrated traveller, has deſcended into the crater of the volcano of Torcello, which ſtill burns, to the depth of ſeventy toiſes, within fifteen from the bottom. His examination of this volcano, which has exiſted only ſince the 29th of September, 1759, will, it is expected, throw conſiderable light on the nature of theſe terrible phenomena.

Freſh meat, beef and mutton, have been preſerved in a ſound ſtate, after a voyage to the Weſt Indies, by the following method: As ſoon as the meat is cold, it muſt be cut up in quarters, and ſprinkled with the following ingredients: lignum vitæ in fine chips one pound, common ſalt four ounces, coarſe ſugar four ounces, ſalt prunella half an ounce; when it has been well ſprinkled in, cloſe the whole in ſheet lead, lay it in a cheſt, and fill in with freſh ſaw-duſt. Meat ſo prepared has been kept two months in the fineſt order. When taken out to be dreſſed it ſhould be wiped and ſcraped clean, and roaſted as quick as poſſible.

Dr. KEUTSCH has found that friction with oil is highly uſeful in curing fevers which are peculiar to the Weſt India iſlands. It produces ſtrong perſpiration, and checks the vomiting. In ſome caſes the effect of friction is rendered more efficacious by adding camphor to the oil.

Dr.

Dr. JENNER has presented Dr. CARRO, of Vienna, a snuff-box, with this inscription, *Edward Jenner to Jean de Carro*, as a token of his esteem and gratitude, for Dr. Carro's having first diffused the practice of vaccination on the Continent, and for transplanting the vaccine matter into Asia.

We learn from Rome, that the present Pope shews every inclination, as far as his slender revenue will permit, to encourage the arts. Canova's Perseus has been placed in the Museum of the Vatican. Engravings have besides been made of a number of ancient statues and bas-reliefs, which have hitherto been neglected. The subterraneous researches at Ostia go on with considerable success, besides a number of pillars, statues, and pieces of Mosaic work, 800 coins have been found, chiefly bronze, and for the most part of the times of Trajan and Adrian; among them are two very rare ones of Pertinax. Architecture, it is also expected, will receive a rich accession from the antiquities of the same age, in the discovery of some of those very rare porphyry stones, *Nero antico*. New researches have also begun to be made at the foot of the Capitol, and the Triumphal Arch of Septimius Severus. At the depth of 12 feet, the bases of the pillars have been laid open, and are discovered to be adorned all around with the most beautiful bas-reliefs. Similar researches have been begun around the Temple of Faustina, and other parts of the Campo Vaccino. Among the foreign artists at present resident in Rome, the Danish statuary, THORWALDSON, has peculiarly distinguished himself, and is likely to prove a dangerous rival to CANOVA. He has been there for the last six years, and has in that time sent several small pieces to England; but his last work chiefly established his reputation as a great artist. This piece is a Jason, as large as the life, at the moment he has got possession of the golden fleece; and it is looked upon as one of the most beautiful pieces of sculpture in modern times. He has now begun upon the same figure again in a beautiful block of marble for Mr. Hope, of Amsterdam, who has agreed to give 800 ducats for it. He is besides employed on a bas-relief which represents the taking away of Briseis from the tent of Achilles. The rooms in the galleries at Florence, which have been for some time past shut, have again been opened, and the statues and paintings which had been carried away from them have, as far as possible, been restored.

A gentleman of the government of Woronese lately purchased from Prince Trubetskoi, six thousand peasants; and at the same time put it in their power to purchase their freedom by reimbursing to him the sum given to the Prince. The first use which these peasants made of their liberty, was to write to his Imperial Majesty, thanking him for the edict which authorises these transactions; and asking permission from him to build, at their own expence, a church, under the name of the gentleman to whom they owed their new situation. The same letter contains an offer to make a canal themselves, fifteen versts in length, which would facilitate an intercourse of the greatest importance to commercial industry.

The observatory at Paris has lately made the valuable acquisition of an excellent meridian lunette. It is eight feet long, with an objective glass of four inches in diameter. This noble instrument had been ordered in London, by M. de CASSINI, was begun by Ramsden, and is finished by his successor M. Berge. This meridian lunette is intended to replace the ancient one.

Some experiments of cultivation, with respect to exotics, are now making in the gardens De la Venerie, at Turin, the results of which have been communicated to the Senator CORNUDET. Among the plants submitted to these trials are the *linus* of Egypt, now more than a metre in height, the *earthamus* or saffron, of the same country, the indigo tree, and the *sec* or rice, of the Isle of France, the *nopal*, with living cochineal, cotton-trees, potatoes of America, Egyptian soda, pastels, and many leguminous plants from the colonies. All these plants or shrubs are in excellent condition. Many of them have flowers; others afford hopes of fruit at no great distance.

The King of Denmark has lately granted to Messrs ELIAS GRUNER, and Co. the privilege of expediting by the post, the Sound List; that is to say, the amount of the number of ships that pass that streight, with the name of the captains, the state of the cargoes, their arrival, departure, designation, &c. to which will be annexed the details of the daily temperature, &c. in fine, all the news of Elsineer, which have any relation to commerce and navigation, such as shipwrecks, &c. By this means foreign merchants will have it in their power to procure regularly, and at a moderate price, very valuable documents, which cannot otherwise be had but with great difficulty.

The

The editor of the *Annales des Artes* having inserted in that journal an Account of Lord DUNDONALD's Process for extracting a gum from lichens, Dr. ROBERT of the university of Montpellier sent him some remarks relative to that subject; from which it appears, that a similar discovery was made several years ago by M. M. HOFFMANN and AMOREUX, who published it in their Treatise on Lichens, which gained the prize offered by the Academy of Lyons in 1786, and from which it is evident, that they prepared a true gum from *lichens*. Nor were they the first discoverers: they followed and cited the experiments made by Dr. Georgi, (in the Memoirs of the Academy of Peterburg, 1779, who asserts that he had obtained from lichen, *farinaceus*, *glaucus*, *physodes*, and *pulmonarius*, a mucilage, which, on drying, becomes transparent, and possesses the other properties of gum Arabic. Four species are here said to have yielded gum: and Lord Dundonald does not seem to have obtained it from the same species, as he tells us, that the lichen is sometimes from 12 to 13 feet in length; so that these trees bend under their weight: which cannot be understood of any other species but the filamentous lichens. This, however (adds Dr. Robert) does not detract from the merit of Lord Dundonald, who had never seen the works quoted above.

The French government intends to erect in the centre of the *Place Vendome* at Paris, a column similar to that erected at Rome to the honour of Trajan. This column is to be two metres, seventy-three centimetres in diameter, and twenty metres, seventy-eight centimetres in height. The shaft will be adorned with one hundred and eight allegorical figures in bronze, representing the departments of the republic. On a pedestal at top is to be placed a pedestrian statue of the Emperor Charlemagne.

The Emperor ALEXANDER continues to give proofs of his zeal for the diffusion of knowledge among his subjects. For this purpose it has been ordered, that at the University of Moscow, besides the usual lectures to the students, lectures are read for the public at large, on natural history, physics, commercial science, and the history of the European states.

The Athæneum of Vaucluse has resolved to erect there a monument in honour of Petrarca. This monument is to be dedicated, on the 20th of July next, the birth-day of the poet, who was born at Arezzo, in 1304, exactly five hundred years before this commemoration.

The order of Jesuits is sensibly increasing in Russia. They have lately obtained permission to form establishments at Riga, Astracan, Jaffa, and Odessa.

A seminary was lately projected in Russia, for the education of the teachers of schools: it was opened on the 15th of January with great solemnity.

FULGONI has lately published in Rome, *Relazione di un Viaggio ad Ostia, &c.* or an Account of a Journey to Ostia, and Pliny's Villa, named Laurentinum, made by Counsellor CHARLES FEA, President of the Antiquities at Rome, and of the Musæum in the Capitol. This learned antiquarian gives an interesting account of the exertions which are now making in the neighbourhood of Ostia, by command of Pius VII. to recover some valuable antiques in room of those of which Rome has been deprived by the French; and of the success which has hitherto attended these exertions. M. Fea found several ruins of the ancient *Via Ostiensis*, and various lapidary inscriptions, one of which he discovered on the tomb of a rich debauchee, of Tralles, in Asia Minor, who was buried there, after having spent a large fortune at Rome, and in the baths of Baiæ. From the ruins of the ancient Ostia, it should seem that the place was laid waste in the sixth century, during the invasion of the Goths, and not by the Saracens. One hundred galley-slaves are employed in this work, who, in addition to their usual wages, receive rewards in proportion to the value of what they discover.

VIEWEG, in Brunswick, has published a very interesting Account of the Present State of Midwifery in Paris, &c. by C. R. W. WIEDEMAN, M. D.

M. B. BERGMAN, who has spent three years among the Kalmucs, is about to publish a work, entitled Mongolian Papers collected in the Country of the Kalmucs. It will consist of five volumes, 8vo.

A Practical Manual of Planting has been published at Paris, with Plates, by ETIENNE CALVEL. The principles of planting are here displayed in the most clear and correct point of view. The nature of the soils, the choice of trees, the method of planting, transplanting, and rearing them, with observations and experiments, are given, so as to render this a most valuable book to the planter and farmer.

Dr. GUENSEL, at Stockholm, who has spent several years in Lapland, is preparing for the press a Descriptive Account of the Natural Productions of that Country.

A letter

A letter from Rome, dated the 10th of last July, addressed to a correspondent of the writer at Aix, and lately printed in the *Magazin Encyclopédique*, observes, that the Cardinal BORGIA is publishing a Descriptive Catalogue of the Coptic Manuscripts now in his possession, the number of which amounts to three hundred. This Catalogue is the production of the learned ZOEGA, editor of the well-known work upon Obelisks. The author does not content himself with giving a notice upon each of the manuscripts; he likewise inserts long fragments of the text, with a Latin translation in the margin. He has now arrived at the forty-third manuscript. The Vatican Library had a considerable number of similar manuscripts, all of which have been removed by the French. The Cardinal, a little before the arrival of the French at Rome, had fortunately caused exact copies to be taken of them, and with these his Catalogue will commence, under the title of *Codices Memphitici*. Next to these follow such as have been found in the cities of Syene, Thebes, &c. &c. We find here not only Bibles, Acts of Councils, Acts of the Martyrs, but likewise historical treatises of different countries, and a number of memoirs relating to the fine arts.

The Pope has ordered considerable subterranean researches to be made at Ostium, during the winter and spring of last year, which have led to the discovery of several fine statues. The immoderate heat of the summer having interrupted the career of these labours, the government has employed the workmen on a labour likely to prove equally useful. They are now busy in the emplacement or site of the city, in removing the earth and ruins which cover the bases of the most considerable and important monuments, such as the Coliseum, the Arches of Titus, of Septimius Severus, &c. &c. This labour will produce the same effect as that which took place respecting the Column of Trajan, under Sextus V. The pedestal of that column was buried in the earth, but was afterwards exposed to view, and a large fosse was constructed, paved, and encircled with a wall, on which an escalier or gallery was made, for the purpose of making the tour of the column. Already one part of the base of the Arch of Septimius Severus is open to view, and they have discovered some pedestals of columns, decorated with bas-reliefs of great beauty. The superintendance of this undertaking is assigned to the celebrated CANOVA, the sculptor. This artist is well known for three beautiful statues—Perseus, an athlete, and a Hercules, which the Pope has caused to be placed in his Museum. Perseus is represented at the moment when he has just cut off the head of Medusa, and stands in the niche where the Apollo of Belvidere was placed. This statue need not have been disavowed by the best Grecian artist. It may be observed *en passant*, that Pope Pius VII. favours the arts and a taste for antiquity with all imaginable ardour, as far as his means will authorize him.

In the Report of the Labours of the Society of Emulation of Abbeville, among other memoirs, is one, entitled *Essai de Solution*, &c.; or, an Attempt to solve certain Mathematical Problems relating to the Art of Navigation, by M. POIREE, an Associate Correspondent. In this Memoir, M. Poiree proposes a geometrical formula extremely simple, which, if it does not completely answer the purpose, may certainly prove advantageous, particularly in obviating the geometrical inaccuracies of the reckonings which mariners make in their course; who, for want of terrestrial objects which they have lost sight of, when out at sea, have no other director than the aid of the compass, ever inclined towards the north, and the meridian under which the vessel is, which make, with the one they are bound to, an angle, the summit of which is at the pole. The author observes, that the line which joins the point of departure to that towards which the course is directed makes, with these two meredians, a triangle, which he names the *triangle de route*, or the triangle of passage. He further observes, that the vessel, which is often changing place and passing on a new meridian, yields greater or less advantages, which diminish that of the triangle of passage; hence it follows, that the angle situated at the pole diminishes, and that the one at the point where the vessel is, augments; the pilot, therefore, will deviate from his track, and retire from the point to which he is desirous to arrive. —In the same Report is an Essay on Longitudes likewise, by M. Poirée. The object of this work is to give at once the means of exactly finding the longitude in certain particular cases, and to arrive very near it in others; to determine with precision the amount of each new degree of longitude of France, not only at every new degree of latitude, but even at every tenth of a degree; or at every myriameter, the new French itinerary measure. M. Poirée adds

adds to this work two tables, and some observations very proper to facilitate the understanding of them. The first table comprizes the new and old degrees, and their amount in myriameters, in ordinary leagues, and in marine leagues. The second is composed like the first, with the addition, however, of a particular column, containing the difference of length to be found between each degree of longitude, from one degree of latitude to the next following one. The calculations are established on the original metre, which it will be easy to reduce to the rectified metre.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Two Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments for a Violin and Violoncello, ad libitum Composed by D. Steibelt, Esq. 7s. 6d.

MR. Steibelt has displayed in these Sonatas much of his well-known floridity and beauty of fancy. A few of the pages, we are aware, will, by some, be deemed a little too wild and rambling; but the most fastidious connoisseur cannot but be pleased with the originality of most of the ideas, and the brilliant effect necessarily resulting from them, if properly performed. The first sonata comprizes three movements, the second two. They are all judiciously diversified, and are not only attractive in themselves, but derive an additional strength of effect from the propriety with which they are contrasted.

Six English Ballads, with an Accompaniment for the Piano forte; composed and inscribed to William Horsley, Mus. Bac. Oxon. by his Pupil, J. F. Burrows. 6s.

Speaking with that consideration due to early effort, we cannot but say, that this first publication of Mr. Burrows promises considerable future success in ballad-composition. The first, third, and fourth melodies are pleasingly conceived, and bespeak much ease and prettiness of fancy. We, however, recommend it to Mr. Burrows, and to all young candidates for professional fame, to be more scrupulous in their choice of words: "When Damon languished at my feet;" "The gentle swan, with graceful pride;" and "When Delia on the plain appears;" have been formerly in the hands of such great masters as to induce a comparison too disadvantageous to youth, and inexperience, not to be assiduously avoided by those who would conciliate the indulgence of the public.

A Sonata for the Grand and Square Piano-forte, with additional Keys; composed and dedicated to the Countess of Stanhope, by Augustus Voight. 4s.

This is a Sonata of a florid style, and much brilliancy of execution. The passages are masterly and commodious for the finger; and the general cast of the composition evinces an intimate knowledge of the effects to be produced on the piano-forte, by a tuneful and well-practised hand. The subject of the rondo is not, perhaps, so striking as we should have been led to expect from a composer of Mr. Voight's lively imagination; neither is it without the merit of originality; nor does the digressive matter fail of that strength and consistency of idea which pervades the whole of the first movement.

The "Harmonious Tree;" exhibiting at one View the Origin and Use of all the Chords employed in Music. Dedicated to the Queen, by J. Jousse. 6s.

We congratulate Mr. Jousse on the excellent and useful *fruit* produced by his *Harmonious Tree*. The idea is novel and ingenious, and the execution will be found clear and edifying by all students in harmony. The fundamental chord is happily typified by the *stem* of the tree; out of which the fundamental major discord, the fundamental minor discord, and the various sevenths, naturally spring; and which are appropriately depictured by the collateral *branches*. The whole figure, together with the explanations, fill a handsome sheet of super-royal; and while it gives, at a glance, one of the fullest *single* views of the harmonic system we have yet seen, it presents to the eye a pleasing, picturesque, and well-defined object.

Le Rameau Laurrier, composé pour le Piano-forte et la Harpe, par M. A. Bryan. 2s.

"Le Rameau Laurrier," consists of three movements, ingeniously imagined, and skilfully arranged. The first, a *March Villageoise*, is bold and spirited, yet smooth and familiar; the second, an *Andante Pastorelle*, is simple, though elegantly tender; and the third, a *Rondo à la Paysanne*, possesses a rustic ease and sweetness that at once characterizes the movement

movement, and displays the judgment of the composer.

The afflicted Africans, a Cantata; composed by George Guest, Organist, Wisbech, and late of his Majesty's Chapels-royal. The words by Cowper. 3s.

The music of the "Afflicted Africans," is very unequal. In some instances it is scientific, elegant, and pathetically expressive; in others, we are obliged to say, ill-constructed, meagre and insipid. The accompanied recitative, "Is there as you sometimes tell us," is judiciously managed; and the change at "black! he answers," bespeaks a free and justness of conception, that may rise into considerable future excellence.

Mary, a Scottish Ballad; the Words and Melody by Mr. Rannie. 1s.

Mr. Rannie, to whose Muse the public have been indebted for so many pleasing lyrical efforts, has added another sprig to his bays, by his present production. The poetry of "Mary" is short but smooth, tender and pathetic; and the melody is natural and unaffected. In a word, this little ballad eminently possesses the attractions we look for, in this simple species of composition, and will, we doubt not, be favourably received.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte; composed by M. Mebul, of Paris. 5s.

These sonatas are recommended by their ease, pleasantness, and variety. The passages are remarkably free and unrestrained, yet rise out of each other very regularly and naturally; and the several movements are arranged with a consistency, and command of effect, which afford another proof of the matured judgment of this ingenious and ornamental Member of the French National Institute.

A Grand Duet for two Performers on one Piano-forte, with the additional Keys; composed and inscribed to Miss Justina Wynne and Miss Harriet Wynne, by Joseph W. Holden. 5s.

This Duett does great credit to the fancy and taste of its author. The introductory movement is elegant and graceful, and the subject of the second, as well as that of the concluding, rondo, is remarkably pretty. The four hands are through out judiciously disposed of, and the general effect is most pleasingly striking.

The Clock struck One, a favourite Song; composed by Mrs. Crouch. 1s. 6d.

This song, though certainly not distinguished by any prominent traits of excellence, possesses some passages that rank above mediocrity; and which, were they more novel and better connected, would raise the melody much above its present character. The effect of the whole we must, however, in justice, repeat, greatly exceeds that of the commonly ballads of the day, and is not without its claim to our respectful notice.

Blaise et Babet, a favourite French Air; arranged with Variations, for the Piano-forte, by T. Powell. 2s.

Mr. Powell has subjoined seven pleasing and tasteful variations to this favourite air. This ingenious musician only professes himself a violoncello performer; but the address with which he has acquitted himself, in his present production, would lead us to suppose him well acquainted with the character and capacity of the instrument for which it is intended.

Nestling, a Song; composed by C. Stokes. 1s.

This is an agreeable little ballad. The melody is smooth and easy, and in its general cast indicative of a free and pleasing imagination. The bass, though slight, is chosen with judgment, and we are only sorry the general effect is not heightened, as it might have greatly been by a piano-forte accompaniment.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requested.)

A STATE of warfare, or expected warfare, has been generally considered as inimical to the fine-arts; notwithstanding which, the walls of the Royal Academy are covered as much as they could be if the country was in a perfectly tranquil situation; and many hundred pictures have been rejected, and returned to the painters, for want of room. Upon the merits or defects of those which are admitted, we shall, in our next Retrospect, offer a few dispassionate remarks, and, as far as we are able to judge, try them by the only fair criterion—their resemblance to nature; though it is to be feared, that a large class of those who paint pictures, as well as of those who take upon them to point out their beauties and defects, try them by a very different test.

Stuart, the American, was accustomed

to say, that, "though it was *rather* more difficult to paint a picture than to discover its defects, yet he did not think it probable, that among twelve men, who might be deemed competent to form a jury to approve or condemn a picture of his, one would be found who would judge of it fairly; because (added he,) they will not try it by the test of nature, from which it was painted.

"The admirers of Vandyke will say, the portrait wants air. The followers of Romney will say, it wants squareness. Those who adore Sir Joshua Reynolds, will decry it as destitute of taste; and the imitators of Rembrandt will object to its wanting breadth in the shadows.—He that makes Mr. Gainsborough his idol, will say, it has too decided an outline, and is edgy; while the admirers of Mr. West may perhaps object to the outline being uncertain and ambiguous.

"With respect to my brother-artists, (continued he,) I am apprehensive that many of them paint by laws that bear a strong resemblance to those by which these critics judge, and the consequence appears in their productions; where neither the excellencies nor errors are original, but the result of their succeeding or failing in their imitation of the manner of that master whom they have made their leading model.

"To illustrate this, we will suppose A, E, I, O, U, to be five painters.—A is a blockhead; E, a man of some capabilities; I, a person of still superior attainments; O has attained high rank in his art, and deserves a high character, but is still deficient in many essential particulars. We will suppose that U is perfection itself; yet it is more than probable that his inferior, who we have classed under the letter O, will be looked up to, and followed; but admitting that the perfect artist, whom we have classed under the letter U, is admired and imitated, yet, with all his superiority of ability, he hides nature, instead of displaying it, to the man who implicitly follows and copies him."

Such were the opinions of this very eccentric painter, who, with all his oddities, had a large portion of professional merit, and is at this time displaying it in painting portraits of his countrymen in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, where he has some years resided.

For an Exhibition to open without disputes, and generally violent disputes, among the artists, would be a phenomenon that *neither is, nor was, nor e'er shall be.* The President has, however, gained his point, and triumphed over his opponents, by exhibiting his picture of Hagar and Ishmael, (which was rejected last year as having been previously exhibited in the Royal Academy;) *having first made such alterations as are a salvo for his own conscience.*

The Lottery for the disposal of the Shakespeare Gallery, &c. is now before the public; we stated the claims which we thought it had to public patronage, in a former Retrospect; and it gratifies us to add, that it seems to meet with it.—A lottery without a blank is, in this country, a new thing.

Count Truchsess has published Proposals for the disposal of his great Collection of Pictures, which are now exhibiting in Portland-road, in which he expresses his earnest wishes that they may be converted into a grand and permanent national establishment. The terms of the subscription by which he means to accomplish this, he has explained in a little pamphlet, to be had in Portland-road, which he thus concludes, in reply to any objections which may be made to an institution in favour of the fine-arts at this period:—"The enlightened public will rather be convinced, that, precisely in the time of war, whatever contributes to the increase and perfection of the fine-arts, is a happy, however inadequate compensation, for its inevitable grievances, and will, in no small degree, enliven those scientific and commercial branches that too often languish under such circumstances. The greatest examples confirm the truth of this assertion; and it will therefore confer a double portion of immortal honour on British public-spirit, to lay the groundwork of so splendid and useful an establishment, amidst the most spirited military exertions, carried on throughout the country from the same impulse of patriotism."

A Gallery of the Fine-Arts, at the corner of Southampton-street, Strand, is now open; where, under the direction of Mr. Bell, are submitted, gratis, to the inspection of the public, several works connected with literature and the fine-arts. The design is, to form an historical and picturesque gallery, which shall contain specimens of the most splendid Parisian works, calculated to illustrate the arts, and develope the historical events of the late French Revolution. It is meant to exhibit such specimens of the best modern productions in the graphic art, as will form, from this era, a comparative view of their progress in the two greatest and most

moſt poliſhed nations; and thus diſplay an extenſive baſis of ſurvey and compariſon, and familiarize the Engliſh artiſt and amateur with the works of the great, ſublime, and diſtinguiſhed painters and ſculptors, which the fortune of the late war concentrated in the capital of France. To produce his deſired effect, the moſt eminent artiſts in England and France have promiſed their zealous co-operation.

Among many other fine ſpecimens of the Engliſh ſchool, now exhibiting, are, the Wolfe, La Hogue, Boyne, Penn's Treaty with the Indians, Wright's Dead Soldier, and Mr. Bromley's very capital engraving, from Loutherbourg's Picture of the Grand Attack on Valenciennes, which we noticed in a former Retroſpect.

The beſt production from the Italian ſchool, is the large print of the Laſt Supper, engraved by Raphael Morghen, from the picture by Leonardo Da Vinci.

Among the moſt capital works of the French ſchool, are upwards of 300 etchings and engravings after old maſters by Denon, ſome of which would be very uſeful ſtudies for our younger artiſts. Such etchings as his diſplay ten times the effect, and demand ten times the talent, of all the dotted fan-mount trumperies that ever were engraved.

But few prints of any marked merit have been lately publiſhed. Among the little things, the engravings from Smirke and Weſtall's drawings for Smart's edition of the Spectator, Guardian, &c. have the pre-eminence. There is a very good chalk-print of

The Right Hon. Francis of Moira, acting G. M. of the Free and Accepted Maſons. Hoppner, R. A. pinxt. F. Bartolozzi, R. A. delin. Henry Landſeer ſculpt.

In appreciating the merit of men whoſe powers can now be called into action, the public may differ in their opinions of the ſoldier who has a right to be claſſed as *the ſecond military character in this country*; but we believe every one would agree, that Lord Moira muſt be denominated *the firſt*.

Among that order, whoſe birth or merit has placed them in a ſuperior rank, we may, without any invidious reflections upon others, aſſign him that place in the ſcale where his manly character and independent ſpirit confer more honour on the peerage than he receives from it; for however depraved the manners of the higher ranks of ſociety *may hereafter become*, we may fairly apply to him Pope's lines on another character:

"Here Engliſh bounty yet awhile may ſtand,
And honour linger, e'er it leaves the land."

His bounty is not confined to the people of one religion or one country; to want his aſſiſtance is the only title he requires, and he in all caſes

——"adopts the noble part,
To eaſe the oppreſs'd, and raiſe the ſinking heart."

We were much pleaſed to ſee in the title of this print the ſtriking coincidence of the moſt philanthropic character in the Britiſh Empire, recorded as the deputy-grand maſter of the moſt benevolent ſociety in the world.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

MARRIED.

Mr. Griffes, organiſt, of Charlotte-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare, to Miſs Cooper, of Charles-ſtreet, Cavendiſh ſquare.

J. Bayford, eſq. to Miſs Heſſeltyne, of Bedford-ſquare.

At Marybone, Capt. G. Martin, of the navy, to Miſs H. Bentinck, youngeſt daughter of the late Capt. Bentinck.

The Hon. Col. Stewart, ſon to the Earl of Galloway, to Miſs Douglaſs, grand daughter to Lord Harewood.

At Greenwich, the Rev. J. Sairle, to Miſs F. Maitland, of Blueſtile.

G. H. Nolcken, eſq. of the third regiment of foot-guards, to Mrs. Durnford, of Upper Seymour-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare.

A. Reid, eſq. of Fitzroy-ſquare, to Miſs Macneill, of Hampſtead.

Mr. Compigné, ſolicitor, of Goſport, to Miſs A. L. Baker, of Pall Mall.

W. Dacres Adams, eſq. eldeſt ſon of W. Adams, eſq. member of parliament for Totneſs, Devon, to Miſs E. Wynell Mayow, daughter of M. W. Mayow, eſq. of Elyplace, Holborn.

Mr. J. Townſend, of Ludgate-ſtreet, to Miſs Jackſon, of the ſame ſtreet.

Mr. Maxwell, of Albion-houſe, Parſon's-green, to Mrs. S. Lowe, ſiſter of the Rev. Mr. Pearſon, of Fulham.

Auſtin Biſſell, eſq. captain in the royal navy, to Miſs Eykyn, of Smithfield-bars.

Mr. Bluhm, of Finſbury-ſquare, to Miſs Hoffham, of Ely-place.

Mr. J. Knapp, ſurgeon, to Mrs. Street, both of Brompton.

DIED.

In Auſtin friars, in child-bed, *Mrs. A. Le Meſurier.*

In Pimlico, in conſequence of the burſting of a large blood-veſſel in the lungs, by which he was almoſt inſtantly ſuffocated, *Mr. Knight*, apothecary.

Mr. Beckwith, upholſterer, of St. Martin's-lane.

At Thames Ditton, *C. Gapper, eſq.* of the Remembrancer's-office, in the Temple.

In Wimpole ſtreet, *Lady Peachey.*

At Stepney-ſquare, in her 19th year, *Miſs Snow*, eldeſt daughter of Lieut. Snow, of the navy.

In Portland-place, in his 21ſt year, *J. Hatch, eſq.* of Claybury-hall, Eſſex.

At Highgate, in her 75th year, *Mrs. A. Pointer.*

Aged 18, *Miſs Miller.*

At Iſlington, aged 63, *Mrs. Howard*, many years proprietor of Iſlington Spa.

At Bermondſey, aged 18, *Miſs Hardwidge.*

At his lodgings, in Leonard ſtreet, Finſbury-ſquare, of a gradual decline, *Mr. C. Carothers*, formerly a wine-merchant, of Dublin.

At Stockwell, aged 49, *Mr. Williams*, auctioneer, of Lambeth.

At Kingſland, *J. Johnſon, eſq.*

At Brompton, *Mrs. E. Armſon*, widow.

In Hynde-ſtreet, Mancheſter-ſquare, the *Right Hon. Eleanor, Viſcounteſs Wenman*, widow of Philip, laſt Viſcount Wenman.

At Iſlington, in her 80th year, *Mrs. L. Seagrave*, widow.

At Twickenham, aged 28, *Mrs. Jones*, wife of M. Jones, eſq.

In Park-place, *J. Bourchier, eſq.* formerly an officer in the fifth regiment of foot.

At Richmond, aged 71, *Mrs. A. De Moivre.*

In Dean-ſtreet, South Audley-ſtreet, *Mrs. Hales.*

Mr. Rotherham, of Park-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare.

In Spring Gardens, *Mr. W. Lumley.*

In Portugal-ſtreet, Groſvenor ſquare, *Mrs. Brownrigge*, wife of Major-general Brownrigge.

In Bridge-ſtreet, Blackfriars, aged 35, *J. Phillips Collier, eſq.*

At his houſe, in Cheyne-walk, Chelſea, aged 80, *Jaſper Atkinſon, eſq.* formerly a merchant, at Rotterdam.

Mr. Taylor, apothecary, Red Lion-ſquare.

At her houſe at Hyde-park-corner, *Mrs. Smith*, wife of Drummond Smith, eſq. Her death is attributed to immoderate grief for the death of her ſiſter, which brought on a violent fever. Lady Cunliffe is inconſolable for the recent loſs of her two daughters.

In his 71ſt year, *Mr. Luke Graffiey*, hoſier, in Cheapſide.

At Mile End, aged 52, *Mrs. Shirley*, wife of T. Shirley, eſq.

In James-ſtreet, near Buckingham-gate, Pimlico, aged 74, *G. Thompſon, eſq.* formerly commander of a ſhip in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

Mr. H. Terry, auctioneer, &c. of Ave-Maria-lane, Ludgate-ſtreet

At his houſe in New Bridge-ſtreet, Blackfriars, *John Horrocks, eſq.* M. P. for Preſton, Lancaſhire. This gentleman, from having, ſome years ago, worked with other labourers in a ſtone-quarry for 18s. per week, by his talents, good fortune, and induſtry, became one of the firſt cotton-manufacturers in the kingdom, and died a member of parliament.

At Stanwell-cottage, Middleſex, *J. F. Dubois, eſq.*

Aged 78, *W. Burgeſs, eſq.* of Great Portland-ſtreet.

In Copthall-court, Throgmorton-ſtreet, *Mr. J. P. Merry*, a merchant trading to Spain.

At his houſe in Harley-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, aged 84, the *Right Rev. George Lewis Jones, D. D.* biſhop of Kildare, 1768, and dean of Chriſtchurch, in Ireland. He was formerly a ſtudent of King's-college, Cambridge; proceeded B. A. 1746, M. A. 1750, S. T. P. 1772, and was chaplain to Lord Townſhend, when lord-lieutenant of Ireland, 1767.

At Low Layton, Eſſex, aged 85, *Mrs. Dod*, aunt of Mrs. Oliver, wife of the Rev. Mr. Oliver, of Oak-houſe, Enfield.

In Queen-ſtreet, Windmill-ſtreet, aged 35, *Mrs. Macnair*, wife of Mr. Macnair, bookbinder.

On Thurſday, April 12, at the Vicarage, Newcaſtle, aged 45, the *Rev. Joſeph Dacres Carlyle, B. D.* vicar of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, chancellor of Carliſle, profeſſor of Arabic in the univerſity of Cambridge, and chaplain to the biſhop of Durham; a man of eminent abilities and learning, and genuine goodneſs of heart. Of his proficiency in oriental literature, and his correct and elegant taſte, the world has already had a favourable ſpecimen in his Tranſlations of Select Pieces of Arabic Poetry: but religion, as well as literature, has ſuſtained a ſevere loſs in his death; ſince it will at leaſt ſuſpend the correct edition of the Arabic Bible, which he had undertaken at the requeſt of a moſt reſpectable ſociety compoſed of many eminent perſons (amongſt whom the biſhop of Durham is one of the moſt active) and for which every preparation had been already made in this town; and muſt put an entire ſtop to his great and favourite

favourite project of giving a complete edition of the New Teſtament in Greek, which was to contain not only the various readings collected by Mill, Bengelius, Weſtein, Grieſbach, and Matthaei, but alſo thoſe of more than thirty Greek manuſcripts which he had collected during his reſidence and travels in the Turkiſh empire, together with a new and accurate collation of the Syriac and other ancient verſions. With his Diſſertation on the Troad, and Obſervations made during his Tour through Leſſer Aſia, Syria, and Egypt, the public may hope to be gratified. During the ſhort period of his reſidence at Newcaſtle, his extreme ſufferings from a painful and diſtreſſing malady have prevented his engaging in general intercourſe; but the few friends who have had the happineſs occaſionally to viſit him, have ſeen enough of the extent of his acquirements, the vivacity of his converſation, and the ardour of his literary purſuits, to render the unlooked-for event of his death a ſubject of their moſt ſincere regret.

John Whitehead, M. D. an eminent phyſician, a celebrated preacher among the Methodiſts, and author of a valuable Life of the late Rev. John Weſley. An excellent funeral ſermon was preached on the occaſion, by the Rev. Mr. Benſon, at Mr. Weſley's chapel, on his deceaſed brother, who, in 1790, in the ſame pulpit, had preached Mr. Weſley's funeral ſermon, and was interred in the ſame vault, on the 14th of March. Born of honeſt induſtrious parents in the country, Mr. Whitehead, at an early age, exhibited proofs of genius; as, before twenty, he was a proficient in the Latin and Greek languages. Early in life he was connected with the Meſſrs. Weſley, and preached at Briſtol. He left them, however, and ſet up as a linen-draper in that city, but failed in buſineſs; after which, he became a Quaker, and a ſpeaker in the congregations of that reſpectable body, who, by their beneficent friendſhip, ſet him up in a large boarding-ſchool at Wandſworth, where many of their children were educated. Mr. Barclay, wiſhing his ſon to travel, propoſed Dr. Whitehead to be his companion, paid all his expences, and ſettled on him 100l. a year for that purpoſe. They went to Leyden, and Mr. Whitehead's thirſt for knowledge induced him to attend the anatomical and philoſophical lectureſhip; and, about 1790, he had arrived to ſuch a pitch of medical knowledge, that his correſpondence with Dr. Lettſom induced that truly reſpectable character to bring him forward; ſo that, even while at Leyden (Dr. Kooyſtra, phyſician of the London Diſpenſary in Primroſe-ſtreet, dying) the Doctor introduced him to that moſt excellent charity. After he had been in London about two years, the Quakers made a hard puſh to bring him into the London Hoſpital, Mile End, which was only loſt by one vote, occaſioned by giving a draft on a banker for payment the following day, inſtead of the preſent, at the time of the election. In about three years, the Doctor united himſelf again to the Weſleys; agreeably to the wiſh that Mr. Weſley teſtified in theſe words to Mr. Ranken: "Do what you can to unite Dr. Whitehead with us again." He ſucceeded; Dr. Whitehead preached very often, and was highly eſteemed both as a phyſician and preacher; ſo much ſo, that he attended Mr. Weſley in his laſt illneſs, and (as has been already ſtated) preached his funeral ſermon. He afterward publiſhed "The Life of the Rev. John Weſley, M. A. ſometime Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, collected from his private Papers and printed Works, and written at the Requeſt of his Executors." Of this work, which profeſſedly forms "a Hiſtory of Methodiſm," the firſt volume appeared in 1793, and the ſecond in 1796. In reviewing it, a candid writer in the Britiſh Critic ſays, "Dr. Whitehead is certainly entitled to the grateful acknowledgments of all thoſe to whom Mr. Weſley's memory is dear." The authors of the Monthly Review alſo ſpoke of it in the higheſt terms; ſaying, that they had never formed ſo favourable an opinion of Mr. Weſley till his Biographer appeared. But this occaſioned a rupture between Dr. Coke and his aſſociates, who were ſtyled "The Conference," and Dr. Whitehead, as they intended themſelves to publiſh a Life; and the publication cauſed much party-diſpute among the Weſley-methodiſts, ſo as to exclude the Doctor from preaching; but a reconciliation afterwards took place, and he was again admitted to the pulpit. We have only to add, that, for three months before his departure, Mr. Whitehead ſaid his glaſs was nearly run, and behaved with great reſignation and Chriſtian fortitude. The greater part of the above particulars were communicated to Mr. Benſon by Mr. Pawſon and Mr. Ranken, who were in the ſtricteſt habits of friendſhip with the deceaſed from their early lives.

[*Further particulars relative to the late Lord Camelford, whoſe death was announced in our laſt.* — The principal part of his Lordſhip's fortune he bequeathed to his ſiſter, Lady Grenville, to be entirely at her own diſpoſal; her Ladyſhip is alſo appointed ſole executrix. Among the other bequeſts, his Lordſhip, after expreſſing the higheſt regard for his friend, Capt. Barrie, directs that all his debts may be immediately paid, and an annuity of 200l. per annum ſettled on the Captain during his life. Among other legacies is one of 1000l. to Charles Cowper, eſq. of Palace-yard, Weſtminſter. He has left ſeveral ſums to be devoted to benevolent purpoſes. His ſervants, though not mentioned in the will, he recommended in a particular manner to Lord Grenville, who has undertaken to provide for them. Lady Grenville (who is inconſolable) went twice to ſee her brother; but, on account of the weak ſtate of her health, the ſurgeons thought ſuch a meeting might be attended with ſerious conſequences; and, her good

good ſenſe getting the better of her feelings, ſhe acquieſced in their determination, and returned to Dropmore. Lord Grenville ſcarcely ever quitted the houſe till the moment his noble relative died. The day previous to his death, his Lordſhip wrote, with his own hand, a codicil to his will; in which, in the moſt particular manner, he deſcribed the place where he wiſhed his body to be buried, and aſſigned his reaſons for this extraordinary requeſt. He prefaces his wiſh by ſtating, that perſons in general have a ſtrong attachment to the country which gave them birth, and, on their death-bed, uſually deſire that their remains may be conveyed to their native land, however great the diſtance, for the purpoſe of interment. Although it may appear ſingular, his deſire is the very reverſe of this; and he begs that his dying requeſt may be literally fulfilled. "I wiſh my body (ſays he) to be removed, as ſoon as may be convenient, to a country far diſtant! to a ſpot not near the haunts of men; but where the ſurrounding ſcenery may ſmile upon my remains." It is ſituated on the borders of the lake of St. Lampierre, in the Canton of Berne, in Switzerland; and three trees ſtand upon the particular ſpot. The centre tree he deſires may be taken up, and, on his body being there depoſited, immediately replaced. "Let no monument or ſtone (he ſays) be placed over my grave." At the foot of this tree, his Lordſhip adds, he formerly paſſed many hours in ſolitude, contemplating the mutability of human affairs. As a compenſation to the proprietors of the ſpot deſcribed, he has left the ſum of 1000l. In another part of his will, he deſires his relations will not wear mourning apparel for him.]

[*Further particulars relative to the late Duke of Roxburgh.*— His Grace, in conſequence of an early diſappointment in love, paſſed his life unmarried. He was a man of taſte, amiable manners, and conſiderable literary curioſity. He delighted in the formalities of a court life, was perſonally attached to his Majeſty, and for many years held a high oſtenſible employment in the royal houſehold, unenvied, and without mingling in political intrigue. He divided his time between his attendance at court, and the rural pleaſure of his noble ſeat of Fleurs, near Kelſo, in the moſt beautiful and cultivated county of Scotland. The environs of Kelſo are to a ſurpriſing degree rich, and taſtefully ornamented. But nothing in that neighbourhood equals the rural beauty of the ſcenery round Fleurs, which his Grace was continually improving in every ſummer reſidence at that ſeat. The favourite and habitual companion of his Grace's domeſtic life was a Mr. Smith, who had been his travelling tutor, and who died a few years ſince. His Grace collected noble libraries, both at his houſe in town, and at Fleurs. He was particularly curious in reſpect to books illuſtrating the hiſtory of his own country. For many years not even a pamphlet, however ſmall, was publiſhed in Scotland, or with any reference to Scottiſh hiſtory, which did not find a place in the library at Fleurs. He was beloved by his domeſtics; his old footman, who had been more than forty years in his ſervice, and to whom for the comfort of his future years he had left by will a competent annuity, ſurvived him but little longer than to attend the remains of his honoured maſter to the family burial-place in Scotland. His Grace was the repreſentative of one of the two great branches of the family of Kerrs, which has been for more than two hundred years of the greateſt eminence in the ſouth of Scotland. The ducal dignity was conferred on his anceſtor, in reward for his ſervices in promoting the union between Scotland and England. His Grace's father and grandfather were, in the firſt reigns of the houſe of Hanover, entruſted with great miniſterial power in Scotland. In conſequence of his Grace's death without heirs of his own body, the ſucceſſion to his honours and eſtates falls to a collateral branch of the family.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE Agricultural Society for the county of Durham, at their late meeting, held at Darlington, adjudged and paid a premium of three guineas to Sir Henry T. Vane, bart. for the beſt ſtallion for hunters or road-horſes; a premium of equal value to Mr. T. Chilton, of Darlington, for the beſt ſtallion for harneſs horſes; and one of five guineas to Mr. Luke Seymour, of Woodhouſe cloſe, near Biſhop Auckland, for the beſt bull.—It is now above twenty years ſince this ſociety was firſt eſtabliſhed, and it is only juſtice to add, that the above ſociety has been the means of exciting ſuch a laudable ſpirit of emulation in the county, reſpecting the breed of horſes, horned-cattle, and ſheep, that Durham may now vie with any county in the kingdom, for its produce in the above kinds.

A piece

A piece of oak timber, about thirty feet in length, apparently ſound, and literally as black as jet, has, by the conſtant undermining of the river Tyne, been latterly brought to light, in a field at Eliſhaugh, near Felton, Northumberland, which it is well known has been for ages under tillage.

Married.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. W. Finlay, enſign in the Fifeſhire militia, to Miſs M. Morrie.

At North Shields, Mr. J. Richardſon, cordwainer, to Miſs Farrow.

At Berwick, Mr. J. Archibald, draper, to Miſs J. Milburne, milliner.

At Hall Garth, near Durham, Lieutenant-colonel Baldwyn, to Miſs E. Loraine, ſecond daughter of the Rev. Lambton Loraine.

At Alnwick, Mr. W. Morriſon, linen-draper, to Miſs C. Storey.

At Biſhopwearmouth, Mr. C. Vaux, ſhipowner, to Mrs. Hepple, widow of the late Mr. Hepple, inn-keeper, of South Shields.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, very ſuddenly, Mr. R. Anderſon, hair-dreſſer.

In the Carliolcroft, in this town, at the advanced age of 92, Mary Macrea, upwards of eighty-two years of her life a ſchool-miſtreſs.

Mrs. C. Staward, widow.—Mrs. Crawford, wife of Mr. Crawford, flour-merchant, in the New Road.—Mr. J. Deane, late a woollen-draper.—Mrs. Cramlington, wife of W. Cramlington, eſq. alderman.—Mrs. Doubleday, widow of the late Mr. Doubleday, merchant —Aged 31, Mrs. M. Pearſon.—Mr. T. Macgennis, a travelling chapman. — Mrs. Pearſon, of the Quay Side.—Mr. T. Blenkinſon, houſe carpenter, and ſenior brother of that company.

At Durham, Mrs. Shaftoe, wife of Mr. Shaftoe, brewer.

At Sunderland, Mr. R. Headley, maſter mariner.—Aged 40, Mr. R. Fairley.—Aged 90, Mrs. A. Wilſon.—Aged 34, Mrs. Tinning, wife of Mr. J. Tinning, tobacconiſt. —Aged 66, Mrs. J. Taylor.—Aged 77, Mrs. Huntridge, widow of the late Mr. Huntridge, ſhip-owner.—Aged 71, very ſuddenly, Mr. E. Atkinſon, grocer.

At Hexham, Mrs. M. Urwin, formerly of the Phoenix Inn.—Mr. W. Rogers, jun. hatter. He was found frozen to death on the Fells, between Stanhope, in Weerdale and Allenheads.

At North Shields, in his 44th year, Mr. Storer, boat-builder.

At Alnwick, aged 30, Mr. W. Robſon, tanner.

At Morpeth, aged 83, Mr. J. Burns, ſhoemaker.—At an advanced age, Mrs Hancock.

At Monkwearmouth, Mrs. Read.

At Biſhopwearmouth, aged 78, Mrs. A. Havelock.

At Berwick, aged 77, Mr. W. Ford, linen-draper.—Aged 72, Mr. J. Banks, of the Golden Swan inn.—Aged 58, Mrs. Laws, wife of Mr. J. Laws, carpenter.

At Biſhop Auckland, aged 26, Mrs. Woodhouſe.

At Widdrington, aged 86, Mr. G. Melburne, formerly of the Whalebone inn, Morpeth.

At Highſhields, near Hexham, in his 66th year, Mr. T. Browne.—Aged 27, Mr. J. Darling, of Shadforth, near Durham.—In her 91ſt year, deeply regretted, Miſs J. Carins, of Weetſled.—In the prime of life, J. Sanderſon, eſq. of Thropton-cottage, near Rothbury.

At Kelſo, Mrs. Pringle, widow, of Attenburne.

Mr. T. Cutter, forty-ſix years gardener in Mr. Hodgſon's family, at Elſwick-houſe.—Aged 24, Mr. N. Thornton, of Shields-road. —Mrs. Clay, of Blakelaw.

At Dunſton-ſquare, near Alnwick, in his 31ſt year, Mr. J. Atkinſon, farmer.—Aged 95, Mr. J. Raſhell, of Twizell, in Northumberland.—Aged 78, Miſs J. Moore, ſiſter to Mr. B. of Aydon-caſtle.—In his 31ſt year, Mr. J. Nowell, foreman in the caſt-iron foundery of Meſſrs. Moffat and Co. North Shore.

At Bambury, Northumberland, Mrs. Younghuſband.

At Blagdon, in his 68th year, Mr. R. Fenwick, upwards of 38 years ſteward to Sir M. W. Ridley, bart.

At Plainfield, near Rothbury, Mr. W. Donkin, farmer.

At Lowth, aged 70, Mr. H. Harriſon, of Cooper-houſe, near Lameſley.

At Crake-hall, C. Pickering, eſq.

At Thorpe, Mr. R. Hodgſon, late of Biſhop Wearmouth.

At his manſion, at Ellingham, in Northumberland, aged 71, E. Haggerſton, eſq. uncle to Sir Carnaby Haggerſton, bart. a man of rigidly moral and rationally religious principles; generouſly hoſpitable without oſtentation, and liberally charitable to the poor.

At Howdon Pans, Mr. T. Browne, tidewaiter.

At Brenkſey, Mrs. Robſon. — Aged 81, Mrs. Crawford, of Brockdam, Northumberland.

At the Douglaſſes, North Shore, aged 77, Mr. G. Tyzack, farmer.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Whitehaven Diſpenſary.—Number of patients admitted to the benefits of this excellent charity, from Dec. 7, 1803, to March 7, 1804, viz. recommended and regiſtered, 275; midwifery caſes, 19; trivial incidents, 669 (963); previouſly admitted (prior to the laſt) 2148; total, 3111.—State of the regiſter: Cured, 247; relieved, 5; incurable, 6; dead, 8; remaining upon the books, 67; total, 333.

The Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge, have lately reſolved, at a very full board, to print and diſtribute gratis, a new edition of the Manks Bible; the extent of the

the impreſſion will amount to a number of copies ſufficient for the different pariſhes where they may be found neceſſary, upon enquiry.

As ſome labourers were lately digging cloſe to the foundation of that venerable relic Adrian's Wall, at Tarraby, on the Brompton road, about one mile and a half from Carliſle, they diſcovered a Roman altar, 1 foot 6 inches in height, and 7 inches in breadth, on which are the following characters:

MART COCM
LEG II AUG
SANCTA — NA
SECUNDINI
D. SOL. SUECV
RA. ÆLIANIC
CURA — OPRV
FELIX OPTO

Married.] At Carliſle, Mr. W. Hodgſon, to Miſs J. Bailey.

At Whitehaven, Mr. A. Macmahen, read-maker, in Kendal, to Miſs N. Holmes, of Ginns.

At Berwick, Mr. J. Archibald, merchant, to Miſs J. Milburne, milliner.

Died.] At Carliſle, Mrs. Vale, wife of Mr. Vale, equeſtrian performer.—Aged 79, Mr. M. Hind, late of Cargo.—Aged 86, Mr. J. Matthews.—Aged 43, Mr. J. Grayſon, hatter.—Aged 65, Mr. J. Blaycock, grocer.

At Kendal, Mr. H. Waterhouſe, ſecond ſon of Mrs. S. Waterhouſe, linen-draper.

At Workington, in an advanced age, Mr. W. Court.—Mr. J. Robertſon, captain of the ſhip Delight. — Aged 90, Mrs. E. Ferren, widow.

At Whitehaven, Capt. Mayne.—In an advanced age, Mr. Maychell, formerly maſter of a ſhip from this port.—Aged 82, Mr. P. Gloſſop, of the ſtamp-office.—Aged 18, Miſs J. Herbert, daughter of Mr. Herbert, tide-officer.—Mrs. S. Bowman, widow.—At an advanced age, Mr. R. Ponſonby, cooper.—Aged 55, Mr. J. Lewthwayte.—In the prime of life, Mrs. Patterſon, wife of Mr. Patterſon, twine manufacturer.

At Cockermouth, Mrs. L. Hynde, wife of Mr. G. Hynde, hair-dreſſer.—Aged 78, Mr. H. Cowperthwayte.

At Keſwick, aged 39, Mrs. Scott, wife of Mr. J. Scott, innkeeper.

At Egremont, the Rev. Mr. Brocklebank, formerly of Corbridge, Northumberland.

At Maryport, Mrs. M. Whiteſide.—Mr. A. Brown, painter.

At Longtown, aged 80, Mrs. M. Graham, of the Globe inn. — Mrs. Beatty, wife of Dr. Beatty, of the 53d regiment of foot.

At Peele's-town, iſle of Man, aged 90, Mrs. Iſ. Calliſter, widow.—Mr. J. Corris, merchant.

At Douglas, Iſle of Man, in the prime of life, Mr. P. Gelling, cabinet-maker.

At Dumfries, J. Swan, eſq. of Craig's-hiel.

At Cauſeyfoot, near Keſwick, aged 17, Miſs Hodgſon.

At Portinſcale, near Keſwick, aged 64, Mrs. J. Clarke.

At Great Orton, aged 85, Mrs. E. Huntingdon, widow.

On the 19th of December laſt, at St. George's, iſland of Grenada, aged 23, Mr. J. Weſtray, ſecond ſon of Mr. H. Weſtray, of Eſkatt, near Whitehaven.

At Dublin, in the prime of life, Mr. B. Steward, maſter of the ſhip John and Bella, of Whitehaven.

At Hards, in Old Cultram, Mr. J. Harriſon, a reſpectable yeoman, a worthy neighbour, and uſeful man.

At Helſington, near Kendal, aged 82, Mrs. A. Cannon.

At Ayſide, near Cartmel, aged 93, Mrs. A. Wall.

At Great Broughton, near Cockermouth, in her 84th year, Mrs. J. Hutchinſon, widow, late of Murton, in Lamplugh.—Mr. J. Philip, farmer. Having occaſion to croſs the river Irwin, between Brompton and Oldwall, then ſwelled with heavy rains, he was unfortunately drowned in the attempt, although his horſe reached the oppoſite ſhore.

At Kellhouſe, near Carliſle, Mr. J. Welſh, farmer.

At Cummerſdale, in the prime of life, Mr. R. Irving, late maſter of the White Swan Inn, in Carliſle.

In Wigton, aged about 50, Mr. J. Iviſon, ſtone-maſon. — Mrs. Howe, wife of Mr. J. Howe, flax-dreſſer.—Mrs. J. Barnes, of Oulton, near Wigton.

At Scotby, near Carliſle, aged 78, Mr. T. Stockdale.

At Peebles, aged 42, Mr. R. Moſer, of Kendal.

At Caldbeck, aged 71, being ſcorched to death in conſequence of her muſlin dreſs catching fire, Mrs. Dawſon, relict of the late Lieutenant-general Richard Dawſon, formerly lieutenant-governor of the Iſle of Man, but late of Canterbury; an accompliſhed gentlewoman in her manners, and of a friendly and benevolent character. She had truly "a heart to pity, and a hand to give."

Aged 94, Mrs. M. Prieſtman, widow. She was cook to the late Duke of Cumberland, at Blackhall-hall, in the ſame county, when Carliſle was beſieged, in the year 1745.

Lately, at Douglas, Iſle of Man, Mr. C. Bland, a preacher among the Methodiſt ſocieties.

At Stubb, in Kirklington, aged 80, Mr. A. Atkinſon, publican.

At the Banks, near Brompton, in his 84th year, Mr. J. Addiſon.

At Wide-open-dykes, aged 98, Mrs. Heſlop.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At Hull, Mr. Laſcelles, to Miſs A. Thompſon, ſecond daughter of Mr. P. Thompſon, ſhip-owner, of York.—Mr. S. Doyle,

Doyle, to Miſs G. Oliver, daughter of the late Capt. Oliver, of the Lincolnſhire militia.—Mr. B. Waite, ſail-maker, to Mrs. White, widow of the late Mr. R. White, plumber and glazier.

At Whitby, Mr. J. Seaton, ſhip-owner, to Miſs Pearce.

At Pudſey, Mr. Poole, attorney, to Mrs. Atkinſon, widow.

At Thorne, Mr. Wake, ſhip-owner, of Whitby, to Mrs. Cockerill, widow, late of Hull.

W. Routh, eſq. of Pollington, to Miſs Fiſher, of Newland, near Selby.

At Doncaſter, Mr. Harriſon, of the Lion inn, to Miſs Clark, of the Bell inn, Barmby Moor.—J. Wright, eſq. of Howden, to Miſs Mawe, of Fenny Hill, near Durham.

At Sheffield, Mr. J. Smith, merchant, to Miſs S. Makin.

At Humbleton, in Holderneſs, Mr. J. Bee, block-maker of Hull, to Miſs S. Weatherall.

Died.] At York, aged 83, Mrs. M. Wallis.—Aged 76, Mrs. B. Morritt, formerly of Cawood.—In her 25th year, Miſs Batty, of the Black Swan inn.—In her 76th year, Mrs. Conſtable, widow of the late W. Conſtable, eſq. of Burton Conſtable, in Holderneſs.

At Hull, in the Citadel or Garriſon, aged 17, Lieut. J. Butler Hay, of the ſecond regiment of Weſt York militia.—Aged 48, Mr. H. Nodding, maſter of the ſhip Maria, of Whitby.—In her 17th year, Miſs M. Penny, niece of Mr. R. Binks, merchant.—Aged 63, Mr G. Adams, of the Neptune public-houſe.—Aged 29, Miſs Voaſe.—Aged 74, Mr. W. Jackſon.—Aged 43, Mr. R. Bateman, baker.—Aged 66, Mrs. Creſſey.—Aged 62, Mrs. Waſney.

At Leeds, Miſs Ikin, eldeſt daughter of T. Ikin, eſq.—Mr. W. Preſton, eldeſt ſon of H. Preſton, eſq.

At Sheffield, in her 59th year, Miſs M. Goddard, a maiden lady.—Mrs. Parker, relict of the late Mr. R. Parker, attorney.—Aged 73, Mrs. M. Norton.—Mrs. Barrett, of Weſtbar.—Mrs Parker, of Longley.—Mr. J. Turton, maltſter.—Mr. J. Whitehead, grinder, of Bridge-houſe.—Miſs Fareham, of Brightſide-lane.—Mr. J. Birks, grinder, of Healey.—Mrs. Marſhall, wife of Mr. J. Marſhall, carpenter, of Little Sheffield.—Suddenly, after eating a hearty dinner, Mr. T. Gloſſop, farmer, of Eccleſal Bierlow.

At Scarborough, aged about 50, Mr. C. Oſbourne, formerly of Hamp on, in Virginia.—Aged about 40, Mrs. Batty.

At Whitby, aged 75, Mr. R. Birch, ſhip-maſter and church-warden; he had been employed in the ſervice of James Atty, eſq. near half a century, with great reputation.—Aged 45, Mr. T. Robinſon, deputy cuſtomer at that port, receiver of the ſeamen's fund, and ſecretary of the commiſſioners of the harbours and piers.

At Wakefield, Mr. J. Marſden, cloth-ſearcher.—In his 47th year, Mr. R. Greaves, plumber and glazier.

At Beverley, aged 66, Miſs R. Dickons, a maiden lady.

At Richmond, T. Simpſon, ſen. eſq.

At Knareſborough, aged 31, Mrs. Shaw.—Mr. Thompſon, bridle-cutter, but of late, retired from buſineſs.

At Snaith, aged 22, Mrs. Clarke, wife of Mr. Clarke, ſurgeon.

At Cawood, E. Smith, eſq.

At Malton, in her 26th year, of an apoplectic fit, Mrs. Porter, wife of Mr. W. Porter, linen draper.—The Rev. R. Tayſtall.—Aged 70, Mr. R. Harriſon, maſter of the Black Bull inn near forty years.

At Pocklington, aged 70, Mrs. M. Mayer, daughter of the late Mr. Alderman Mayer, of York.—In his 58th year, J. Hirſt, eſq. of Clough, near Rotherham.—Aged 31, Mr. G. Scruton, of Clitton, near York.—Mrs. Cleaver, of Nunnington, eldeſt daughter of the late W. Banks, eſq. of Leeds.

At Thornhill, near Wakefield, aged 70, the Rev. John Greenwood, miniſter of Flockton, and father to Mrs. Parkinſon, of Leeds.—In his 88th year, G. Hutton, eſq. of Skelton, in Cleveland.—In his 83d year, Mr. J. White, of Banks Hall, near Barnſley, and formerly of Ackworth Moor Top, near Pomfret.—At an advanced age, Mr. J. Barlow, of Neepſend, near Sheffield.—Mrs. Parker, wife of Mr. E. Parker, merchant, of Highfield, near Sheffield.—Suddenly, at a very advanced age, Robert Woodhouſe, eſq. of Owſton, near Epworth.—Mr W. Layenby, farmer, of Forwood, near Pocklington.

In London, Mr. T. Tireman, formerly a glover, of York, but of late years retired from buſineſs.—Aged 25, Mr. M. Watſon, of the Union public-houſe, on Weſtgate-moor, near Wakefield.

At Keyingham, aged 77, Mrs. Barrill.

At Romaldkirk, A. Hugginſon, eſq.

At Kirkby Fleetham, aged 27, Mrs. Hickſon, of Woodhouſe, near Gainſborough.

LANCASHIRE.

Sir Oſwald Moſeley, bart. lord of the manor of Manchester, and owner and proprietor of the ſeveral markets in the ſaid town, acting in concert with Aſhton Nicholas Moſeley, eſq. the receiver of the rents and profits, appointed by the High Court of Chancery, of the eſtates of the ſaid Sir Oſwald Moſeley, bart have lately ſignified, by public advertiſement, in the Manchester papers, their intention (as judging it moſt expedient for the public convenience) to remove the market for the buying and ſelling of hay, ſtraw, clover, and cattle fodder, now, and for ſeveral years paſt, held in Market-ſtreet-lane, in Manchester, to another ſtreet in the ſaid town, called Bridgewater-ſtreet, in Dean's-gate, on a market ſite there, called, or intended to be called, the Hay-market. The abovesaid change of the ſite of the market was to take place from Saturday, the 24th of March, laſt. A new market has been likewiſe opened, lately, in a

part of Mancheſter, called Camp-field, for the ſale of potatoes.

On the 27th ult. a very ſingular, and, we believe, hitherto undeſcribed fiſh was caught in the river Merſey, in a net, by Thomas Whittle: when firſt taken it was of ſuch uncommon brilliancy as almoſt to dazzle the ſight; its colour conſiſted of the moſt ſplendid mixture of blue, green, yellow, and orange, blended together in a manner that produced a wonderful effect. It belonged to the claſs of fiſh call *chætodons*, and although Linnæus and other naturaliſts have deſcribed ſixty-three ſpecies, yet this ſeems to have eſcaped their obſervation. They are natives of the Indian and American ſeas; and this appears to be the firſt ever caught in Europe. It was ſent to the Liverpool Muſæum, where it is preſerved ſo as to look as when alive. *Lancaſter Gazette, April, 7.*

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. Pye, tin-plate-worker, to Miſs E. Snape, of Kirkham in the Fylde.

At Warrington, T. Hewitt, eſq. of Lymme, to Miſs S. Catterell.—Mr. W. England, ſon of Mr. England, glaſs-manufacturer, to Miſs E. Seed, daughter of Mr. T. Seed, cotton-ſpinner.

At Mancheſter, the Rev Cecil Daniel Wray, M.A. late of Brazen-noſe College, Oxford, to Miſs Thackwray.—Mr. J. Docker, merchant, to Miſs Evans.

At Todmorden, at the Quakers' meeting-houſe, Mr. B. King, leather-cutter, to Miſs P. King.

At Preſton, Mr. J. Lawſon, organiſt, to Miſs E. Robinſon, of Banniſter-hall.

At Lancaſter, Mr. T. Lawſon, grocer, to Miſs Eliz. Wilſon.

At Wigan, Mr. Alex. Hallburton, ſteward to the Earl of Baldcanor, to Miſs Fowden.

At Winwick, Mr. W. B. Smith, to Miſs Ekenhead.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mr. W. Farquhar, late a captain in the African trade.—Mrs. E. Chamley, wife of Mr. E. Chamley, merchant.—Mrs. Thompſon.—Mrs. Gaſkell.—Aged 29, Captain G. Bates, maſter of the ſhip Mars, a Liverpool and London trader.—Aged 72, Mrs. E. Skidmore.—Mr. R. Fairclough, cooper; he had retired from buſineſs only a few weeks before.—Aged 24, Mrs. Antrobus, wife of Mr. Antrobus, hoſier.—Mrs. Hawkins, wife of Capt. Hawkins, of the ſhip James, a Greenlandman.—Aged 31, Capt. Gilbert Curry, late of the ſhip Windſor Caſtle.—Mr. W. Unſworth, brewer.—In her 71ſt year, Mrs. M. Rigby.—Mr. Wiſe, ſilk-merchant of London.—In her 54th year, Mrs. Billenge, wife to Mr Billenge, printer of the Monday-Liverpool-Marine-Intelligencer.—Mr. H. Sharpleſs, timber-merchant.

At the Royal Hotel, in this town, Mr. J. Hinxman, of Bradford, Wilts.

At Mancheſter, Mrs. James Corbett.—Mr. S. Wood, tobacconiſt.—Mr. H. Iſaacs.—Mrs. Haywood, wife of Mr. Haywood, keeper of a glaſs ſhop.—Mrs. Bradſhaw, wife of Mr. Samuel Bradſhaw.—Mrs. Clarke, relict of the late Mr. Clarke, tin-plate-worker.—Aged 66, Mrs. Rigby, mother of W. Rigby, eſq. of King-ſtreet.—Mrs. Phillips of Sedgeley.—Mr. P. Wright, many years agent to the Mancheſter and Liverpool Old River Navigation Company.—Aged 64, Mr. J. Campbell, woollen-dyer.

In Salford, Mr. J. Davies, of the Eagle and Child public-houſe.

At Lancaſter, aged 22, Mr. Simpſon, late clerk in the banking-houſe of Meſſrs. Worſwick, of this town.—Mr. R. Vicars, plumber and glazier.—Mr. J. Proctor, brewer.—Aged 45, Mr. W. Carter, ſon of Mr. F. Carter, ſurgeon.

At Blackburn, aged 26, Mr. J. Towers, ironmonger; a young man poignantly lamented by his family and friends, for his amiable manners, and that ſincerity of mind which he diſplayed in all his tranſactions; the above endowments he poſſeſſed in ſo conſiderable a degree as to entitle him to be denominated, with peculiar propriety, in the opinion of his friends, a fine model for any young man entering on buſineſs.

In her 30th year, of an inflammation on her lungs, Mrs. Yates, of Yate-bank, and ſiſter to Mr. Dewhurſt, attorney, of Blackburn.—Aged 84, Mrs. Hanſon, wife of Mr. G. Hanſon, gardener.—Aged 65, Mr. J. Johnſon, a noted empiric.—Aged 68, Mr. B. Bulcock.

At Bolton, Mr. Sharpleſs, attorney.

At Warrington, Mrs. E. Hatton.

At Wigan, Mr. J. Potter, cotton-manufacturer, in conſequence of his muſket going off while in the act of ramming down his cartridge.—Mr. H lden Norton, of Pendleton, near Mancheſter.—Aged 91, Mrs. M. Wrigley, ſchool-miſtreſs, of Alt, near Aſhton-under-lyne; ſhe has left a progeny, all of whom are now alive, conſiſting of three children, forty-three grand-children and ſixty-three great-grand-children.

Aged 84, Mr. J Gibbon, of Aſhton-under-lyne.

In Saddleworth, Mr. J. Smith, of Doberoſs.

At the barracks, at Maldon, in Eſſex, Mr. J. Upton, adjutant in the 1ſt regiment of Lancaſhire militia.

At Poulton, in the Fylde, in his 31ſt year, Mr J. Cunliffe, of Liverpool.

At Meſſina, Iſland of Sicily, on the 24th January laſt, Mr. Birch, formerly of Mancheſter; and in the month of March, ſucceeding, Miſs M. Birch, his daughter.—Aged 80, R. Scholes, eſq. of Pole-field, near Mancheſter.

In the iſland of Tobago, aged 21, Mr. R. J. Swift, ſon of the late Mr. W. Swift, of Mancheſter.—Suddenly, Mr. Bradley, an aſſociate in the houſe of Meſſrs. Shackerley and Co. of Garratt-mill.—Mr. W. Brundrett, late of Collyhurſt hall.

In the Iſland of Antigua, on the 15th January

January laſt, aged 33, Mr. J. Saurey, merchant, late of Lancaſter.

At Douglas, Iſle of Man, Mr. W. Leece, merchant, and nephew of Mr. W. Leece, of Liverpool.

At Heirs-houſe, near Colne, Abraham Hargreaves, eſq.

At Newton, in the Willows, Mr. J. Green, drover; well known in this and the adjoining counties.—In her 21ſt year, Miſs Moore, of Brindle, near Blackburne.—Mr. H. Halſtead, of Windlehouſe, in Briercliffe, near Burnley.—At a very advanced age, Thomas Hill, ſervant to W. Browne, eſq. of Didſbury; he had been formerly in the army, where he had diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a brave ſoldier, being the firſt who ſeized the enemy's colours at the taking of the Iſland of Minorca, he had likewiſe been a faithful ſervant to his late maſter's family, upwards of 50 years.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Turner, of Waterſide, to Miſs Hyde, of Tintwiſtle-hall, in this county.

At Stockport, Mr. J. Cooke, of Stayley-bridge, to Miſs Dawſon.

At Cheſter, Mr. T. Huſley, writing-ſtationer, to Miſs C. Gammon, milliner.

At Northwich, Mr. G. Malain, cordwainer, to Miſs E. Frouſdale.

At Croker, near Macclesfield, Mr. F. W. Lowdonſack, merchant, of London, to Miſs Widders, niece of J. Hammond, eſq.

Died.] At Cheſter, Mrs. Huxley, of the Angel-inn.—In her 56th year, Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. Walker, dealer in flour.—Aged 73, Mr. Stones, currier.

At Nantwich, Mrs. Bayley, widow, of Stapley-hall.

At Stockport, aged 84, Mrs. E. Guy.

At Congleton, Mr. J. Chubb, ſurgeon.

At Bangor, in Flintſhire, Mr. E. Davies, of the Star inn.

At Stone, Mrs. Woodward, relict of the late R. Woodward, eſq of Daiſy-bank, near Congleton.

At Holywell, Mr. Frankam.

At Trevor-hall, near Llangollen, T. Lloyd, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Denbigh; he was generally reſpected, as an intelligent, active magiſtrate, (having been bred to the Profeſſion of the Law) and a truly conſcientious, honeſt man.—T. Boydell, Eſq. of Trevallyn.—In his 58th year, J. Lawton, eſq. of Lawton-hall.

In London, T. Morgan, eſq. barriſter, of Swanſea, South Wales, agent to the Duke of Beaufort, &c.—Mrs. Ridgway, of Poulton, near Cheſter.—In her 18th year, Miſs M. Hardbridge, of Mouldſworth.—Miſs Venables, of the Lea.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Wirkſworth, Mr J. Hawthorne, to Miſs Webſter, of Smirrill-grange.

At Derby, Mr. W. Whiſton, ſergeant in the corps of Derby Volunteers, to Miſs S. Hopkinſon.

At Cheſterfield, Mr. J. Clarke, ſaddler, to Miſs Wilcockſon, of Brampton.

At Duffield, Mr. W. Brocklebank, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miſs P. Milnes, of Turnditch.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. T. Chapman, of the Buck public-houſe.—Aged 65, Mr. W. Kirk, turner and chair-maker.

At Cheſterfield. Mrs. Shepley, wife of Mr. G. Shepley, glazier.

At Wirkſworth, of a decline, Miſs Mather.

At White-hall, near Buxton, in her 77th year, Mrs. Lomas.—Mr. Oldham, of Morton; he had ſurvived his wife only one month.

At Inkerſall, in his 58th year, Mr. P. Bright; generally lamented as a man of gentlemanly manners, a generous friend, and a real benefactor to the poor and needy, and, as likewiſe, for his character of high, unſullied integrity as a tradeſman.

At Tibſhelf, aged 74, Mrs. Tateham, widow.

At Morley-park, near Heagle, aged 91, of a paralytic complaint, to which he fell a patient victim, Mr R. Wildſmith.

At Crich, in her 29th year, Miſs E. Sims: ſhe had been confined to her bed for ſeveral weeks, by a lingering diſorder.—Aged 78, Mr. G. Hodgkinſon, ſen. of Maynell Langley.—Aged 71, J. M. Prime, eſq. of Stavely, near Cheſterfield.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Louth, Mr. J. Cooper, of Tathwell, to Miſs Amelia Ryley.—A. Stockpoole, eſq. captain in the navy, to Miſs Leake.

At Grantham, Mr. T. Chettle, grocer, of Nottingham, to Miſs Turner.

At Alford, Mr. W. Wilſon, cordwainer, to Miſs Schofield. — Alſo, Mr. Quamby, writing-maſter, of the free-ſchool, to Miſs Buckton, ſtationer.

Mr. Longſtaff, corn-merchant, of Morton, near Gainſborough, to Miſs Barker, of Matterſea-hall, Nottinghamſhire.—Mr. Moody, of Wragby, to Miſs Potter, of Lincoln.

At Gainſborough, J. Garnett, eſq. banker, to Miſs Coates, daughter of J. Coates, eſq.—Mr. R. Thacker, grazier, of Swineſhead, to Miſs A. Wright, of Donnington.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mr. Holden, hair-dreſſer.—Mrs. Laycock, wife of the Rev. Tillotſon Laycock.

At Gainſborough, Mrs. Epworth, midwife.—Aged 76, J. Hunt, eſq.—Mrs. H. Parker, widow of the late Captain Joſeph Parker, formerly of Sunderland.

At Louth, aged 42, Mrs. Andrews, of the Red Lion inn.—Aged 33, Miſs F. Allenby, ſiſter to H. Allenby, eſq. of Kenwick Thorpe, near Louth.—Of a dropſy, Mr. Baron.

At North Thoreſby, Mr. Paddiſon, publican.

At Harpſwell, near Gainſborough, the Rev. T. Dawſon, perpetual curate.

At Greatford, Titus Livie, esq. formerly of the navy, and several years store-keeper at Halifax, in Nova Scotia.

At East Lound, near Gainsborough, aged 26, Mr. J. Yowe, surgeon.

Aged 84, the Rev. T. Wilson, of Market Raisin, vicar of Middle Rasen.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Lately, at Leicester, the Rev. Mr. W. Wales Horne, dissenting-minister of that place, was tried and convicted, before a special jury, of uttering in company the following expressions: "We may as well pay a million a-year to Bonaparte as to his present Majesty;" and for drinking the following toast, "Here's to our friends over the water." In the indictment were laid several other expressions of a similar tendency.—Mr. Horne will be brought up for judgment in the Court of King's Bench next term.

Married.] Mr. W. Adams, hosier, of Leicester, to Miss Daniel, of Colchester.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. W. Fellowes, to Mrs. Barlowe, widow, of Newcastle.

Died.] At Leicester, in her 83d year, Mrs. E. Ireland, widow of the late Mr. Ireland, bookseller.—In her 84th year, Mrs. Wheatley.—In his 68th year, J. Stockdale, esq. proctor, and near forty years deputy-registrar of the archdeaconal court of Leicester; he was deservedly respected as a gentleman of exact punctuality in business, and a steady and liberal friend to the poor.

At the Earl of Harborough's, the Hon. Mrs. Monckton, widow of the late General Monckton.

At the Hotwells, Bristol, Miss M. Holland, of Loughborough; a young lady of great personal beauty, combined with the most amiable manners, and a truly serious and religious disposition of mind.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Stafford, Mr. R. Jones, to Miss Hill, of Butterhill.

At Mayfield, Mr F. H. Buxton, to Miss Heming, eldest daughter of Major Heming, of the Staffordshire militia.—Mr. Fawcett, of the Staffordshire theatre, to Miss C. Jenkinson, of Stafford.

At Litchfield, Mr. W. Morgan, bookseller, to Miss Ward.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Hammersley, saddler, to Mrs. E. Marshall.

Died.] At Litchfield, Mrs. Cotton, relict of the late Mr. Alderman Cotton.

At Walsall, Mrs. Howell.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Curtis.

At Kinfare, aged 63, T. Raybould, esq.

At Penkridge, Mrs. Bennet, wife of Mr. G. Bennet, attorney.—Mr. S. Saunders.

At Burslem, of a deep decline, aged 23, Mr. L Heath, jun. manufacturer of earthenware.

Mrs. Cure, of Stoneleigh.—Aged 93, Mr. E. Ward, of Coppenhall, near Stafford.—He had smoked a pipe, and just finished drinking a pint of ale, while sitting by the fire-side, when the cup fell from his hand, and he expired without a sigh.

WARWICKSHIRE.

It appears from an advertisement published in the Birmingham Commercial Herald of April 9th, that in the year 1667, Mr. John Billingley, of Birmingham, granted and devised, by his will, a certain property, consisting of two freehold-houses in Deritend, upon trust, "that the rents thereof should be applied in the purchase of bread, to be distributed weekly among the poorest inhabitants of the townships of Birmingham, Deritend and Bordesley." It further appears, (as being incontestibly shewn and proved by the existing accounts of the several trustees successively, that, from the original date of the grant to the present period, "the proceeds of the trust-estate have been faithfully appropriated, agreeably to the charitable intentions of the donor; whereby many thousands of distressed families have been essentially relieved, &c. &c." The trustees for the time being, however, have found themselves indispensably obliged of late to draw up a representation of the present state and circumstances of the trust-estate, and submit the same to the consideration of the charitable and well-disposed persons of the town of Birmingham; as it likewise appears that the said estate, consisting principally of old buildings, is, from length of time, become very ruinous, "insomuch, that the produce has been already found inadequate to the ordinary expenditure, &c. &c. and that they have hitherto, by a voluntary contribution among themselves only, supplied the deficiency, whereby they find themselves burdened by an increasing expence, and pressing too severely upon a few individuals, in a matter of public concern." &c. &c.—A contribution by voluntary donations, &c. &c. is therefore earnestly solicited, in aid of the above charity, and with a view to raise a sufficient fund for the necessary reparation of the trust-estate, without which very desirable relief, it is very much to be feared, and highly probable, that the aboveſaid old buildings will shortly become untenantable, &c. &c.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. M. Pearsall, ironmonger, to Mrs. Chatterley.—Mr. Simpson, to Miss Anderson, of Moseley-green.—Mr. C. Sharpe, printer, to Miss M. Kempson.—Mr. J. Nicklin, button-maker, to Miss Crane.

At Dodderhill, Mr. W. Price, timber-merchant, to Miss E. Randle, third daughter of Mr. W. Randle.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. E March, grocer and tea-dealer.—Mrs. Henshall, grocer.—In his 66th year, Mr. T. Cooper, generally respected as a man of a truly benevolent disposition, and patriotic spirit. To his strenuous exertions the inhabitants of Birmingham are particularly indebted for the land obtained on Birmingham heath, and Key hill, for the use of the poor and the charity-school.

Mrs.

Mrs. Hodgkins.—Mr. M. Holbeache, sen. silkman, of Bristol, late of Coventry.—Miss A. Callow, and Mr. J. Hughes, both of Ashted.—Aged 76, Mr. Jae. Joel.—Mrs. E. Ansell.—Aged 62, Mr. Zech. Thompson, bell-founder, &c.—Mr. Wakefield, upholsterer.—Mr. J. White, steel toymaker.—Mrs. Woodward, wife of Mr. Woodward, musical-instrument-maker.—Miss E. Shaw, of Birmingham heath.—Mrs. Lynehall, of Digbeth.—Aged 24, Mrs. Dalton.—Mr. J. Dand, salesman.—Mrs. Lightwood.

At Coventry, Mr. Shenton.—Mrs. M. Nixon, a Quaker.—Mr. J. Hancock, broker.—Mr. J. Downing, plumber, &c.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Bridgnorth, Mr Skey, of London, to Miss Jones, only daughter of Mr. Jones, an associate in the Bridgnorth and Worcester wherries, and other vessels trading on the river Severn.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, aged 82, Mrs. Broughall, mother of Mr Broughall, of the Red-lion-inn.—Aged 75, Mrs. Pryce, mother of Mr. Pryce, of the Gallet.—Mr. G. Jones, barge-owner.—Mr. J. Jenks, many years a steady member of the Methodist-societies, in this town; while living, as well as in his dying moments, he evinced a firm conviction of the truths of revealed religion.

At Bridgnorth, Mr. W. Milner, butcher.—Mrs. Roe, of the Cross-keys-inn.

At Wem, Mrs. Garbett.

At Netley, aged 100 years, 6 months, and 13 days, Mr. T. Glover.

At Broseley, Mrs. Prestwich.

At Ruthim, the Rev. W. Parry, warden of that place, vicar of Llanfair, &c.—Mrs. Parry, relict of the above Mr. Parry; the great personal attractions of this lady, in early life, drew from the discriminating pen of Lord Lyttleton, the appellation of "the Fair Maid of Bala:" the latter portion of her life was principally devoted to the solace of an affectionate husband, and when her sole worldly stay was removed, her fall followed of course: she survived Mr. Parry, only 8 days.

At Faintree, Mrs. Pardoe, widow.

At Waters Upton, Mr. Ford, timber-merchant of Ketley.

At Stottesden, aged 80, the Rev. J. Bell, 46 years resident vicar of that parish.—Lately, in London, at an advanced age, Mrs. J. Tomkyns, widow, late of Ofwestry, and mother of the late Mrs. Bond Hopkyns, of Pain's-hill, Surry.—Mr. J. Hiles, jun. of Walcet-milly.—Mrs. Walmsley, of Hardwick's Grange.—Suddenly, Mr. Parton, farmer, of Weston.—Mr. J. Harris, jun. of Moreton Corbett.—Mr. Jackson, corn-master, of Cleobury Mortimer.—Lately, at the Rev. Mr. Hornes, Hotham, Miss Lloyd, daughter of the late T. Lloyd, esq. of Trefnant, Montgomeryshire.—Mr. Light, farmer, of very considerable property, of Soudley; as he was proceeding to Newport, on business, he met a waggon, loaded with coals, that was passing on to the town, and having deliberately thrown off his hat, and cooly stroaked the hair of his face, with a horrid resolution, and astonishing composure, he suddenly and precipitately placed his head close to one of the wheels (notwithstanding the shouts and cries of two persons who were near him) when the wheel almost instantly passed over him, and crushed his head literally to atoms: his brains presented a spectacle too shocking for description. The above dreadful act of suicide was probably perpetrated in a fit of lunacy; as it appears that this same person, some years ago, cut his throat, in a dreadful manner, but was recovered by good surgical aid: rumour, however, attributes it to a disposition extremely avaricious, combined with a recent disappointment, in the purchase of a farm.

At Bronkyddon, in Montgomeryshire, in his 49th year, T. Simcocks, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Freeman, of Hamnesh, in this county, to Miss A. Lane, of Tenbury.—E. Pattesall, esq, of Allensmore, to Miss Ingram, of Burford, in Shropshire.

At Chepstow, Mr. J. Jenkins, to Miss Williams, of Bath.

At Monmouth, Mr. G. Roberts, to Miss M. Pearce, daughter of Capt. Pearce, of the Monmouth and Brecon militia.—Mr. J. Powell, of the Saracen's-head-tavern, to Miss M. Mainwaring.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. Howells, of the Tanbrook.

At Fownhope, near Hereford, Mr. J. Winter, farmer.

At Ivington-park, near Leominster, E. Jennings, esq. formerly a hop-merchant, of Worcester.—Mr. T. Drew, farmer, of Ogle Pitchard.

At Monmouth, Mr. J. Bowyer.

At Newport, in Monmouthshire, Mrs. Harris, wife of Mr. E. Harris, maltster.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Feckenham, Mr. Thomas, to Miss Humphreys.

At Worcestershire, D. Poole, esq of Ackworth, in Yorkshire, to Miss Hartley.

At Ledbury, Mr G. Taylor, of the Feathers-inn, to Mrs. Lloyd, of Gloucester.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. J. Hughes, third son of the late Mr. J. Hughes, farmer, of Leigh.—While on a visit in this city, Miss J. Lafone, daughter of the late Mr. Alex. Lafone, merchant, of Liverpool.—Mr. Clafton, of Sidbury.—Mrs. Chambers of the Worcester theatre.—Mrs M. Hart, daughter of the late Rev. G. Hart, of Stoulton.

At Evesham, the Rev. Joseph Jennings.

At Tenbury, Mrs. A. Holland, spinster.

At Droitwich, Mrs. Norbury, a virtuous, good woman, and a real rational Christian, who died in the true faith of the Gospel, and in charity with all mankind.—Mr. Phillips, farmer, of Buckland.

GLOU-

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married] Joseph Wathen, esq. eldest son of Sir Samuel Wathen, of Woodchester, high sheriff of this county, to Miss Catherine Caruthers, daughter of the late W. Caruthers, esq. of Brownshill, in the said county.

At Gloucester, Mr. Dowling, of the King's Head inn, to Miss Golter, of Petty France.

At Cam, near Dursley, Mr. W. Underwood, to Miss Knight.—Mr. J. Cox Bower, of Newent, to Mrs. E. Rawlings, of Upleadon.

At Cirencester, Mr. T. Paget, master-builder, to Mrs. Brewer, widow.

Died] At Gloucester, of a mortification in his arm, Mr. T. Dill, brother of Mr. Dill, pork butcher.—In his 75th year, the Rev. S. Lysons, A. M. 48 years rector of Rodmarton, &c.—Mrs. M. Cox, mother of Mr. D. Cox, chemist.—Mrs. Smith, of Higham.

At Cirencester, aged upwards of 80, R. Sandford, esq.

At Cheltenham, Forrester Rose, esq. of Olive Bank, county of Mid Lothian, Scotland.

At Marshfield, Mrs. Freeme, wife of Mr. J. Freeme, attorney.

At Longhope, Mrs. Young.—In her 76th year, Mrs. C. Hayward, widow, of Wallsworth-hall; a lady that was highly respected as a great patroness to many public and private charitable institutions, &c.

At Church Downe, aged 79, Mr. Clarke, formerly an eminent maltster, of Gloucester.

At Randwich, Mr. C. Holder, butcher.—Aged upwards of 80, Mr. G. Pyke, woolstapler, late of Tetbury.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married] At Oxford, Mr. W. Law, taylor and habit-maker, to Miss G. Catharine.

Died] At Oxford, Miss M. Clarke, formerly of the Pheasant public-house.—Aged 37, Mr. J. Williams, painter and print-seller.—Aged 40, Mrs. Hayes.—Aged 45, Mr. W. Mander, master of the Coach and Horses public-house.—Mrs. R. Pinnell, wife of Mr. J. Pinnell, jun. of Westwell.

At his house, near Woodstock, in his 81st year, T. Walker, esq. receiver-general of the land tax, and principal associate in the university and city of Oxford bank.

Mrs. Brookes, of Chadlington.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

We learn from the Cambridge Chronicle, that several workmen are now employed on Pembroke Leys, in the town of Cambridge, in laying the ground for the scite of Downing-college, the erection of which is expected to commence in the course of the ensuing summer.

Married] Mr. W. Linton, of Long Stanton, to Miss Read, of Willingham.

At Wisbeach, Mr. G. Bullen, youngest son of J. Bullen, esq. of Barnwell Priory, to Miss S. Thompson.—Mr. Fyson, of Worlington, to Miss Knight, of Isleham, in this county.

Died] At Ely, Mr. B. Cole, a master bricklayer; he went to his work in his usual state of apparent health, when he suddenly dropped down, and was taken up dead.

At his house in Woburn-park, Mr. W. Martin, for more than 50 years kitchen gardener to the two late Dukes, and to the present Duke, of Bedford.—In his 83d year, Mr. G. Crowe, of Wilbarton.

At Toft, in her 86th year, Mrs. Trant, sen.

At Elton, Huntingdonshire, in his 83th year, Mr. H. Crofts, formerly of Stoke Doyle, Northamptonshire, where he was agent to the successive proprietors of that estate for the space of 47 years, but had retired from thence upon its being sold.

NORFOLK.

Married] At Norwich, Mr. J. Gill, cabinet-maker, to Miss R. Wake, of Pulham.—Mr. J. Page, man's mercer, to Miss Creasy.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Uttings, upholsterer, to Miss Hotting, of Long Stratton.

Died] At Norwich, in his 46th year, Mr. J. Schuldham, woollen-draper.—Mrs. Baker, wife of Mr. Baker, chemist, of North Walsham.—Of a decline, in her 25th year, Miss E. Wilson.—Aged 62, Mrs. E. Gardiner, wife of Mr. M. Gardiner, tailor.—Aged 73, Mrs. Ibbott, many years a favourite actress on the Norwich stage; she had retired from the stage about 15 years, and was at the time of her decease a proprietor of the theatre.

Aged 43, Quarter-master Greenwood, of the 24th regiment of foot, quartered in barracks in this city.—Aged 45, Mr. W. Tillet, gingerbread-baker.—Mr. Mason, excise-man.—Aged 61, Mr. Edward Christian, of high profession and respectability as a dancing-master in this city and county.—Aged 80, Mr. Field.—Aged 72, Mr. Kent shoemaker.—Aged 60, Mr. Ayton, baker.—Aged 29, Mrs. Eaton, wife of Mr. T. Eaton, silk-mercer.—Aged 59, Mrs. S. Morton, of the Lamb inn.

At Yarmouth, suddenly, aged 54, Mrs. E. Cock, widow of the late Mr. J. Cock, wine-merchant; she survived her husband only nine weeks.

Aged 21, Miss Mayes, of Caistor, near Yarmouth.

At Swaffham, aged 27, Mr. S. Coke, cord-wainer.

At Diss, aged 45, Mrs. Fulcher, wife of Mr. T. Fulcher, jun.

At Lakenham, in his 59th year, Mr. A. Burch.

At Beccles, in her 95th year, Mary Piper, who had been supported by a large number of friends during the last 60 years of her life, in all which time, as well as in her last moments, she refused going into a bed, in consequence of a certain vow she had made on leaving her native county, Worcestershire. In a bag were found 6 guineas, which she had laid up to pay the charges of her interment, making signs to the box which contained it, on her departing this life.

At

At Lound, in his 88th year, Mr. Jenner, ſen.

At Catton, Mrs. E. Brett, formerly of Norwich.

At Edgefield, aged 63, Mrs. Theodorick, wife of Mr. Theodorick, ſurgeon.—Aged 65, Mrs. Wall, of Kirſtead.

At Sizeland, near Loddon, aged 67, Mr. J. Lark, formerly maſter of the Star-inn, city of Norwich.—Aged 61, Mr. J. Franklyn, of Tittleſhall.—Aged 34, Mr. J. Chambers, merchant and miller, of Exning.—In his 17th year, Mr. W. Fiſher, of Wymondham-park.—Aged 34, Mrs. Roſe, of North Baſham.

At Pulham-market, the Rev. Mr. Etheridge, rector of Clenchwarton.

At Brockdiſh, in her 70th year, Mrs. Dyſon.

At Surlingham, aged 83, Mr. J. Grey, farmer.

At Melton, aged 78, Mrs. E. Carr.

At Coltiſhall, in his 38th year, the Rev. Robert Ficklin, rector of Croſtwick, &c.—G. Montgomerie, eſq. of Garboldiſham-hall.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Bury, T Fr. Nicolay, Eſq. to Miſs S. F. Burroughs, daughter of the late Archdeacon Burroughs.—C. F. O'Donnell, eſq. adjutant of the 18th regiment of light dragoons, to Miſs S. Marley.

At Ipſwich, Mr. G. Greene, to Miſs M. Nottcutt, ſeventh daughter of Mr. W. Nottcutt, linen-draper.—Mr. T. Cobbold, to Miſs Trapnell.—Mr. J. Mulley, jun. farmer, to Miſs A. Brundiſh, both of Great Welnetham.

Died.] At Bury, aged 44, Mr. Ant. Thacker, brother to Mr. J. Thacker, brewer.—Aged 84, Mr. J. Froſt, formerly a woolcomber.

At Ipſwich, aged 70, J. Hayward, gent.—Aged 82, rear-admiral T. Hallam, eſq.

At Bardwell, in an advanced age, Mrs. A. Pull, formerly of North Walſham.

At Coot-hill, in Ireland, B. P. Gurdon, eſq. cornet of the 6th regiment dragoon guards, eldeſt ſon of the Rev. P. Gurdon, of Affington-hall, in this county.

At St. Raddiſhall, aged 77, Mr. W. Pryke, farmer, formerly of Depden Elms.—Mr. Rudland, ſurgeon, of Walton.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. G. Barnard, farmer, of Hockley, to Miſs Brewitt, of Rochford.—Mr. H. Edwards, confectioner, &c. of Raleigh, to Miſs Franks, of Fryerning.—Mr J. Porter, ſhipping-butcher, of Rotherhithe, London, to Miſs Oſbourne, of Bradwell.—B. Cotton, jun. eſq. of Weebread, to Miſs H. Willett, of Ipſwich.

At Maldon, Mr. J. Pond, comptroller of the cuſtoms, to Miſs Sparks.—The Rev. J. Drake, miniſter of Steeple Bumſtead, to Miſs Jackſon, of Stapleford, Herts

Died.] At Chelmsford, aged 22, Mr. G. R. Andrews.

At Colcheſter, Mr. W. Sudell, attorney.—Mr. J. Goſlyn, of the cuſtom-houſe, and land-ſurveyor.

At Harwich, ſuddenly, Mr. M. Hatt, mariner, belonging to the cuſtom-houſe.—Suddenly, of a fright, occaſioned by the circumſtance of ſome linen catching fire, Mrs. F. Smith, wife of Mr. C. Smith, mariner.

At Maldon, in his 70th year, Mr. J. Drake, merchant.—In her 85th year, Mrs. S. Carter, widow, late of Goldhanger.

At Writtle, Mr. J Saunders, formerly of the Cock-and-Bell public-houſe.

At Coggleſhall, Mrs. Levitt, of the Abbey-farm.

At Dunmow, in her 95th year, Mrs. M. Rayner, relict of the late Mr. Smeeth Rayner, ſurgeon.

At Great Bardfield, Mr. P. Smith.

Suddenly, after attending divine ſervice twice the ſame day, aged 70, Mr. R. Sorrell, of Little Baddow.—Mr. Gibling, farmer, of Bendyſh-hall, Hempſtead.—Mr. R. Perry, of Ingateſtone.—Mr. C Eve, of Diggin's-farm, in Willingall Doe.—Aged 79, Mr J. Jackſon, of St. Oſyth.—Mr. S. Wilſon, a conſiderable farmer, of Great Clacton.

KENT.

Married.] In the Iſle of Sheppey, Lieutenant Hughes, of the navy, to Miſs Clay, of Sheerneſs.

At Canterbury, Mr. W. Sayer, of Feverſham, to Miſs M. Johncock, ſecond daughter of the late Mr. Johncock, of Hearne hill.—Mr. R. Pettman, to Miſs Farley, of Folkeſtone.—Mr. Dewell, jun. to Miſs White, daughter of Mr. White, upholſterer.—Mr. W. Lees, to Miſs Robinſon, both of Lynſtead.—T. W. Payler, eſq. of Reden, to Miſs Wynne, ſiſter to Ed. M. Wynne, eſq. of Acton, in Yorkſhire.

At Wingham, Mr. W. Allen, millwright, to Miſs A. Fowle.

At Stelling, Mr. T. Marſh, maltſter, to Miſs L. Kemp.

At St. Lawrence, in this county, J. Wheatley, eſq. captain of the Nottinghamſhire regiment, to Miſs Miller, only daughter of the late Sir John Riggs, bart.

At St. Peter's, Thanet, Mr. T. Cramp, baptiſt-miniſter, to Mrs. Browning, late of Folkeſtone.

Died.] At Canterbury, aged 18, Mr. C. Kirkby, youngeſt ſon of Mr. G. Kirby, printer.—Mr. Tilly, one of the lay clerks of the cathedral.—Mrs. Thompſon, formerly a grocer in Mercey-lane.

At Maidſtone, R. Holloway, eſq.—Mrs. Wilſon, wife of Mr. Wilſon, blackſmith.—In his 43d year, Mr. W. G Sedgwick.

At Sandwich, the Rev. W. Thomas, vicar of Mary's.

At Margate, Miſs Curling, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Edward Curling.—In his 82d year, H. Jeffard, eſq.

At Rye, in his 85th year, T. Lamb, eſq.

At

At Dover, Mr W. Polhill, pawnbroker.

At Hythe, in his 79th year, Mr. J. Puckle.

At Folkestone, suddenly, aged 53, Mr. T. Gittins.

At Wye, Mr. J. Ryall, landlord of the King's Head inn.

At Smarden, aged 77, Mr. B. Hosmett, sen.—Mr. J. Powell, sen. surgeon

At Reculver, the Rev. R. Morgan, vicar of that place, with Hoath annexed.

In London, Mr. R. West, timber-merchant, of Maidstone.

At Shorncliff, A. D. Cameron, esq. captain in the 95th, or rifle-corps.

In his 70th year, G. Russell, esq. of Longlands.—Mr. Lindwell, butcher, of Strood.

At Pennypott, in the parish of Waltham, in his 89th year, Mr. T. Culling.

At Boughton-place, in her 81st year, Mrs. Ann Harrison, widow, and a truly good woman.

At Molash, Mrs. Longley, wife of Mr. Longley, landlord of the George public-house.

At Warehorn, Mrs. Waddell.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At East Grinstead, Mr. Collins, surgeon and apothecary, to Miss Bailey, of Eartham.

At Horsham, Mr. Read, architect, to Miss Wood.

Died.] At Lewes, suddenly, of a paralytic affection, Mrs. Bull, wife of Mr. Bull, huckster.—And on the following day, in the same manner, and of a similar complaint, Mrs. Duly, wife of Mr. Duly, writer.

At Brighton, Mr Sicklemore, governor of the poor-house.

At Horsham, Mr. W. Murrell, master of the Crown inn.

At Seaford, B Quarterly, esq. a lieutenant in the South Hants militia.

At Cuckfield, Mr. W. Coppard, farmer.

Mr. Cleaver, painter, of Rottingdean. Returning home from Brighton, where he had been keeping his holidays, he inadvertently missed the foot track, near Black Rock, and was precipitated down the cliff, a perpendicular height of 54 feet, where he lay from Tuesday night till Thursday morning, when he was found by the Rev. Mr. Woodward, alive, and without any broken bones, but with his eyes closed, and a stone so hard clenched in one hand, that it was not extricated without great difficulty; his temple exhibited a bruise, and he laboured under the total loss of his speech and senses. Hopes were, however, for some time entertained of his recovery, having been removed back to Brighton, and placed under medical care. This young man languished until the Thursday following, and then expired.

At Southover, Mrs. Smith, an elderly widow lady.

At Stockport, near Chichester, in his 86th year, Mr. Joseph Godman. Few persons in a private station have had a juster claim to commemoration than the subject of this article. Placed, at an early age, in a situation in which he thought it his duty to labour with his hands, Mr. Godman actually did labour, while health and strength lasted, with as much assiduity as if his subsistence had depended on his industry; at the same time his personal expences and indulgencies were extremely small. In these exertions, and these privations, and in the exercise of a lucrative business, it might be supposed that the accumulation of wealth was his object, and that he succeeded in attaining it; the reverse of this was the fact. The object of his more generous aim was, that by so labouring he might support the weak. Never forgotten or unheeded by him were the words of the Lord Jesus, when he said, "it is more blessed to give than to receive." His benefactions were most extensive. He willingly suffered no object of compassion to leave his gate unrelieved. By his bounty and his credit he assisted a very numerous description of persons who were far above a state of mendicity. He exercised an hospitality, plain, indeed, and unostentatious, but of the most liberal kind. His indulgence and generosity to his younger relatives, can never be effaced from their remembrance. To say that in all his dealings he preserved the strictest integrity, is saying very little: he never sought his own advantage, but always that of his neighbour, and often that of persons whose sinister intentions the singleness of his own heart did not permit him to suspect. As his early education was by no means neglected, so throughout life he took great pleasure in cultivating his mind, and acquiring every kind of knowledge that was within his reach. His curiosity was always active. The principal facts in history, remarkable productions of nature or art, and extraordinary narratives of travellers and adventurers, were to him never-failing sources of amusement, and objects of interest. His religious and political principles were, in all points, suitable to the rest of his character. He abhorred intolerance, oppression, and injustice, of every kind. He was the genuine disciple of a school which is now nearly extinct, and of which, except in the record of history, the remembrance will soon be lost. He was an Old Whig, a Dissenter, and a Unitarian; and perhaps it is not saying too much to affirm, that the influence of his character contributed, in his neighbourhood, to lessen the unpopularity generally attached to his opinions. His senses and faculties continued almost unimpaired to nearly the end of life. From his undeviating temperance, from his consciousness of possessing and meriting the love of all good men, and from never having had his spirits worn by the anxieties incident to selfish pursuits, he maintained amid much bodily infirmity, and almost to his latest hour, a cheerfulness, and even a boyish sportiveness of mind and temper of which there are

are few examples. His dismissal from the world was the easiest possible: he seemed merely to cease to breathe. Thus was his death, in all respects, the death of the righteous; and consonant to his tranquil, blameless, and beneficent life.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Fareham, Dr. Middleton, M.D. of Southampton, to Miss Stares, daughter of Thomas Stares, esq. of Wallington-park, in this county.

At Portsmouth, J. Garter, esq. chief magistrate of the borough, surveyor of the customs at the port, and brother of Sir John Carter, to Miss Gibbons, daughter of Mr. Gibbons, cutler.

At Ringwood, J. Townshend, esq. late of Wandsworth, Surrey, to Miss Joanna Theddam.

At Soberton, Mr. W. Pistall, stone-cutter, in London, to Miss Peskett, of Blacknest-farm.

Died.] At his seat, at Old Alresford, in the 73d year of his age, William Shirreff, esq. a general of his Majesty's forces. This meritorious officer served in America with great reputation, and distinguished himself there for several years, by his gallant behaviour on numerous occasions. He possessed many virtues: tender and affectionate towards his family; faithful and sincere to his friends; benevolent and generous to the poor, he was universally respected and admired. To the extensive qualifications requisite to form the *soldier*, he added the elegant manners of a *gentleman*; and his politeness, and hospitality (in which he was excelled by few) had so endeared him to a large circle of friends, and acquaintance, that his death will be long and justly lamented by the whole neighbourhood in which he lived, and to which he proved a valuable acquisition, and by society, of which he was an active and well principled member.

At Portsmouth, aged 63 years, Anthony Atcheson, esq. one of the burgesses of that corporation; his remains were interred in the centre aisle of the parish-church of Portsmouth, and his funeral was attended by the mayor, and some of the aldermen and burgesses, of that borough, and a few select friends. His death is greatly lamented by a numerous acquaintance, to whom he had endeared himself by the kindness and benevolence of his disposition, and the gentleness of his manners. He has left issue one son, Nat. Atcheson, esq. F.A.S. P.R.I.

At Boldre, near Lymington, the Rev. William Gilpin, prebendary of Salisbury, vicar of Boldre, in the New-forest, and well known for his various publications (among which his Lectures on the Church Catechism possess infinite merit, and are much esteemed) at the advanced age of 80 years. His life was most exemplary: and few men have left behind them a higher character for wisdom, piety, and virtue.

At Southampton, Mr. Hunt.—Mr. Channell.—Mr. R. Suckett, block-maker.—Aged 79, Mr. Cooper Hunt, late of Weston and Park farm, near Titchfield.

At Havant, Mrs. Butterfield, wife of Capt. Butterfield of the navy.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Salisbury, the Rev. J. Bell, to Miss M. A. Collinson, of Lombard-street, London.

Mr. N. Whitcombe, of Alderney, in Gloucestershire, to Miss S. Stoner, of Kingswood, in this county.—Mr. J. Bathe, of Elcombe, in this county, to Miss L. Potts, of Greek-street, London.

Died.] At Winterstow, the Rev. P. B. Brodie.

At Imber, Miss Anne and Miss Susannah Wastfield, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Wastfield, master of a very respectable boarding-school, &c.

At Marlborough, Mrs Merryman, wife of Mr. Merryman, sen.—Mrs. Bailey.

At Wardour-castle, Mr. G. Beeston.—Aged 91, Mrs. Lee, of Wormwood-house.

At Greenwich, Miss Harold, daughter of Mr. Harold, printer, of Marlborough.

Mrs. Pyne, of Oving-house, Buckinghamshire.

At a very advanced age, at Duncombe, near Chippenham, Mrs. Wood, widow of the late Mr. S. Wood, sen. clothier, of Painswick, and mother of the late Mr. T. Wood, printer of the Shrewsbury Chronicle.—Mrs. Shipton, widow of the late Mr. J. Shipton, one of the Duke of Marlborough's stewards for the estates belonging to his Grace in Wiltshire.

At Ilfracombe, the Rev. Emanuel May, B.D. rector of Baverstock, in this county.

At Malmesbury, aged 59, Mrs. Robins, wife of Mr. R. Robins, attorney.

At Keynham, Miss M. A. Landowne.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] In London, Mr. J. Wyatt, of New Bridge-street, to Miss A. Wyatt, of Ives-house, Maidenhead.—Mr. Bayley, linen-draper, of Windsor, to Miss Burton, of Henley.

At Thatcham, the Rev. S. Slocock, curate of the parish, to Miss A. Argyle, of Newbury.

At Wargrave, Mr. J. Lilley, of London, to Miss E. C. Smith.

At Egham, Ensign Storer, of the 51st regiment of foot, to Miss Jud. Browne, of Fosterhouse.

Died.] At Reading, S. Flory, esq.—Mr. T. Miles.

Mr. Osbourne, wharfinger; justly esteemed as a man of strict integrity.

In an advanced age, Mr. H. T. Higgs, upholsterer.

At Windsor, T. Loathes, esq. many years alderman and chamberlain of that corporation.

At Maidenhead, in her 83d year, Mrs. Anne Day.—Mr. W. Taylor.

At Wantage, Mrs. P. S. Barr, wife of Mr. J. Barr, attorney.

At Wallingford, in her 76th year, Mrs. Hunter, relict of the late R. Hunter, eſq. alderman, and juſtice of peace for the county.—Mrs Mann, of Sunning-hill.—A. Blane, eſq. of Burghfield.

At the Hotwells, Briſtol, aged 22, Miſs Bunny, daughter of Mr. Bunny, ſurgeon, of Newbury.

At Winchmore-hill, in her 18th year, Miſs Morriſon, grand-daughter of the late Mr. Hyde, of Hyde-end.

Mrs. March, of Salt Hill.—Miſs M. Ledwell, ſecond daughter of J. Ledwell, eſq. of North Town, near Maidenhead.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bath, G. Auguſtus Simpſon, eſq. to Miſs Bateman, of Bedford, county of Kerry, in Ireland.—B. Jones, eſq. to Miſs M. Bullock, of Penſford.

At Briſtol, Mr. H. Venton, cordwainer, to Miſs Martha Hodges.

Died.] At Briſtol, Mrs. Wiltſhire.—Mr. J. R. Webb, ſon of Mr J. S. Webb, glover.—Mr. J. Lewis, accountant.—Mr. J. Shephard, hoſier.—Mrs. Jones, widow of the late Mr. H Jones, maltſter.—Mrs. Lewis, widow.—Mrs. Ellis.—Mrs. Griffith, late of Nailſworth.

At Bath, Mrs. Gape, widow.—Mrs. Reeves, wife of Mr. Reeves, ſen. late a grocer.—E. Whitwell, eſq.—A. Swindon, eſq. brother to the late Lord Swindon, one of the judges of the court of ſeſſion in Scotland.—Mrs. Barratt, wife of Mr. Barratt, bookſeller.

Aged 77, Mrs. S. M. Napier, aunt to the late E. B. Napier, eſq. of Pyle-houſe, in this county.

At Clifton, J. Cloſtwick, eſq. formerly a governor in the Dutch Eaſt India Company's ſervice, and brother-in-law to Lord Viſcount Moleſworth.

At his houſe in Brecon, South Wales, Mr. T. Watkin, an able mathematician, and formerly an aſſiſtant in the late Mr. Canton's academy, Spital-ſquare, London, and afterwards a teacher at Eton College. He had, for ſeveral years paſt, retired from the exerciſe of his profeſſional employments.

Mrs A. Davies, of Neuadd-fawr, Carmarthenſhire.

At the Hay, Brecknockſhire, Mr. T. Davies, poſtmaſter, and for nearly fifty years maſter of the Black Lion inn.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Blandford, F. Schuyler, eſq. to Miſs Feaver, of Woolland.

At Everſhot, Mr. Shitler, to Miſs H. Chubb.

Died.] After a tedious and very painful decline of eighteen months, Mrs. Wm. Roe, of Blandford, aged 24, ſecond daughter of Mr. Baniſter, of Briſtol, and ſiſter of the Rev. John Baniſter, of Wareham, in this county.

At Dorcheſter, in his 40th year, Mr. J. Green, maltſter.

At Wimbourne, W. Deane, eſq. attorney.

At Spettiſbury-houſe, the Rev. C. Caterow, chaplain to the nuns there.—Mr. Reader, of Broadwinſer.

At Markhall, Mr. R. George, a reſpectable farmer.

At Farrington, aged 61, Mr. T. Bedlow, farmer.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] W Dacres Adams, eſq. M. P. for Totneſs, to Miſs E. Wynell Mayow.

At Plymouth, Capt. Wynne, of the navy, to Miſs Barton.

Died.] At Exeter, Mrs. Mackenzie, mother of Col. Mackenzie; ſhe had lately completed, and celebrated with a ſelect party of her friends, the anniverſary of her hundredth year.—Mrs. Vanbrugh, widow.—Aged 93, Mrs. M. Churley, of Uffculm, mother of Mr. G. Churley, conveyancer, of Briſtol.

At Dittiſham, near Dartmouth, at the very great age of 104, Thomas Lock, a day labourer.

At Wincaunton, Mrs. Gutch, formerly of Briſtol.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Captain Rooke, in the Levant-trade, to Miſs M. Kendall, of Loſtwithiel.

At Loſtwithiel, the Rev. J. Baron, vicar, and one of the aldermen, of that borough.

At Bodmyn, Mr. S. Hext, attorney.

At Truro, of a cancer in his throat, Mr. C. Bennett, upwards of 40 years organiſt of that Church.

At Guernſey, aged 33, H. Hitchins, eſq. ſon of Col. Hitchins, of Madron, near Penzance.

Died.] The Rev. Mr. Hilton, rector of Mawgan.

At Port Elliot, St. Germains, of an inflammation in her cheſt, aged 69, within ſeven days of her late lord, and equally lamented, the accompliſhed, elegant, and beneficent Dowager Lady Elliot.

WALES.

An experiment was lately tried at Llanelly, by Mr. Henry Virian, engineer to Mr. Trevethick's patent-engines, by working the mine with ſtone coal, which promiſes an important acquiſition to the proprietors of thoſe works, hitherto unexpected. It appears that the experiment has been unſucceſsfully attempted under boilers conſtructed in the ordinary way. The engine performed its operation for ſix hours, with all imaginable accuracy; only conſuming 1cwt. 3qs. of coal, during that time, and executing the uſual duty of four horſes. Neither does the fire require to be diſturbed, in order to maintain its quantum of heat, as is found neceſſary in the uſe of the coal. The ſucceſs of this experiment therefore appears to ariſe from the formation

formation of the fire-place, which materially differs from that of any other; a consideration which will prove of no ſmall moment to the owners of ſuch property, in in-land ſituations.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Major Dunſmore, of the 75th foot, to Miſs Jane Scott, ſecond daughter of Charles Scott, eſq. of Wool.

Died.] Lately, at Montroſe, at a very advanced age, Thomas Orkney, a ſeaman, who had been a penſioner on the cheſt of Chatham, ſince the year 1739. He was then on board the Saliſbury-man.of-war, when a draught took place from that ſhip to man the Pearl, then going out with Lord Anſon, under whom he ſerved during his memorable voyage of circumnavigation; he retained the uſe of all his mental and corporeal faculties, till within a ſhort period prior to his death, and his appearance to the laſt was exactly uniform with the coſtume of ſeamen, in his early days.

At his ſeat, Dupplin-caſtle, in the county of Perth, after a lingering illneſs, Robert earl of Kinnoul, viſcount Dupplin, baron Hay. His lordſhip was the eldeſt ſon of the late Archbiſhop of York. He is ſucceded in his honours by his eldeſt ſon.

At Edinburgh, Robert Boſwell, eſq.

At Montroſe, Miſs Ramſay, ſiſter to Sir Alex. Ramſay Irvine, bart. of Balmain.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Caſtlemartyr, John Leſlie, eſq. banker, of Cork, to Miſs Catherine Hyde, ſecond daughter of John Hyde, eſq. of Cregg, co. Cork, ſiſter to Viſcounteſs Boyle.

In Dublin, in St. Peter's Church, the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, to Miſs Maſon, the only daughter of Joſeph Maſon, eſq. of Crumlin.

Died.] Lately, in Dublin, Clement Taylor, eſq. formerly one of the repreſentatives in parliament for the borough of Maidſtone.

At Kilmurry, near Thomas-town, aged 98, the Counteſs-dowager of Carrick, ſiſter to the Earl of Shannon, and mother of the preſent Earl of Carrick. She was married to her firſt huſband, the late Earl of Carrick, in 1745, and he died 1774.

At Duncannon fort, near Waterford, Jas. Gilbert, eſq. captain in the royal regiment of artillery.

In Dublin, Mrs. Thompſon, wife of Mr. John Thompſon, merchant.

MARRIAGES ABROAD.

At Spaniſh-town, in Jamaica, the Hon. Francis Rigby Brodbelt, eſq. to Miſs Milward, daughter of John Gardner Milward, eſq.

At Gibraltar, Captain Gardner, of the royal artillery, ſon of Lord Gardner, to Miſs Eliza Fyers, daughter of Colonel Fyers, commanding-engineer at Gibraltar.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Amboyna, Mr. George Henderſon, midſhipman in the Bombay marine, youngeſt ſon of the late Archibald Henderſon, eſq. of Glaſgow. This young man ſuffered a confinement of ſixteen months in Quimper priſon, during the reign of Robeſpierre, and there witneſſed the deaths of fifteen hundred of his countrymen, from want and ill uſage.

Unfortunately blown-up, on board the Caledonia country-ſhip, on the coaſt of Malabar, Mr. George Cranſton, fourth officer of the ſaid ſhip, and eldeſt ſon of Captain Cranſton, commander of the Marine Society's ſhip at Deptford. He had been in the King's ſervice during the latter part of laſt war; and, being a very promiſing young man in the line of his profeſſion, his premature loſs is the more deeply deplored by his parents and friends.

At Elberfeld, in Germany, in her 25th year, and far advanced in pregnancy, lady Sykes, wife of Sir Francis William Sykes, bart. of Baſildon-park, Berks, niece to the Ducheſs of Chandos, grand-daughter to the late, and niece to the preſent, Lord Henniker. Through her amiable diſpoſition, and motherly care of an infant-ſon afflicted with the ſcarlet fever, her ladyſhip fell a victim, to the great grief of her family, relatives, and numerous friends.

At Kirchberg, in Germany, after a very ſhort illneſs, both at the ſame time, Frederick Ewrard, the reigning Prince of Hohenlohe, and the Princeſs his conſort, born a Counteſs of Caſtel-Remling; the former had reached his 67th, and the latter her 69th year.

In the iſland of Trinidad, in the Weſt Indies, Miſs E. Robinſon, eldeſt daughter of Dr. Arthur Robinſon, of that iſland; and, ſoon after, Mrs. E. Stewart Barclay, wife of the ſaid Dr. Arthur Robinſon.

At Naples, aged 87, Pater Negro, a reſpectable Capuchin Friar, who had paſſed upwards of 60 years amongſt the Chineſe in India, and amongſt the Negroes; and has converted upwards of 30,000 blacks to the Chriſtian faith.

At Piſa, Lady Mary Eyre, relict of Thomas Eyre, eſq. of Haſſop, in Derbyſhire, and ſiſter to the late Henry Earl Fauconberg.

On the 7th of September laſt, at Calcutta, William Archibald Edmonſtone, eſq. third Member of the Board of Trade, and eldeſt ſon of Sir Archibald Edmonſtone, Bart.

M. Kant. This philoſopher, whoſe metaphyſical doctrines have made ſo much noiſe on the Continent, and who died very lately, was carried to the grave by his diſciples. On his coffin, which was very richly mounted, was placed a ſepulchral urn, with this inſcription: *Cineres mortales immortali Kanti* M. Schroter pronounced on him a funeral oration, and the muſicians of the theatre of Koeniſburg ſung a hymn to his memory.

In

In India, in action, at the battle of Delhi, under General Lake, on the 11th of September last, and in the twenty-first year of his age, Lieutenant William Preston, of the East-India Company's forces, a native of Dublin, and son to William Preston, of that city. This young man poſſeſſed from nature an excellent underſtanding: it had been early cultivated by a claſſical education. He was well verſed in the beſt Latin and Greek authors, and ſhewed that he was capable of feeling their beauties, by an elevation of ſentiment, and a diſplay of poetic talents, beyond his years. He had likewiſe made conſiderable proficiency in drawing and deſigning. He had been originally deſigned for one of the learned profeſſions; but an ardent mind, and the proſpect of more rapid advancement, in active life, led him to the profeſſion of arms. After a reſidence of four years in India, where he eſcaped the dangers of a climate fatal to ſo many; he found an honourable end in the field of battle. The ſuperior and manly ſenſe, the accompliſhed and cultivated mind, and various talents of this youth, render his premature fate the more to be lamented, as he promiſed, had his life been ſpared to a riper period, to have become the pride of his relations, and an honour to his country and his profeſſion; but it is the duty of man to bow ſubmiſſive to the decrees of Providence. The only conſolation remaining to an afflicted father, under this ſevere and ſudden ſtroke, is the reflection, that, if the career of a beloved ſon was ſhort, it was unſtained by crime, and cloſed in glory.

At Wilna, David Pilchowſky, late profeſſor of the univerſity of Wilna, a knight of the order of St. Anne, and a commander of the order of Malta. He devoted his whole life to the ſciences and literature, and enriched the Polliſh language by tranſlations of Salluſt and Seneca, beſides many original works. Above all, however, his memory will be for ever dear to his countrymen, on account of a noble and truly benevolent eſtabliſhment which he founded for the education of poor children.

On-board the Goliah, at ſea, in conſequence of a wound received in an action on the 8th of December laſt, Mr. Joſeph Langſton, firſt lieutenant of the royal marines, and ſon of Mr. Langſton, of Aulceſter, Warwickſhire. The following account of Lieut. Langſton, &c. from an officer on-board the Goliah, is ſo truly honourable to the principles and feelings of the deceaſed, that we beg leave to ſubjoin it in his own words: "He with Mr. Kent, the firſt lieutenant of the ſhip, had gallantly volunteered their ſervices to cut off a ſmall veſſel that was ſtanding in ſhore. Capt. Briſbane gave them two boats, with which they proceeded; and, as the ſmall veſſel eſcaped their vigilance, they determined not to come back without ſomething: in conſequence of this reſolution, they attacked a large brig (the Rachel of Liverpool, captured by the French, and defended by French ſoldiers) and brought her out. It is impoſſible to do juſtice to your ſon's greatneſs of mind. The boat had juſt got along ſide, and Mr. Langſton was on the gunwale ready to board; one hand (his left) having hold of the rigging, when a muſquet was fired at him by a French ſoldier, which wounded him dreadfully in the right ſhoulder. A prodigious hemorrhage took place, and, from the nature of the ſervice, it was a conſiderable time before the ſurgeon could poſſibly get to the relief of the wounded. Mr. Langſton refuſed to be dreſt until a poor marine ſoldier (ſince dead of his wounds) had firſt had aſſiſtance: afterwards, every attention was paid him by all his meſſmates, and the greateſt care taken of him by the ſurgeon and his aſſiſtants; and we had the happineſs, as we thought, of ſeeing him do well, until the 23d of December at night, when the ſhip had a great deal of pitching motion, which is a very uneaſy one, and unfortunately renewed the hemorrhage, by which it was underſtood that death muſt in the end enſue. This gave him time to ſettle his affairs, and make his peace with the Almighty, which he did in the moſt ſincere, manly, and Chriſtian-like manner; ſo that his reſignation, fortitude, and patience, excited the aſtoniſhment of all. He lingered with hemorrhage till the 31ſt, when circumſtances proving favourable for amputation, which he had much wiſhed for ſome time, it was put in execution at the ſhoulder joint. It was a forlorn hope at beſt; but our moſt anxious deſire was that ſo gallant a man ſhould be preſerved for the comfort of his friends, and the good of the ſervice. He bore the whole operation with fortitude and recollection; and expired, lamented by all the crew, a ſhort time after its concluſion, being quite exhauſted. He uniformly experienced every ſolace and friendly office in the power of his meſſmates, and the Captains Briſbane and Roby, to beſtow, during his whole illneſs. We buried him with every military honour our ſituation would admit; it was impoſſible he could have too much. Lieut. Kent, who was in the ſame boat with him, ſucceeded in getting on board the veſſel; but, when engaged with the enemy, he received five wounds, four of them with bayonets, and the fifth on the left temple with a ſabre. He died on the twelfth day, a mortification having come on before it was poſſible to amputate."

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

An ACCOUNT *of the* TOTAL NET PRODUCE, *paid into the* EXCHEQUER, *of the* DUTIES *of* CUSTOMS *in* GREAT BRITAIN; *diſtinguiſhing, as far as poſſible, the* PRODUCE *of every ſeparate* ARTICLE, *the* DUTIES *on which have uſually amounted to* 1,000*l. or more, in the* FOUR QUARTERS, *ending the* 5*th of* JANUARY, 1804.*

CUSTOMS.

SPECIES OF GOODS.	NET PRODUCE	SPECIES OF GOODS.	NET PRODUCE
	£.		£.
Almonds, Bitter	791	Earthenware, Unrated	1,864
——— Jordan	2,231	Elephants Teeth	2,742
——— not Jordan	5,833	Feathers for Beds	13,013
Aloes	1,016	——— Oſtrich, Undreſt	2,060
Anchovies	1,592	Figs	4,938
Argol	1,193	Flax, Rough	2,094
Aſhes, Pearl and Pot	10,494	Galls	1,264
Barilla	51,732	Ginger, Dry	1,037
Bark, Oak	2,696	Ginſeng	903
Beads, Coral	324	Glaſs Plates	6,970
Beer, Spruce	2,156	Gum Arabic	1,258
Berries, Juniper	2,395	—— Senega	1,099
——— Yellow	3,056	—— Tragacanth	1,109
Books	4,811	Hair, Ox or Cow	1,583
Borax	932	—— Goat	759
Bottles, Glaſs	2,827	—— Horſe	1,956
Boxes, Pill	1,138	Hats, Chip	6,164
Brimſtone	17,655	—— Straw	2,276
Briſtles, Undreſt	10,002	Hemp, Rough	197,443
Bugle, Great	1,485	HIDES.	
Camphire	876	Buffalo	1,933
Cantharides	502	Cow or Ox	8,706
Capers	742	——— Tanned	8,257
Carpets, Turkey	3,229	Horſe	3,140
Caſſia Lignea	2,361	Loſh	11,283
China Ware	947		
Cinnamon	674	Jalap	3,287
Cloves	2,890	Incle, Wrought	1,808
Cochineal	9,756	Indigo	37,092
Cocoa	1,533	Iron, Bar	159,012
Coffee	8,842	—— Caſt	1,161
Copper, Unwrought	402	Iſinglaſs	1,074
Cordage	4,282	Kelp	1,934
Cork	7,340	Lace Thread	2,894
CORN.		Lemons and Oranges	27,833
Oats	2,245	LINEN.	
Wheat	7,179	Cambric	8,812
Wheat Flour	8,268	Canvas, Heſſens	9,211
		——— Spruce	6,372
Cortex Peruvianus	1,382	Damaſk Tabling, Sileſia	3,001
Cream of Tartar	2,327	———Towelling and Napkins, Sileſia	582
Currants	135,308		

* We ſhall, in future, inſert in our Commercial Report, correct copies of all the authentic Public Documents which illuſtrate the ſtate of the trade and commerce of theſe kingdoms. —We invite, once more, Communications from Manufacturers relative to the State and Progreſs of particular Branches of Trade.

SPECIES

SPECIES OF GOODS.	NET PRODUCE
	£.
Drilling	3,044
Germany Narrow	33,704
RUSSIA LINEN,	
Not exceeding 22½ Inches broad	8,583
Exceeding 22½ and not exceed. 31½	31,328
Exceeding 31½ and not exceed. 36	1,893
Exceeding 36 and not exceeding 45	7,490
Towelling and Napkining	964
Unrated, Checqued, &c.	231
Liquorice Root	4,211
Mace	1,347
Madder	5,424
—— Roots	1,758
Mats of Ruſſia	6,698
Mother of Pearl Shells	2,461
Nutmegs	7,142
Nuts, Cheſnuts	1,318
—— Small	4,682
OIL.	
Ordinary Olive	44,539
Palm	4,400
Salad	10,349
Train	15,499
Turpentine	6,507
Opium	5,481
Oyſters	3,043
Paper	2,661
—— Scaleboards	1,659
Pearls	1,314
Pepper	52,400
Pictures	7,334
PIECE GOODS OF INDIA.	
Calicoes	26,995
Muſlins	51,911
Nankeens	17,079
Prohibited	10,523
Pimento	7,653
Pitch	1,411
Prunes	10,054
Quickſilver	1,904
Rags	1,886
RAISINS.	
Belvedere	1,785
Denia	51,578
Lexia	11,736
Lipari	4,241
Smyrna	7,804
Solis	23,427
Rhubarb	3,244
Rice	12,054
Roſin	682
Saccharum Saturni	884
Saffron	1,782

SPECIES OF GOODS.	NET PRODUCE
	£.
Sarſaparilla	1,554
Seeds, Anniſeed	747
—— Clover	14,383
—— Linſeed	10,604
Sena	3,216
Shawls of India	2,653
Ships Hulls and Materials	5,953
Shumac	2,570
SILK.	
Knubs or Huſks	1,660
RAW: Of Bengal	43,567
RAW: Of China	16,577
RAW: Of other Sorts	63,547
Thrown	165,270
SKINS AND FURS.	
Bear	14,312
Beaver	1,645
Calf, Raw	3,590
—— Tanned	13,949
Deer, in Hair	7,180
Fox	257
Goat, Raw	6,078
Kid, Dreſt	1,025
Lamb, in Wool	1,465
Martin	695
Mink	420
Muſquaſh	551
Newtre or Monkey	2,906
Otter	1,023
Racoon	1,073
Seal	941
Wolf	1,185
Smalts	11,732
Soap, Hard	982
SPIRITS.	
Brandy	88,922
Cordial Water	552
Geneva	36,875
Rum	110,732
Steel, Unrated	2,334
Stones, Marble Blocks	2,528
Succads	1,045
Succus Liquoritiæ	7,605
Sugar	2,395,758
Tallow	48,725
Tamarinds	1,198
Tar	13,950
Tea	180,156
Thread, Sifters	1,546
Tobacco	331,761
Tortoiſeſhell	1,309
Tow	6,279
Turmeric	1,564
Turpentine, Common	14,909

SPECIES

SPECIES OF GOODS.	NET PRODUCE
	£.
Verdigris	2,584
Vermillion	807
Wax, Bees	7,632
WINE.	
Canary	4,617
Cape	517
French	34,516
Madeira	60,101
Portugal	797,621
Rhenish	2,895
Spanish	171,377
Of all other Sorts	2,091
WOOD.	
Balks	13,214
Battens	24,740
Boards, Paling	4,049
——— Wainscot	1,492
Deals	360,273
Deal Ends	12,544
Fustic	1,957
Lathwood	11,561
Logwood	3,508
Mahogany	40,479
Masts	14,995
Oars	1,655
Plank, Oak	18,682
Red Wood	988
Staves	39,213
Timber, Fir	231,499
——— Oak	4,583
Ufers	2,916
Wainscot Logs	8,564
Wool, Cotton	263,815
——— Spanish	6,299
Yarn, Cotton	740
——— Linen, Raw	1,228
——— Mohair	2,046
Zaffar	1,316
Sundry small Articles, the Duties on which have not amounted to 1,000l. each	121,415
Consolidated Duty on Tonnage of Shipping Inwards	88,283
Temporary Duties on Goods and Shipping Inwards	672,468
	8,090,055
Deduct the Amount of those Sums where the Drawback exceeds the Gross Receipt	1,138
Total Duties Inwards	8,088,917

SPECIES OF GOODS.	NET PRODUCE
	£.
SUBSIDIES COLLECTED ON	
Alum	1,160
Coals	80,478
Cochineal	749
Indigo	514
Lead	29,933
Logwood	2,339
Skins, Beaver	784
Tin	3,513
Other Articles	7,340
Consolidated Per-Centage Duty on British Goods Exported	86,769
Consolidated Duty on Tonnage of Shipping Outwards	42,070
Temporary Duties on Goods and Shipping Outwards	126,314
Total Duties Outwards	382,458
DUTIES COASTWAYS.	
Coals	672,789
Corn	185
Stones and Slates	22,689
Wine	1,145
One Shilling per Chaldron on Newcastle Coals	25,335
Temporary Duties on Goods carried Coastways	47,469
Total Duties Coastways	769,614
Remittances from the Plantations RECEIVED	22,503
From the Receiver of Fines and Forfeitures for the King's Share of Condemned Tobacco	3,477
From the Inspector of Corn Returns	620
From the Receiver General of the Counties, on Account of Windows, by the Act 24 Geo. III.	1
From sundry Accountants, the Produce of sundry Surcharges, &c. &c.	5,359
Arrear of Duty, by Act 38 Geo. III. Cap. 76. on Goods and Shipping	5,164
Quarantine Tonnage Duty	15,505
GRAND TOTAL	9,294,759

METEO-

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 25th of March to the 24th of April, inclusive, 1804, two Miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 30.28.	April 6 and 7.	Wind S.W.
Loweſt 29.20.	April 2.	Wind W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 48 hundredths of an inch. { Between the 30th and 31ſt of March, in the morning, the mercury fell from 29.68 to 29.20.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 60°.	April 24.	Wind S.W.
Loweſt 24°.	March 29.	Wind N.W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 16°. { The difference in the height of the mercury, on the 29th and 30th of March, before ſun-riſe, was 24° and 40°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 2.768 inches in depth.

The moſt remarkable circumſtance relating to meteorology during the month that is now cloſed, is the ſevere cold that has for very many days been experienced. The ſeveral boiſterous and ſtormy days and nights which have occurred, we naturally look for ſoon after the equinoxes: in the preſent ſeaſon they have happened rather later than uſual.

Vegetation, as might be expected, conſidering the ſtate of the atmoſphere, is remarkably backward; more than we have witneſſed for ſome years paſt.

The wind has been many days in the N. E.; and both ſnow and hail have fallen three or four times during the month.

*** *Perſons who reſide Abroad, and who wiſh to be ſupplied with this Work every Month, as publiſhed, may have it ſent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the Weſt Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* THORNHILL, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to France, Hamburgh, Liſbon, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* BISHOP, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the Eaſt Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr.* GUY, *at the Eaſt India Houſe; and to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr.* SMITH, *of the General Poſt Office, No. 3, Sherborne-lane. It may alſo be had of all Perſons who deal in Books, at thoſe Places, and alſo in every Part of the World.*

*** *Our Agricultural Report has not reached us in time for inſertion.*

MUSEUM
NATURAL HISTORY

MONTHLY MAGAZINE, JUNE 1, 1804.

Published by Richard Phillips, 71, St. Paul's Church Yard.

SPECIMENS

in fac simile of the first four Lines of the Decree of the Egyptian Priests in honour of

PTOLOMY THE FIFTH,

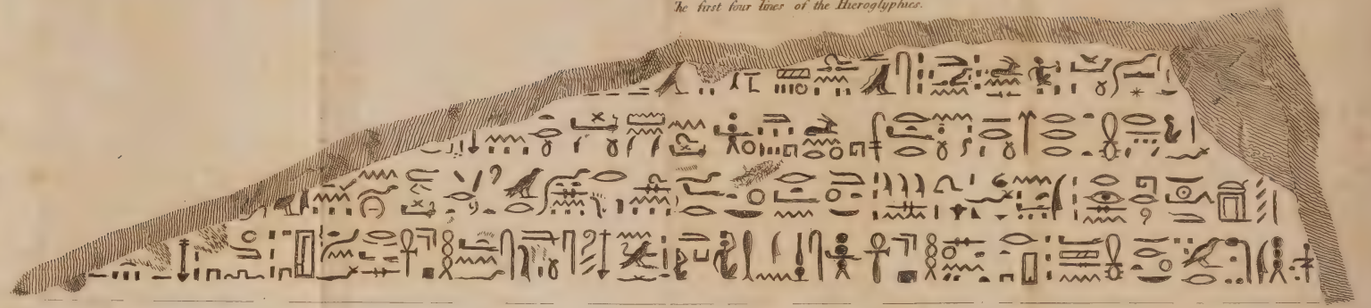
From the ancient Stone *inscribed in the* Hieroglyphic, Vulgar Egyptian & Greek *Characters, discovered by the French, a short distance from*

ROSETTA,

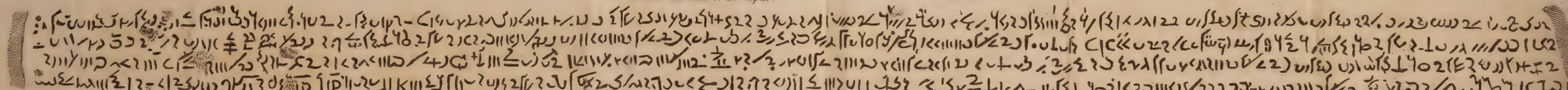
taken from them at the Surrender of ALEXANDRIA, and now deposited in the

BRITISH MUSEUM.

The first four lines of the Hieroglyphics.



The first four lines of the Coptic.



The first four lines of the Greek.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣΤΟΥΝΕΟΥΚΑΙΠΑΡΑΛΑΒΟΝΤΟΣΤΗΝΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΑΝΠΑΡΑΤΟΥΠΑΤΡΟΣΚΥΡΙΟΥΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΩΝΜΕΓΑΛΟΔΟΞΟΥΤΟΥΤΗΝΑΙΓΥΠΤΟΝΚΑΤΑΣΤΗΣΑΜΕΝΟΥΚΑΙΤΑΠΡΟΣΤΟΥΣ
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ΜΕΓΑΣΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣΤΩΝΤΕΑΝΩΚΑΙΤΩΝΚΑΤΩΧΩΡΩΝΕΚΓΟΝΟΥΘΕΩΝΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΩΝΟΝΟΗΦΑΙΣΤΟΣΕΔΟΚΙΜΑΣΕΝΒΙΟΗΛΙΟΣΕΔΩΚΕΝΤΗΝΝΙΚΗΝΕΙΚΟΝΟΣΙΩΣΗΣΤΟΥΔΙΟΣΥΙΟΥΤΟΥΗΛΙΟΥΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ
ΑΙΩΝΟΒΙΟΥΗΓΑΠΗΜΕΝΟΥΥΠΟΤΟΥΦΘΑΕΤΟΥΣΕΝΑΤΟΥΕΦΙΕΡΕΩΣΑΕΤΟΥΤΟΥΑΕΤΟΥΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥΚΑΙΘΕΩΝΣΩΤΗΡΩΝΚΑΙΘΕΩΝΑΔΕΛΦΩΝΚΑΙΘΕΩΝΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΩΝΚΑΙΘΕΩΝΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΩΝΚΑΙ

Literal Translation of the Greek into English.

"The young king now reigning, who received the kingdom from his father, the lord of kings, greatly glorious, who settled the affairs of Egypt, and respectful of the Gods; pious, successful over his enemies, the restorer of the life of men, lord of thirty years, like Vulcan the great king, like the Sun the great king of the upper and lower districts, offspring of the Gods Philopateres, whom Vulcan approved, to whom the Sun gave Victory, the living image of Jupiter, the son of the Sun, Ptolomy the immortal, beloved of Pthà, in the ninth Year of the sacred Eagle, the eagle Alexander, and of the Gods Sotires, and the Gods brothers, and the Gods benefactors, and the Gods Philopateres, and &c.

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 115.] JUNE 1, 1804. [5, of VOL. 17.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

An ACCOUNT *of the celebrated* INSCRIPTION, *in* THREE LANGUAGES, *lately discovered near* ROSETTA, *in* EGYPT, *and now depoſited in the* BRITISH MUSEUM; *with a large* PLATE, *containing exact* FAC-SIMILES *of the ſeveral* CHARACTERS.

AMONG the numerous relics of antiquity that have been found of late years, few have attracted ſuch univerſal notice as the *Triple Inſcription* from Roſetta. The ſingular fact of a ſtone being inſcribed with the ſame Decree, not only in the *ſacred* and *vernacular* Egyptian, but in the Greek language, ſeemed to furniſh a hope that a key to the hieroglyphic character of ancient Egypt was at laſt diſcovered.

It was found by a lieutenant of engineers, while ſuperintending the repairs of ot Fort Ellaye, near the Bogar of Roſetta, about two leagues from the town; was brought to Cairo ſoon after Bonaparte's eſcape, and at length depoſited with the Inſtitute. The copies of this ſtone firſt taken were made at Cairo, by Citizens Marcel and Conté: one, the director of the national printing office in Egypt; the other, chief of the brigade of Aëroſtats; and two of them were preſented by General Dugua to the National Inſtitute at Paris, in the ſitting of Auguſt 23, 1800.

The ſtone itſelf was afterward removed with other rarities of ancient art to Alexandria, and when the city ſurrendered to the Engliſh, was claimed by General Menou, as his own private property. The artifice, however, was too ſhallow to attain its purpoſe; and "The Gem of Antiquity," as the French termed it, was at laſt ſhipped for Engla d, where it arrived on board his Majeſty's ſhip L'Egyptienne, under the care of Colonel Turner, in the month of Februarv, 1802. On the 9th of March, Lord Hobart, one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretar es of ſtate, ordered it to be ſent to the Society of Antiquaries, under whoſe direction a fac-ſimile of the three inſcriptions, ſimilar to the ſpecimens repreſented in the annexed plate, has been engraved; and, finally, in the month of June, 1803, it was depoſited in the library of the Britiſh Muſeum.

It has now engaged the attention of the learned nearly three years; and it may be preſumed, that a compendious view of the different illuſtrations of this curious monument, accompanied by a faithful copy of the Greek part in the curſive character, and a tranſlation into Engliſh, will excite a conſiderable intereſt in the generality of our readers.

To enlarge upon every epithet or particular expreſſion, would be to write a treatiſe on the prieſts, the worſhip, and the hiſtory, of Egypt. We ſhall therefore confine our remarks to ſuch matters as tend to place the purport of the inſcription in a clearer point of view, ſcrupulouſly adhering in the copy to all the faults of the original; and reſerving the errors and deficiencies to be corrected or filled up in the commentary at the cloſe.

Ptolomy Epiphanes, in remembrance of whoſe ſervices both to religion and the ſtate in general, the inſcription was ſet up, was only five years old at his acceſſion to the throne, in the firſt year of the 144th Olympiad, 204 years before the Chriſtian æra. Ariſtomenes, the experienced miniſter of his father, Ptolomy Philopator, governed his minority, and raiſed the kingdom to a proſperous condition. In the third year of his reign, the Romans ſent an embaſſy to Egypt to notify their victory over Hannibal, and the treaty of peace that had been made with Carthage: and ſucceeded ſo far in ſecuring the attachment of the Egyptian lords, that they placed their young king under the protection of the Roman ſenate: and, though M. Lepidus was at firſt appointed the royal guardian, the charge was ſoon conferred upon Ariſtomenes, who not only cultivated the connection with the Romans, but took care to renew the ancient alliance between the crown of Egypt and the republic of Achaia. Cato, as quoted by Priſcian the grammarian, commends Ptolomy, both as excellent and bountiful; a character which appears to have been only applicable during his minority, while he followed the counſels of Ariſtomenes; and to which it is probable, the praiſes

in the Decree made by the Egyptian priests, are to be more immediately referred. The ambition, however, of Antiochus the Great, of Syria, and the treachery of Scopas, who commanded the Egyptian forces, gave the beginning of his reign some disturbance; but the measures of Aristomenes overcame them both. After the arrest and execution of the latter, however, (in the 4th year of the 145th Olympiad, and 197 A. C.) it was judged advisable to celebrate the solemnities called *Anacleteria*, though the king was not of the age that was usually required. The Anacleteria was the proclamation of the Egyptian kings, and was celebrated by conducting them to Memphis, when they were inthroned, and initiated into the sacred mysteries, vested in sacred habits, instructed by symbolical ceremonies not to tyrannize over their subjects, and conducted by the priest of Isis into the sanctuary.

The Egyptians, however, rated the talents of Ptolomy too high; for he no sooner became master of the affairs of government, than he abandoned himself to tyranny and excess. The administration of affairs, in the hands of a new minister, became too arbitrary for the people to endure; Aristomenes was put to death for being too free with his advice; and, at last, a general revolt excited. After Ptolomy had laid siege to Lycopolis, the different chiefs of Egypt, who had joined the conspiracy, made a conditional surrender; but the king, breaking his word, first treated them in the most cruel manner, and afterward put them all to death. A conduct which only led to new difficulties; but from which he was extricated by his minister Polycrates.

The hatred which the conduct of Antiochus excited in Ptolomy, was fomented by a treachery but rarely paralleled in the records of history. He gave Ptolomy his daughter Cleopatra in marriage, only to get rid of him the easier, and obtain Egypt in addition to his territories. But the young queen preferred conjugal affection to the ties of blood, and joined Ptolomy against her father, who was also viewed with jealousy by the Romans.

Ptolomy, having exhausted his treasures in successive warfare, and hardly suppressed the rebellion of Lycopolis, prepared to make war upon Seleucus, king of Syria; but being asked by one of his chief officers how he would raise money to carry on the war, indiscreetly answered, that *his friends were his treasure:* and the inference, that he would pursue the war with the fortunes of his subjects, occasioned him to be taken off by poison. He died, at the age of twenty-nine, about 153 years before the birth of Christ.

DECREE *of the* EGYPTIAN PRIESTS *in Honour of* PTOLOMY V.

THE ORIGINAL GREEK.

Βασιλευοντος του νεου, και παραλαβοντος την βασιλειαν παρα του πατρος κυριου βασιλεων, μεγαλοδοξου, του την Αιγυπτον καταςησαμενου, και τα περι τους (2) Θεους ευσεβους, αντιπαλων υπερτερησαντος, του τον βιον των ανθρωπων επανορθωσαντος, κυριε τριακοντατετραετηριδων καθαπερ ο Ηφαιςος ο μεγας βασιλευς, καθαπερ ο Ηλιος (3) μεγας βασιλευς των τε ανω και των κατω χωρων, εκγονος Θεων φιλοπατορων, ον ο Ηφαιςος εδοκιμασεν, ω ο Ηλιος εδωκεν την νικην, εικονος ζωσης τε Διος, υιου του Ηλιου, Πτολεμαιου του (4) αιωνοβιου, ηγαπημενου υπο του Φθα, ετους ενατου εφ ιερεως Αετε του αετου Αλεξανδρου, και Θεων Σωτηρων, και Θεων Αδελφων, και Θεων Ευεργετων, και Θεων Φιλοπατορων, και (5) Θεου Επιφανους ευχαριςτου, αθλοφορου Βερενικης Ευεργετιδος Πυρρας της Φιλινα, κανηφορου Αρςινοης Φιλαδελφου, Αρειας της Διογενους, ιερειας Αρςινοης Φιλοπατορος, Ειρηνης (6) της Πτολεμαιου· μηνος Ξανδικου τεταρδι, Αιγυπτιων δε Μεχειρ οκλωκαιδεκατη, Ψηφισμα οι αρχιερεις, και προφηται, και οι εις το αδυτον εισπορευομενοι προς τον κοσμον των (7) Θεων, και πτεροφοραι, και ιερογραμματεις, και οι αλλοι ιερεις παντες οι απαντησαντες εκ των κατα την χωραν ιερων εις Μεμφιν τω βασιλει, προς την παντηγυριν της παραληψεως της (8) βασιλειας της Πτολεμαιου αιωνοβιου, ηγαπημενου υπο τω Φθα, Θεου Επιφανους ευχαριςτου, ην παρελαβεν παρα του πατρος αυτου, ενναχθεντες εν τω εν Μεμ-

AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION.

The young king now reigning, who received the kingdom from his father, the lord of kings, greatly glorious, who settled the affairs of Egypt, and respectful of the gods, pious, successful over his enemies, the restorer of the life of men, lord of thirty years, like Vulcan the great king, like the Sun the great king both of the upper and lower districts, offspring of the Gods Philopateres, whom Vulcan approved, to whom the Sun gave victory, the living image of Jupiter, the son of the Sun, Ptolomy, the immortal, beloved of Phtha, in the ninth year of the priesthood of Aëtes priest of Alexander, and of the Gods Soteres, and the Gods brothers, and the Gods Euergetes, and the Gods Philopateres, and of the God Epiphanes, most gracious; Pyrrha, the daughter of Philinus, being the athlephora of Berenice the wife of Euergetes; Areia, daughter of Diogenes, being the canephora of Arsinoe, the wife of Philadelphus; Irene, daughter of Ptolomy, being priestess of Arsinoe, wife of Philopator; on the fourth day of the month Xandichus, but the eighteenth of the Egyptian Mechir, A DECREE of the high priests, and prophets, and those who enter the sanctuary to cloath the Gods, and the Pterophoræ, and the Hierogrammatists, and all the other priests collected

φθεσιν τη ημερα ταυτη ειπαν. (9) Επειδη βασιλευς Πτολεμαιος αναγραβιος, ηγαπημενος υπο τη Φθα, Θεος Επιφανης, ευχαριστος, ο εγ βασιλεως Πτολεμαιου και βασιλισσης Αρσινοης, Θεων φιλοπατορων, κατα παλλα ευεργεληκεν τα θ' ιερα, και (10) τους εν αυλοις οντας, και τας υπο την ευαλη βασιλειαν τασσομενους απαλλας, υπαρχων Θεος εκ Θεου και Θεας καθαπερ Ωρος ο της Ισιος και Οσιριος υιος, ο επαμυνας τω πατρι αυλη Οσιρει, τω ωρος Θεης (11) ευεργετικως διακειμενος, αναβεβηκεν εις τα ιερα αργυρικας τε και σιλικας ωροσοδας, και δαπανας πολλας υπομεμενηκεν, ενεκα τε την Αιγυπτον εις ευδιαν αγαγειν και τα ιερα καταςησαθαι, (12) ταις τε ευαλη δυναμεσιν περιλαμβανωπικε πασαις· και απο των υπαρχοντων εν Αιγυπτω ωροσοδων και φορολογιων τινας μεν εις τελος αφηκεν, αλλας δε μειηφικεν, οπως ο τε λαος και οι αλλοι πανλες εν (13) ευθηνια ωσιν επι της ευαλη βασιλειας· τα τε βασιλικα οφειληματα α ωροσωφειλον οι εν Αιγυπτω και εν τη λοιπη βασιλεια αυλη οντα πολλα, τω πληθει αφηκεν· και τους εν ταις φυλακαις (14) απηγμενους, και τας εν αιτιαις οντας εκ πολλα χρονα, απελυσε των εγκεκλημενων· ωροσεθηκε δε και τας ωροσοδους των ιερων, και τας δεδομενας εις ευαλη καθενευλον συνταξεις σιλικας (15) τε και αργυρικας, ομοιως δε και τας καθ' κατας απομοιρας τοις Θεοις απο τε της αμπελιτιδος γης, και των παραδεισων, και των αλλων των υπαρξαντων τοις Θεοις επι τα πατρος αυτου, (16) μενειν επι χωρας· ωροσεθαξεν δε και περι των ιερειων, οπως μηθεν πλειον διδωσιν εις το τελεστικον η εδασσονλο, εως τε πρωλα εδης επι τα πατρος αυλη· απελυσεν δε και τας εκ των (17) ιερων εθνων τα κατεναυλον εις Αλεξανδρειαν καταπλα, ωροσεθαξεν δε και την συλληψιν των εις την ναυλειαν μη ποιεισθαι· των τ' εις το βασιλικον συντελεσμενων εν τοις ιεροις βυσσινων (18) οθονιων απελυσεν τα δυο μερη, τα τε εγλελειμμενα πανλα εν τοις ωροτερον χρονοις αποκαλεσηκεν εις την καθηκουσαν ταξιν, φρονλιζων οπως τα ειθισμενα ανλελησαι τοις Θεοις καλα τα (19) πρυσηκον· ομοιως δε και το δικαιον πασιν απενειμεν, καθαπερ Ερμης ομεγας και μεγας· ωρισεταξεν δε και τας καταπορευομενης εκ τε των μαχιμων και των αλλων των αλλοδρια (20) φρονησανλων εν τοις κατα την παραχην καιρος καπελθοντας, μενειν επι των ιδιων κτησεων· ωροενοηθη δε και οπως εξαποσαλωσιν δυναμεις ιππικας τε και πεζικας και νηες επι τας επελθονλας (21) επι την Αιγυπτον κατα τε την Θαλασσαν και την ηπειρον, υπομεινας δαπανας αργυρικας τε και σιτικας μεγαλας, οπως τα Θεραπ, και οι εν αυλη πανλες εν ασφαλεια ωσιν· παραγινομε- (22) νος δε και εις Λυκωπολιν την εν τη βυσιριδη, η ην καπειλημμενη και οχυρωμενη ωρος πολεμικην σπλην τε παρασεσει δεδιλεγμενα και τη αλλη χαριπαι πασιν, ως αν εκ πολλα (23) χρονα συνεςηκυιας την αλλοτριοπολος τοις επισυναχθεισιν εις αυλην ασεβεσιν, οι ησαν εις τε τα ιερα και τας εν Αιγυπτω κατοικιας πολλα κακα συντετελεσμενοι, και αν- (24) τικαθισας χωμασιν τε και ταφροις και τειχεσιν αυλην αξιολογος περιελαβεν του τε Νειλου την αναβασιν μεγαλην ποιησαμενα εν τω αγδοω ετει, και ειθισμενου κατακλυζειν τα (25) πεδινα, κατεσχεν εκ πολλων τοπων, οχυρωσας τα χωματα των πολαμων, χορηγησας εις αυλα χρηματων πληθος κ. ολιγον, και κατασησας ιππεις τε και πεζης ωρος τη φυλακη (26) αυτων εν ολιγω χρονω· την τε πολιν καλα κραλος ειλεν, και τας εν αυλη ασεβεις πανλας διεφθειρεν, καθαπερ . . . . ης

lected through the country to Memphis, to the king, to celebrate the assumption of the royal dignity by Ptolomy, the immortal, beloved of Phtha, the God Epiphanes, most gracious, which he received from his father: they being assembled in the temple at Memphis on that day, decree, that since King Ptolomy, the immortal, beloved of Phtha, the God Epiphanes, most gracious, descended from King Ptolomy and Queen Arsinoe, Gods Philopateres, having done well to the temples and those who serve in them, and to all placed under his dominion, being a God descended from a God and Goddess, as Horus the son of Isis and Osiris, the avenger of his father Osiris, well disposed toward the Gods, has granted large supplies for the service of the temples, as well in silver as in corn, supported many expences to render the climate of Egypt wholesome, and established the sacred rites, and rendered service to all to the utmost of his power; and of the existing reversions and tributes, has remitted some and lightened others, so that both the people and all other persons might live in plenty under his government; and the debts due to the king from the inhabitants of Egypt, and from other parts of his kingdom, which were numerous, he has forgiven to the people; and has delivered those who were confined in prison, or who had been long engaged in law-suits; and has confirmed the reversions of the priests, and the annual contributions to them both in corn and silver, and likewise the portions allotted to the Gods from the vineyards and the gardens, and other things appropriated to the Gods by his father, and ordained them to remain established through the country; and that the priests should pay no more for their personal imposition, than what had been required in the first year of his father's reign; and relieved those of the sacred order from making the annual voyage to Alexandria; and exempted them from contribution to the voyage; and has remitted two shares of those of the *byssus* linen, due to the government; and all other things neglected in preceding times has restored to their proper order, taking care that the offerings to the Gods should be properly performed. He has also dispensed justice to all, as Hermes the great and great; and ordained that they who quitted the armed rebels, and those who in the time of tumult had held sentiments in opposition to the government, and had returned, should remain in quiet possession of their property; and provided that forces, horse and foot, and ships, should be sent against those who rebelled in Egypt, both by land and sea; having sustained great expences both of corn and silver, that the temples and inhabitants of the country might be in security; and approaching Lycopolis, in the district of Busiris, which was circumvallated and fortified against a siege with a plentiful supply of arms, because for a considerable time preceding the spirit of revolt had actuated those within it, and had caused con-

και Ωρος ο της Ισιος και Οσιριος υιος εχειρωσαντο τους εν τοις αυλοις (27) τοπους αποσαυλας ποιουσαν, τους αφηγησαμενους των αποσαντων επι του εαυτου πατρος, και την χωραν ε.... αυλας, και τα ιερα αδικησαντας, παραγενομενος εις Μεμφιν, επαμυνων (28) τω πατρι και τη εαυτου βασιλεια, παντας εκολασεν καθηκοντως, καθ' ον καιρον παρεγενηθη προς το συντελεσθη..... προσηκοντα νομιμα τη παραληψει της βασιλειας· αφηκεν δε και τα εν (29) τοις ιεροις οφειλομενα εις το βασιλικον εως τε αγδοε ετους, οντα εις σιτον τε και αργυριον πληθος ουκ ολιγον, ωσαυ..... αι τας τιμας των μη συντελεσμενων εις το βασιλικον βυσσιναν οθ.. ιαν, (30) και των συντελεσμενων τα προς τον δειγματισμον διαφορα εως των αυλων χρονων απελυσεν δε τα ιερα και της α..... μενης αρταβης τη αρουρα της ιερας γης, και της αμπελιτιδος ομοι.. (31) το τεταρτιον τη αρουρα· τω τε Απει και τω Μνευει πολλα εδωρησατο, και τοις αλλοις ιεροις ζωοις τοις εν Αιγυπτω πολυ κ.. ισσον των προ αυτου βασιλεων, φροντιζων υπερ των αγηκον..... (32) αυτα δια παντος, τα τ' εις τας ταφας αυλων καθηκοντα ενδεως δαψιλως και ενδοξως, και τα τελισκομενα εις τα ιδια ιερα μετα θυσιων και πανηγυρεων και των αλλων των νομι..... (33) τα τε τιμια των ιερων και της Αιγυπτου διελεφηκεν επι χωρας, ακολουθως τοις νομοις· και το Απιειον εργοις πολυτελεσιν κατεσκευασεν, χορηγησας εις αυτο χρυσιν τε κ..... (34) ου και λιθων πολυτελων πληθος ουκ ολιγον, και ιερα και ναους και βωμους ιδρυσατο, τα τε προσδεομενα επισκευης προσδιωρθωσατο, εχων Θεου ευεργετικου εν τοις αγηκου..... (35) Θειον διανοιαν προσπυνθανομενος τε τα των ιζρων τιμιωτατα αγαγειδιο επι της εαυτου βασιλειας ως καθηκει· ανθ' ων, δεδωκασιν αυτω οι Θεοι υγιειαν, νικην, κρατος και τ' αλλ' αγα..... (36) της βασιλειας διαμενουσης αυτω και τοις τεκνοις εις τον απαντα χρονον· ΑΓΑΘΗι ΤΥΧΗι εδοξεν τοις ιερευσι των κατα την χωραν ιερων παντων τα υπαρχοντα τ..... (37) τω αιωνοβιω βασιλει Πτολεμαιω, ηγαπημενω υπο τε Φθα, Θηω Επιφανει, ευχαριζω, ομοιως δε και τα των γονεων αυτου Θεων Φιλοπατορων, και τα των προγονων Θεων Ευεργ..... (38) των Θεων Αδελφων, και τα των Θεων Σωτηρων, επαυξειν μεγαλως· ησει δε τω αιωνοβιω βασιλευς Πτολεμαιω, Θεου Επιφανους, ευχαριστου, εικονα εν εκαστω ιερω εν τω επιφα..... (39) η προσονομασθησεται, Πτολεμαιου του επαμυναντος τη Αιγυπτω, η παρεσηξεται ο κυριωτατος Θεος τα ιερα διδως αυτου οπλομαχικην, ω εστι κατεσκευασμενον..... (40) τροπον, και τους ιερεις θεραπευειν τας εικονας τρις της ημερας, και παρεχειν αυτοις ιερον κοσμον, και τ' αλλα τα νομιζομενα συντελειν καθα και τοις αλλοις Θεοις εν..... (41) πυγελοις ιδρυσασθαι δε Βασιλ. Πτολεμαιω, Θεω Επιφανει, ευχαριστω, τω εν βασιλευς Πτολεμαιου και βασιλισσης Αρσινοης, Θεων Φιλοπατορων, ξοανον τε και ναον χρ.. ..... (42) ιερων και καθιδρυσαι εν τοις αυτοις μετα των αλλων ναων, και εν ταις μεγαλαις πανηγυρεσιν εν αις εξοδειαι των ναων γινονται και τοι τω Θεω Επιφανους ευ..... (43) ξοδευειν· οπως δευσημος η νυν τε και εις τον απειτα χρονον, επικειδαι τω ναω τας του βασιλεως χρυσας βασιλειας δεκα, αις προσκειδαι κισσις..... (44) των αστεφανωσεων βασιλειων των επι των αλλων ναων· εσται δ' αυτων εν τω μεσω η καταρμοσις βασιλικα

siderable injury to the temples and inhabitants of Egypt, and by surrounding it with works of strength, and ditches and walls; and checking the rise of the Nile in his eighth year, which overflowed the plains, by constructing dykes, expending on them no small sums, and employing both horse and foot guards to keep them,. in a short time took the city by assault, and in it slew the rebels; as *Hermes*, and Orus, the son of Isis and Osiris, overcame those who in the same place had formerly revolted; so all those who led others to revolt from his father, and laid waste the country, and despoiled the temples, when he came to Memphis to assist his father, and his own kingdom, he punished according to their demerits; at which time he came to perform the accustomed solemnities at receiving the crown: but forgave what was due from the temples to the royal treasury up to the eighth year, for corn and silver to a large amount; and likewise the imposts for the byssus cloth not furnished to the royal treasury, and for taxes up to the same time; he remitted also to the temples the artabe for every acre of sacred land, and also the liquid measure for that of the vineyards; and made many gifts to Apis and Mnevis, and to the other sacred animals in Egypt, he gave more than any of the kings his predecessors, always considering what was becoming; supplying every thing necessary for their funerals in a rich and magnificent manner, and celebrating the rites of each in their appropriate temples; and all the valuables in the temples and through the country of Egypt he preserved, agreeably to the laws; and enriched the Apeium with costly works, contributing gold *and silver*, and precious stones, to no small amount; and erected temples, and shrines, and altars; repairing what was deficient, having the zeal of a beneficent Deity in his presents; and informing himself of the most precious articles in the temples, renewed them in his own kingdom, as was becoming: for which the Gods gave him health, victory, strength, and other *blessings* of a lasting reign to him and his posterity for ever.

With Good Fortune

It has pleased the priests of all the Temples of the country to decree, that all those honours which appertain to the immortal King Ptolomy, beloved of Phtha, the God Epiphanes, most gracious, and those of his parents the Gods Philopatores, and of his predecessors the Gods Euergetes, and the..... Gods brothers, and the Gods Soteres, shall be increased; and that the image of the ever-living King Ptolomy, the God Epiphanes, most gracious, shall be set up in every temple in the *most conspicuous* place, which shall be called "the statue of Ptolomy, the Defender of Egypt;" and before it shall be placed the principal divinity of the temple, represented giving him the attributes of victory, which shall be prepared *in the accustomed* manner; and the priests shall perform their services before

ΨΧΕΝΤ, ην περιθεμενος εισηλθεν εις το εν Μεμφ.. .....(45) τελεσθη τα νομιζομενα τη παραληψει της βασιλειας· επιθειναι δε και επι τα περι τας βασιλειας τετραδωνου, κατα το προειρημενον βασιλειον, φυλακτηρια χρ..... .....(46) τι εστιν τα βασιλεως τα Επιφανη ποιησαντος την τε αγω χωραν και την κατω· και επει την τριακαδα τελει Μεσορη εν η τα γενεθλια τα βασιλεως αγεται, ομοιως δε και .....(47) εν η παρελαβεν την βασιλειαν παρα τα πατρος, επωνυμιας γενομενασιν εν τοις ιεροις, αι δη πολλων αγαθων αρχηγοι πασιν εισιν, αγειν τας ημερας ταυτας εφ' ....(48) γυμνον ιερους κατα μηνα, και συντελειν εν αυλοις θυσιας και σπονδας και τ' αλλα τα νομιζομενα καθα και εν ταις αλλαις πανηγυρεσιν, τας τε γινομενας προθ..... .....(49) χρημενοις εν τοις ιεροις, αγειν δε εορτην και πανηγυριν τω αιωνοβιω, και ηγαπημενω υπο τα Φθα, βασιλει Πτολεμαιω Θεω Επιφανει ευχαριστω κατεν ....(50) χωραν απο της νεμηνιας τα Θωθ, εφ' ημερας πεντε, εν αις και στεφανηφορησουσιν, συντελεντες θυσιας και σπονδας και τ'αλλα τα καθηκοντα προσαγορε..... .....(51) και τα Θεου Επιφανους, ευχαριστα, ιερεις προς τοις αλλοις ονομασιν των θεων ων ιερατευουσι, και καλαχωρισαι εις πανλας τας χρηματισμους, και εις τας δ..... .....(52) ιερατειαν αυλη· εξειναι δε και τοις αλλοις ιδιωταις αγειν την εορτην, και τον προειρημενον ναον ιδρυεσθαι, και εχειν παρ' αυλοις συνεδρ..... .....(53) εις κατενιαυλον· οπως γνωσιμον η δηλι οι εν Αιγυπτω αυξησι και τιμωσι τον Θεον Επιφανη, ευχαριστον βασιλεα, καθαπερ νομιμον εστι,..... .....(54) στηλαι λιθου, τοις τε ιεροις, και ενχωριοις, και ελληνικοις γραμμασιν, και στησαι εν εκαστω των τε πρωτων και δευτερων .....

before these images, three times a day, and perform other rites appointed, such as are accustomed to be observed towards other Gods *at great solemnities*; and that there shall be erected to King Ptolomy, the God Epiphanes, most gracious, descended from King Ptolomy and Queen Arsinoe, Gods Philopatores, a small image with a shrine of *gold*.....of the temples, to be placed in the sanctuary with the other shrines, and in the great solemnities when it is customary to make the departure (*or procession*) from the temples, that the shrine of the God Epiphanes, *most gracious*, shall be carried out *with the others*; and that it may be more conspicuous both now and hereafter, there shall be placed upon the shrine ten golden diadems, on *each of* which shall be placed the asp ..... of the asp-formed crowns on the other shrines; and in the middle shall be that called ΨΧΕΝΤ, wearing which he entered into *the temple* in Memphis, ...at the time when the accustomed ceremonies on the assumption of the crown were performed; and that there be put upon the square space round the crowns, in the before-mentioned royal manner, phylacteries of *gold* ..... is of the king who made both the higher and the lower region illustrious *by his services*; and that on the third day of *the month* Mesoreh, on which the birth-day of the king is celebrated, and in like manner ..... on that in which he received the kingdom from his father, both of which were inserted in the sacred calendar, and who were the bestowers of many blessings upon all, a festival shall be celebrated; and monthly ceremonies shall be performed throughout Egypt, and sacrifices and libations, and other rites similar to those on other festivals in the temples:..... .....and that an annual solemnity shall be held in honour of the immortal and beloved of Phtha, King Ptolomy, the God Epiphanes, most gracious, *throughout the country both in the higher and the lower* regions from the neomenia (*or new moon*) of *the month* Thoüth, for five days, during which the priests shall wear crowns upon their heads, performing sacrifices and libations, and other appropriate rites..... *and they shall be privileged to add the name* of the God Epiphanes, most gracious, to the names of the other gods to whom they minister, and to utter oracles, and *perform other sacred ceremonies necessary* to his adoration; and it shall be allowed to other individuals to celebrate the festival, and erect a temple as before-mentioned, and to hold ceremonials among themselves.....times a year.....And that it may be known for what reason the inhabitants of Egypt magnify and honour the God Epiphanes, most gracious king, as is ordained, *the words of this Decree shall be engraved upon tables* of stone distinguished for its hardness, in the Sacred, the Vernacular, and the Greek, characters, and shall be placed in each.....both of the first and second.....

On

On the HIEROGLYPHIC version of this Decree, little light can probably be thrown: in its present condition it is sadly mutilated; and apparently no less than nine or ten of the first lines have been broken away. The opening, had it been preserved, might possibly have led the way to some discovery; or convinced us, once for all, that the avenues to that knowledge which has been so long perplexed, are at last shut against us for ever. Religious Emblemry has been a striking article among the many national peculiarities of Egypt, from a period probably antecedent even to the time of Moses. It was at first established in a few of the more simple and obvious analogies which were represented as the lively mirrors of divine perfection; was afterward extended to facts in nature or morals; and, in the lapse of time, found by no means foreign to the preservation of historic documents. Yet so abstruse and recondite were these allusive symbols, that they were intelligible even *then* to none but those who had access to the volumes of the sacred scribes.

By some of the learned, the symbolic writing, exhibited in the Rosetta Decree, is thought to have been but of a secondary species, for that there were more kinds than one in use among those who composed the hierarchy of Egypt, is admitted by the oldest and most authentic writers. Herodotus, indeed, only specifies the sacred and the vulgar kinds of writing: (Διφασιοισι δε γραμμασι χρεωνται· και τα μεν αυτων, ιρα, τα δε, δημοτικα καλεεται. Euterpe xxxvi.) that used by the priests, and that by the inhabitants of the country at large: and in this, Diodorus Siculus agrees with him, who observes, Παιδευονσι δε τας υιες οι μεν ιερεις γραμματα δυτα, τα τε ιερα καλεμενα και τα κοινοτερα εχοντα την μαθησιν. Clemens Alexandrinus, and Porphyry, however, remark *three* sorts of letters; the one (Stromata, lib. v.) speaks of the *epistolographic*, the *hieratic*, and the *hieroglyphic*; (αυτικα οι παρ' Αιγυπτιοις παιδευομενοι πρωτον μεν πασων την Αιγυπτιων γραμματων μεθοδον εκμαθανεσι, την επιστολογραφικην καλεμενην. δευτεραν δε την ιερατικην, η χρωνται οι ιερογραμματεις· υστατην δε και τελευταιαν, την ιερογλυφικην·) and the other, in the Life of Pythagoras, states, that the philosopher was instructed not only in the wisdom, but in the language, of the country; and enumerates, in a particular manner, the three species of letters the knowledge of which Pythagoras obtained; the *epistolic*, the *hieroglyphic*, and the *symbolic*.

In the sixth line of those which remain of the hieroglyphic portion, is a human figure with the head of Apis; among the symbols which follow is a hand and arm; and soon after a bird, and apparently two mummies: from their position on the stone they appear to correspond with the thirty-first and thirty-second lines of the Greek; where Ptolomy is represented as making many gifts to Apis, Mnevis, and the other sacred animals, and supplying every thing requisite for their funeral solemnities.

Detached conjectures, however, on the mere face of the inscription, without investigating the qualities and relations of the particular symbols, would needlessly occupy the place of that which may be advanced on other parts of the inscription with something more like moral certainty. Thus much, however, seems certain, that they who have had their doubts whether the sacred sculpture every formed a regular discourse, appear to have been mistaken.

The VERNACULAR, or *Coptic* part of the Decree, (as it was at first called,) has had two commentators: M. de Sacy, to whom the world has been long indebted on the score of oriental literature, and Mr. Akerblad, a learned Swede. De Sacy, in his letter to Citizen Chaptal, minister of the interior, thought he had discovered fifteen of the letters, and several of the proper names. In the fourth line of the Greek, and the third of the Egyptian, he found the name of *Alexander*, bearing a strong resemblance to the word *Alexandria*, in the seventeenth Greek line, and the tenth of the Vernacular. The name answering to Ptolomy he believed himself to have found in *Aftuolma*; Arsinoë in *Arsinioua*; and a word very like the modern Coptic *abnoudi* or *abnouda* for god, between the Greek words Πτολεμαιου Επιφανε, answering to θεος. Where in the Greek, Orus is said to be the son of Isis and Osiris, De Sacy found in the Egyptian *Isi ouh Osnih*; but was unable to discover corresponding names to Berenice, Pyrra, Philinus, Diogenes, and others, in the fourth and fifth lines of the Greek. Mr. Akerblad, who took the same method pursued by Barthélemy in the Palmyrenian discoveries, endeavoured to confine himself to alphabetical analysis; and, though he coincides with De Sacy in the names themselves, essentially differs from him in the distribution of the letters. The first of the three names already mentioned, he reads *ptlomeos*, and finds *Arsinoë* and *Alexantros* written, with the exception

tion of one letter, as in the Greek; the Δ used in the latter language being a perfect stranger to the alphabet of the Egyptians. From these he proceeds to *Berenices*; finds *Aëtos* with the Egyptian *m* prefixed, as in the instances of Arsinoë and Alexander, to mark the genitive case; and discovers the Greek expression, *συλλαξις*, retained, though in Egyptian characters, at the close of the eighth line; as well as the recurrence of many of the Ptolomean titles in a similar manner; the vernacular idiom, it is probable, having no expressions adequate to their translation. Finally, however, he agrees with M. de Sacy in one point, that the *εγχωρια γραμματα*, or *vernacular letters*, mentioned at the close of the inscription, correspond with the *δημοτικα*, or vulgar kind, already mentioned from Herodotus. And we have no doubt but they must be the same with the more common species of writing spoken of by Diodorus Siculus: but with the two former Mr. Akerblad is desirous of connecting the *hieratic* letters of Clemens Alexandrinus, forgetting that the *epistolic* or *epistolographic* kind, mentioned both by Clemens and Porphyry, was of a nature more likely to answer the description. The *hieratic* was confessedly appropriated to the priests, and exclusive of the circumstance that Porphyry calls it the *symbolic*, its characters could never have been termed *εγχωριος*. The *hieratic* of Clemens was probably the *ιερα* of Herodotus, who, when he describes the letters of the Egyptians, does not appear to have included the sensible imagery in which their abstruser doctrines were recorded.

As the copy we have given of the GREEK part, exhibits both the faults and deficiencies of the original, we shall here present, in one view, first, the apparent errors and omissions of the sculptor; and afterward, such parts of sentences as in many cases, seem likely once to have filled those vacuities which decay or violence have occasioned on the stone.

Line 1. *βασιλειων* occurs for *βασιλεων*.
1. 6. *εξπορευομενοι* for *εισπορευομενοι*.
1. 8. *εν τω εν Μεμφεφερωι* for *εν τω εν Μεμφει ιερωι*
1. 9. *ο εγ βασιλεως* for *ο εκ βασιλευς*.
1. 11. *σιτικας* for *σιτικας*.
1. 15. *υπαξαντων* for *υπαρχοντων*.
1. 18. *εγλελειμεια* for *εκλελειμενα*.
1. 19. *περσεταξε* for *προσεταξεν*.
1. 21. *παντας* for *παντες*.
1. 22. *οχυβωμενη* for *ωχυρωμενη*.
1. 22. *χορηπαι* for *χορηγια*.
1. 23. *χονου* for *χρονω*.
1. 30. ΤΙΙΙ for *τηι* or *τη*.
1. 31. *Πτομαιω* for *Πτολομαιου*.
1. 35. *ιξεων* for *ιερων*.
1. 37. *Φιλιπατορων* for *Φιλοπατορων*.
1. 39. *παρεστηξεται* for *παρεσησεται*.
1. 44. *ασπιδοερδων* for *ασπιδοειδων*.
1. 46. *τριανδα* for *τριακαδα*.
1. 47. *παρ* for *παρα*.
1. 50. *Θωειαν* for *θυσιας*.
1. 52. *παρ* for *παρα*.

It is also to be observed, that the A and Λ, O and Θ, are each frequently interchanged with the other: and the only way in which we can account for the continual recurrence of such errors, is, that the Decree was originally written on the papyrus, and delivered to an Egyptian sculptor who did not understand the language he was hired to engrave. In one instance, however, if our information is correct, the sculptor appears to have been told of an omission; over the first *ο* in *χονου* (line 23) Professor Porson is said to have pointed out a small *ϱ*; as if the engraver was desirous to repair the blunder he had made, by interlineation.

We now come to the restoration of deficiencies, in which all possible advantage has been derived from the enquiries of those who have gone before us. Our greatest obligations are probably due to M. Ameilhon, who edited the Greek part of the Decree, with particular care, at Paris, in 1802; others have been obtained from the remarks of Mr. Gough, in the Appendix to the Coins of the Seleucidæ; two or three from the *Commentarii Societatis Philologicæ Lipsiensis*, vol. III. P. ii. p. 276. Nor have the remarks of Professor Heyne, M. Dansse de Villoison, and others, in the *Magasin Encyclopedique*, been overlooked. The words supplied are those placed within the brackets.

Line 27. *την χωραν ε[πιφερ]σαιλας*. The Leipsic *Commentarii* propose *δηωσαντας*.
1. 28. *συντελεσθη[σεσθαι τα]παροσακοιλα*.
1. 29. *ωσαυ[τως δε κ]αι*.
1. 29. *οϑ[ονι] ων*.
1. 30. *και της α[νατιθε]μενης . . . . ομοι[ως]*.
1. 31. *πολυ κ[ερ]ισσον . . . . ανεκον[των προς] αυτα*.
1. 32. *νομι[ζομενων]*.
1. 33. *χρυσιε τε κ[αι αργυρι]ε*.
1. 34. *εντοις ανηκο[υσι προς το]θειον*.
1. 35. *τελλ αγαθ[α παντα]της βασιλειας or αγαθ[α μετ'ελπιδος]της*.
1. 36. *υπαρχοντα τ[ιμια απαντα] or υπαρχοντα τ[οις θεοις και]*
1. 37. *Θεων Ευεργ[ετων, και τα]*.
1. 38. *επιφα[νες ατω τοπω]*.
1. 39. *κατεσκευασμεν[α κατα τον νομιμον] τροπον or καλλιστον]τροπον*.
1. 40. *Θεοις εν[ταις μεγαλαις πα]νηγυρεσιν or εν[δε εορταις, και πα]νηγυρεσιν*.
1. 41. *ναον χε[υσεον εν τω τιμιωτατω των] ιερων*.

1. 42.

l. 42. Επιφανες ευ[χαριστ̣ι ναον συνε]ξοδευειν.
l. 44. Μεμφ[ει ιερον του Θεου Ηφαιστ̣ου οπως συν]τελεθη.
l. 45. φυλακτηριμ̣ χ̣ρ̣[υσεια . . . . . ο]τι.
l. 47. εορτ[ην δε και πανηγυριν εν τοις κατα την Αι]γυπτον.
l. 48. πρ̣οβ̣[εσεις . . . . . πα]ρ̣εχομενοις or πρ̣οθ̣[εσμιας].
l. 49. καλεν[ταυλον κατα την ανω και κατα την Αιγυπτ̣ο̣]χωραν.
l. 50. προσαγορε[υθησεσθαι or προσαγορε]υθησονται δε και παντας ιερεις τ̣υτ̣ε̣ς.
l. 54. και δευτερ[ων και τριτων ιερων εν οις ιδρυσεται (or εστιν) η εικων του Θεου Επιφανους.

As it would be impossible to enter here into a laboured and minute commentary, upon every historical, theological, or liturgical fact contained or alluded to in the inscription, we shall confine our more general remarks within a narrow compass; directing them to such points, alone, as seem to require an explanation somewhat in detail.

L. 1. κυριε βασιλειων. The Ptolomies, beside Egypt, were possessed of Syria, Cyrenaica, Lycia, Pamphilia, and the isle of Cyprus.

L. 2. κυριου τριακοντα ετηριδων. This has been supposed, by the French commentators, with a deal of verbiage, to allude to some astronomical period, of which our knowledge is not at present clear. Allusions of a similar nature, though not exactly in point, having been observed among the writings of those who have lavished praise upon the princes of the East.

L. 3. των δε ανω και κατω χωρων. It has been doubted, whether *Upper* and *Lower Egypt* are to be here simply understood; or whether in addition to the title of Lord of Thirty Years, we have not another reference to astronomic observations; in which Ptolomy is compared to the Sun, as the great king of the upper and lower regions.

L. 3. ον ο Ηφαιστος εδοκιμασεν. A mode of expression which agrees with the Greek translation of the inscription of Heliopolis given by Hermapion. He says, in speaking of Rhameses, ον ο Ηφαιστος ο των θεων πατηρ προεκρινεν (Amm. Marc. xvii. c. 4.) So the pseudo-Callisthenes (Fabr. Biol. Græc. xiv. p. 149.) calls him προπατορα Θεων.

L. 3. Ω ο Ηλιος εδωκεν την νικην probably alludes to the victories Ptolomy obtained over Antiochus the Great of Syria. Υιον του Ηλιου, in the same line, is a formule of expression not uncommon among the titles of the kings of Egypt. The Heliopolitan inscription, in speaking of Rhameses, joins this and the following title of Ptolomy Epiphanes together, Ηλιου παις αιωνοβιος. *The immortal son of the Sun.* Alexander the Great, it is to be remembered, gave himself out as the son of Jupiter Ammon, and killed Clytus for refusing to adore him.

L. 4. ηγαπημενου του Φθα. *Phtha*, one of the principal gods of the Egyptians, was interpreted among the Greeks by *Vulcan.* (See Jablonsky's Pantheon Egypt. Lib. 1. c. ii.) Suidas expressly says, that it was the name under which Vulcan was adored at MEMPHIS*; the temple whereof, described by Herodotus and Diodorus Siculus, was the only one in Egypt set apart to Vulcan.

L. 4. Αετου του αετου. In the first copies of the inscription edited both here and on the Continent, the second ΑΕΤΟΥ was read ΑΕ ΤΟΥ; but the examination of the original stone by no means warranted the emendation. M. Ameilhon thought he had found an authority for it in a decree of the Sigæans in honour of Antiochus Soter, printed in Chishull's Antiq. Asiaticæ, p. 52. μετα τ̣ω ιερεως ΤΟΥ ΤΟΥ βασιλεως Αντιοχ̣ω. It is singular too that Mr. Akerblad, among the discoveries already mentioned, found the repetition of *Aëtos* in the COPTIC. *The Eagle*, the literal meaning of *Aëtos* (preserved in the four lines translated on the plate) is supposed either to have been the symbolic name, indicating the High Priest, or to have been in some way connected with the figure of the bird which so constantly occurs on almost all the coins of the Ptolomies. M. D'Anse de Villoison (Magas. Encyclop. 1803, vol. vi. p. 70.) thinks it the proper name of a particular priest, Aëtes; and Professor Heyne, that the inscription speaks of *Aëtes, son of Aëtes.*

L. 4. Θεων Σοτηρων, &c. These gods, in pairs, are the kings and queens, predecessors of Ptolomy Epiphanes. Θεων Σοτηρων, Ptolomy Soter and his wife Arsinoë; Θεων Φιλαδελφων, Ptolomy Philadelphus and Arsinoë; Θεων Ευεργετων, Ptolomy Evergetes and Berenice; Θεων Φιλοπατορων, Ptolomy Philopator and Arsinoë.

L. 6. Μεχειρ οκτωκαιδεκατη; answering to the early part of March.

L. 7. Πτεροφοραι. Hesychius expressly says, that the Pterophoroi were an order of priests; (καλουνται δε ουτως και των εν Αιγυπτω ιερεων τινες:) who appear to have been distinguished by wearing wings upon

* ΦΘΑΣ, ο Ηφαιστος παρα Μεμφιταις.

their mitra; similar to what we find in Clemens Alexandrinus, ιερογραμματευς εφων πτερα εσι της κεφαλης. Figures of whom may be also seen upon Egyptian monuments.

L. 31. αρταβης; the *Artabe*, spoken of by Herodotus, is particularly mentioned by the ancients as a Persian measure; and M. Ameilhon hazards a conjecture that it was imposed on the sacred lands and dependencies of the temple, immediately after the conquest of Egypt by Cambyses.

L. 31. τω τε Απει και τω Μνευει. *Apis* had a magnificent temple at Memphis, and was consecrated to the moon; *Mnevis* had another at Heliopolis, and was sacred to the Sun. There was also another sacred Ox (but of inferior consequence) called Onuphis, who resided at Hermunthe on the Nile. Being inferior in celebrity to Apis and Mnevis, he is without doubt confounded among the rest of the sacred animals in the same line; τοις αλλοις ζωοις τοις εν Αιγυπτω· whose names could not possibly have been specified in a Decree.

L. 33. The Temple of Apis, mentioned in the former note, appears to have been called the *Apeieum* (Απιειον), like the *Athenæum* (το Αθηναιον), or the *Serapeum*, a temple of Serapis, at Alexandria. The *Apeieum* is mentioned by different authors of antiquity as a place of very great magnificence.

L. 36. Αγαθη Τυχη, *with good Fortune*, with which the Decree is opened, is a formule of expression frequently found among the Greek inscriptions; and classical readers will recollect its adoption by the Romans.

L. 43. χρυσας βασιλειας δεκα. Strabo says, (l. xviii.) that the Thebais, the first region over which the kings of Egypt reigned, was divided into *ten* nomes or districts; which may possibly have some connection with the ten crowns here mentioned, αις προσκεισεται ασπις. That the diadems of ancient Egypt, were adorned with figures of the *Asp*, we have various authorities; and it is particularly noticed by Ælian, in his Trea ise on Animals: τας βασιλειας ακουω των Αιγυπτιων επι των διαδηματων ειδει περιειλημενας ασπιδας.

L. 54. The particular injunction mentioned in the last line, that the Decree should be put up in the Temples of the first, second, and third, Order, appears to have been perfectly agreeable to the ancient usage. In the treaty made by the people of Smyrna with Seleucus the First, given among the Oxford Marbles, we find an injunction very nearly similar: το δε ψηφισμα το δε αναγραψαι εις τας στηλας ανατεθησομενας εν τοις ιεροις. (Marm. Oxon. xxi. part II. p. 57.) *And this Decree shall be engraven on* STELÆ (small pyramids or obelisks) *erected in the Temples.* Lastly, De Sacy, says M. Ameilhon, is of opinion, that the εγχωρια γραμματα, mentioned at the close of the Decree, does not allude to the vernacular language of the whole of Egypt, but only to the dialect of the particular nome in which the copy of the Decree was to be erected; and supposes, that should another copy be discovered, we might expect to find the vernacular portion in a different idiom to the one in question.

Such are the remarks we have ventured to offer on this curious relic. The *Hieroglyphic* system being the fruit of a successive, and more than ordinary, application, on the part of the Egyptian priests, to the particularities of their home-bred animals, and to the secret mysteries of other forms, there are few reasons to suppose that we can ever attain a thorough knowledge of this part of the Decree: alphabetical analysis can doubtless give no aid to the discovery. But of the *Vernacular* portion, our hope of elucidation is increasing; and Mr. Akerblad has shewn in one instance, already quoted, how much assistance may be expected from it in filling the chasms of the Greek. The *Vernacular* and *Greek* parts of the inscription reciprocally throw light upon each other; but little assistance must be expected from either of them in illustration of the *Hieroglyphic*, since acuteness of judgment was confessedly exerted to its utmost stretch in keeping that language perfectly remote from common apprehension. In this Decree the worship of the Egypto-Macedonians appears to have been blended with that of the Egyptians; a measure probably dictated both by policy and necessity. The inauguration of PTOLOMY *Philometor*, when the inscription was set up, was in the 168th year previous to the Christian æra.

In an early Number of the Monthly Magazine, it is intended to insert an engraving of the great Sarcophagus, commonly called the Tomb of Alexander the Great, which has lately been deposited in the British Museum. The plate will be accompanied with other particulars, besides those which have already been published in this work. Those two subjects, the Triple Inscription, and the Sarcophagus, are the most curious specimens of antiquity lately brought from Egypt, and the only ones which appear to deserve the particular notice of the public.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Was neither surprised nor offended at the letter, p. 318, in your last Number, signed *Querist*, respecting Mr. Farmer's Memoirs and Manuscript. The enquiries, which I own are natural, deserve an answer, and I am happy that I can give you a satisfactory one. The MS. said to be preserved from the flames, was given by Mr. Farmer, with a view to its publication, a little before his death, to a friend, who ought to have printed it sooner. His name will be inserted, with the reason of its delay. Besides this, another valuable paper of Mr. Farmer's will be inserted, containing an extract from his curious piece on the case of Balaam, which was unfortunately destroyed. This was taken by his learned friend, the late Michael Dodson, esq. In addition to these, there will be several Letters of Mr. Farmer, the originals of which may be seen by any respectable person who doubts their authenticity. As the whole will shortly be before the public, I shall leave it to speak for itself.

I am, Sir, respectfully your's,

May 7, 1804. THE EDITOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN opening your Magazine of this month, I have just cast my eyes upon an enquiry proposed by Mr. Marr, on verse 270 (or, in Brunk, 262) of the Œdipus Tyrannus of Sophocles.

The omission of the augment in εδυσυχησε is no violation of Mr. Porson's canon, as this word is preceded by a long vowel. In this same play, verse 1504, we read, ὡ 'φυτευσαμεν.

Professor Dalzel has fallen into a similar misapprehension of this matter. On verse 1523 of this same Œdipus, Και γαρ ἁ 'κρατησας, he writes thus: ἁ 'κρατησας, i. e. ἁ εκρατησας. *Plane tamen persuasum habet Porsonus, non licuisse in Attico sermone augmentum abjicere.* But here the augment coalesces with the relative. Vide verse 722. το δεινον οὐφοξειτο.

I am, Sir,

Higham hill, Your's, &c.

May 5, 1804. E. COGAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is stated by Dr. Johnson, that Pope received from Walsh the counsel from which he seems to have regulated his studies. Walsh advised him to *correctness*, which, as he told him, the English poets had hitherto neglected, and which, therefore, was left to him as a basis of fame. Neither any of Pope's works, nor perhaps any other production of the human mind, has been so much read and committed to memory, for nearly a century past, as his Universal Prayer. Yet, on reading it over lately, with a view to Mrs. Trimmer's fastidious and narrow spirited criticisms, I observed in it two instances of what appeared to me palpably bad grammar, but which no critic has yet noticed, at least to my knowledge. They occur in the two following verses, and are marked with Italics.

Thou Great First Cause, least understood,
Who all my sense *confin'd*,
To know but this, that thou art good,
And that myself am blind.

Yet *gave* me in this dark estate, &c.

Thou who confined, and *thou gave*, are as contrary to grammatical correctness as *thou who is* would have been. Assuredly the verb should have been in the second person, "confinedst, or hast confined." The poet seems to have sacrificed his grammar, in order to preserve the word confin'd as a rhyme to the word blind.

Exeter, April 5, 1804. S. F. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF on our coast journals were kept of the *natural history, striking phænomena*, and *maritime events*, every sea-port might, in a few years, furnish materials for a work of no inconsiderable amusement, to say the least of it, viz. an *Historia Littorum Cornubiensium*. Besides the more stationary objects of curiosity, such as the shells, the cliff and submarine plants, &c. the appearance of any uncommon fish or sea-fowl; the migration of the pilchard, herring, or mackerel, shoals; the exact time of their arrival, continuance, and departure; any unusual rise and agitation of the tides; a near or distant waterspout; the electricity of the atmosphere, its degree, at different times; these notices, and many others, might not only afford the man of leisure and observation a peculiar pleasure and opportunity of philosophical speculation and research, but, by the communication of them, considerably add to the stock of national and general knowledge. Nor would such a person deem it beneath him to set down, in a distinct column, a succinct narrative of storms and shipwrecks; remarkable escapes from the danger of the seas; the unexpected arrival of foreign vessels from very remote parts, their con-

ſtruction and deſtination, the coſtume and manners of their crew, &c. On this laſt ſubject I beg leave to give a brief example, for the truth of which I can appeal to many who were eye witneſſes; and I give it partly from my own knowledge of the fact, and partly from the notes of ſome, and verbal communications of others, of my townſmen.

The Algerines in Cornwall.

On Saturday, the 27th of September, 1760, in the night, a large xebecque, which was an Algerine corſair, ſtruck near the Chimney-rock, on the ſouth ſide of Penzance. She was called the Cavallo Bianco, or White Horſe, Almidah Benſcouda, commander; ſhe carried 18 ſix-pounders, and 220 men, of whom forty or fifty were Turkiſh ſoldiers, the remainder Moors. I ſhall never forget the terrors of that night. I was about eleven years of age, and was called up by my mother, amidſt the ringing of the alarm-bell, and the beating of drums. The firſt report was of "a French man of war or privateer," whoſe crew they ſaid were landed; the ſecond was by far more dreadful, "an Algerine, with the plague on board." Nothing could equal the buſtle and panic which this occaſioned. Some ventured towards the beach, but quickly returned, affirming that they had ſmelt, at a great diſtance, the plague-ſmell, and, in conſequence, drank ſome brandy as an antidote. This was purely the effect of a terrified imagination. Several of the Moors, on the ſtriking of the veſſel, leaped into the ſea, in order to ſwim to ſhore; ſome indeed eſcaped; but the night was ſo extremely dark, and the ſurf ran ſo high, that at leaſt thirty-five or forty of them periſhed. At three o'clock, or near that time, the maſt went by the board; and, after ſome time, part of the crew came on ſhore on the maſt, and others as the tide receded.

At break of day what a ſpectacle preſented itſelf! A huge veſſel of the moſt ſingular conſtruction, at leaſt to an Engliſh eye, wrecked and mutilated among the rocks! Men with long beards, ſtanding in groups, and having turbans on their heads, and dead bodies lying on the ſand! They had imagined our ſhore was the Spaniſh coaſt, and expected, of conſequence, certain ſlavery; but when convinced they were on Engliſh ground, they exclaimed, with great joy, "*Ingleterra! Ingleterra! bona Ingleterra!*" It was recollected, that a perſon of the name of Mitchell had been much in the Levant trade, and that probably he would be able to talk to them: he was accordingly ſent for; and, having a ſmattering in the Lingua Franca, as well as Italian, he became interpreter.

At firſt they were conducted to a place called the Barbican, where ſoup was provided for them. In the mean time, the Savage ſloop of war being then on this ſtation, Capt. Peard ſent moſt of his people to act as ſentinels, until ſuch time as a party of ſoldiers ſhould arrive from the neighbouring towns. The next day they were lodged in a decent houſe in the front ſtreet of the quay, and ſome time after marched to a building called the Folly, two or three fields diſtant from the town; but the officers, ſome of whom were handſome and portly men, were ſeparately lodged at the Sandybank, near the battery. Every attention was ſhewn them, and every comfort, conſiſtent with their quarantine, adminiſtered to them. Their apparel was nothing extraordinary; the common men wore a coarſe brown cloth, and ſome of them had the neck and end of their dreſs coarſely embroidered with coloured worſteds. A few ſabres were found, the handles of which were inlaid with mother-of-pearl; alſo ſome few muſkets, ornamented in the ſame manner; beſides which there was nothing diſcovered of any value. Theſe became a prey to ſome bad fellows, were ſecreted, and afterwards ſold. They remained here five weeks, under quarantine; and at laſt, by order of government, were put on board the Thomas tranſport, which took them to Falmouth, where La Blonde, a frigate which had been taken from the French, arrived, and convoyed them to Algiers.

The Algerines behaved very well in this place; but at Falmouth, where ſome of them were permitted to land, their conduct was far from orderly.

It is ſaid, that while the tranſport was at Falmouth, the late Admiral Boſcawen came down to Tregothen to ſee his brother, Lord Falmouth, at which place the captain of the Thomas paid his reſpects to him. The admiral adviſed him to behave with the greateſt kindneſs and civility to the Algerines, as they were at that time very friendly to our nation; and he hoped there was plenty of good proviſions on board for their uſe. The captain aſſured him there was plenty of excellent pork, but very little beef. "Pork! (cried the admiral, who was too much in the habit of ſwearing,) d—n you, the navy-board and victualling office together! Do not theſe blockheads know, that the religion of the Turks and Moors forbids them to eat pork?"

This xebecque had been on a pirating excurſion,

excursion, on the coast of Portugal; had undergone some severe gales of wind, and having little or no skill in any other than *littoral navigation*, lost herself in the main ocean, and was driven on the English coast in a storm.

Penzance, May 13, 1804. J. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the second volume of Bisset's History of George III. the author, in commenting on the declaration of American Independence, observes, that "General Washington, though so strenuous and efficacious a supporter of American resistance to what he considered oppression and tyranny, was far from approving of an entire dissolution of the connection." And to prove this assertion, he quotes a letter which he says was written by the General to his friend, Mr. Lund Washington.

That the historian may be informed, that in making this quotation he has given credit to a *forgery*, I take the liberty to request you to publish in the Monthly Magazine the enclosed letter from General Washington to the Secretary of State, which was published at the time in all the Gazettes in America, but which it seems never came to the knowledge of Dr. Bisset.

Your's, &c.

New York, March 12, 1804. ANT. BLEECKER.

SIR, *Philadelphia, March* 3, 1797.

"AT the conclusion of my public employments, I have thought it expedient to notice the publication of certain forged letters, which first appeared in the year 1777, and were obtruded upon the public as mine. They are said by the Editor to have been found in a small portmanteau, that I had left in the care of my mulatto servant, named Billy, who it is pretended was taken prisoner at Fort Lee, in 1776. The period when these letters were first printed will be recollected, and what were the impressions they were intended to produce on the public mind. It was then supposed to be of some consequence to strike at the integrity of the American commander in chief, and to paint his inclinations as at variance with his professions and his duty. Another crisis in the affairs of America having occurred, the same weapon has been resorted to, to wound my character, and deceive the people.

"The letters in question have the dates, addresses, and signatures, here following:—New York, June 12, 1776. To Mr. Lund Washington, at Mount Vernon.—To John P. Custis, Esq. June 18, 1776.—New York, July 8, 1776. To Mr. Lund Washington.—New York, July 16, 1776. To Mr. Lund Washington.—New York, July 15, 1776. To Mr. Lund Washington.—June 24, 1776. To Mrs. Washington.

"At the time when these letters first appeared, it was notorious to the army immediately under my command, and particularly to the gentlemen attached to my person, that my mulatto-man, Billy, had never been one moment in the power of the enemy. It is also a fact, that no part of my baggage, or any of my attendants, were captured during the whole course of the war. These well-known facts made it unnecessary during the war, to call the public attention to the forgery by any express declaration of mine; and a firm reliance on my fellow-citizens, and the abundant proofs they gave of their confidence in me, rendered it alike unnecessary to take any formal notice of the revival of the imposition during my civil administration. But as I cannot know how soon a more serious event may succeed to that which will this day take place, I have thought it a duty that I owe to myself, to my country, and to truth, now to detail the circumstances above recited, and to add my solemn declaration, that the letters herein described are a base forgery; and that I never saw or heard of them until they appeared in print.

"The present letter I commit to your care, and desire it may be deposited in the Office of the Department of State, as a solemn testimony of the truth to the present generation, and to posterity. Accept, &c.

GEORGE WASHINGTON."

To Timothy Pickering, Esq.
Secretary of State.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE very interesting correspondence in your last month's Magazine, relative to the papers formerly in the Scotch College at Paris, induces me to inform your illustrious correspondent, and the other gentlemen who have obliged the public by their communications, that the indefatigable historian, *Mr. Carte*, in consequence of an allowance of 1000l. a year from several noblemen and gentlemen, went to Paris, and transcribed the whole of the materials relating to English history which were then in that library. These papers were, after Mr. Carte's death, purchased by the late Mr. Cadell, who lent them to Mr. Macpherson, when composing his History, and by whom, I believe, they were never returned. As the existence of these invaluable documents is at present matter of considerable doubt, it is possible, that if enquiries are made, Mr. Carte's transcripts may be found in the hands of the representatives of the former gentleman, or at least in the custody of those to whom the care of his papers devolved upon his death.

I am, Sir, &c. J. W.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is natural to us to be more desirous for the removal of a small blemish from a form otherwise faultless, than if the form were a common one, in which many gross deformities would still remain, though some few should be taken away. You will, therefore, I hope, pardon my wish for the correction of one or two mistakes in fact, which the learned and excellent author of that fine work, the Life of Lorenzo de Medici, has, by some such oversight as is more or less incident to all human care, suffered to appear even in the second edition of his book.

In the second volume, p. 92, Note (*a*), the author affirms, on the authority of Giovan Francesco, nephew and biographer of the famous Giovanni Pico, Prince of Mirandula and Concordia, that "Voltaire is mistaken in relating that he resigned the sovereignty of Mirandula to reside at Florence;" and that "Pico neither enjoyed, nor had any pretensions to, the sovereignty." Yet, in the very life which is quoted by Mr. Roscoe, Giovan-Francesco thus expresses himself: "Triennio, igitur, priusquam diem obiret; ut, *posthabitis dominandi curis*, in altâ pace degere posset; securus quo sceptra caderent; cuncta *patrimonia* quæ *Mirandulæ Concordiæque* possidebat, hoc est *tertiam partem* earum, mihi, nescio an dono, an venditione, tradidit; quod factum, postea Maximilianus Augustus, Cæsarea liberalitate firmavit." — "Three years, therefore, before his death, wishing to live in perfect quiet, without any concern in the cares of government, and being indifferent who should succeed to the princely authority, he resigned to me, I know not whether I should say by sale or gift, all his patrimonial property at Mirandula and Concordia, namely, a *third part of these principalities*; which deed the Emperor Maximilian, with imperial liberality, confirmed." I need not add another word to satisfy Mr. Roscoe that he has blamed Voltaire without reason, and that he should correct his own error in a future edition of his work.

If I do not exceedingly mistake, Pico did not retire, as Mr. Roscoe seems to suppose, to Florence, to be protected by Lorenzo de Medici, from persecution excited against him, on account of his nine hundred questions. Those questions were published by Pico, with the approbation of many eminent doctors in theology, testified by the subscription of their names. Although exceptions were made to thirteen of his questions, as heretical, yet no ecclesiastical sentence was pronounced against Pico, upon those exceptions, till after he had published his Apology. Pope Innocent VIII. then, indeed, chiefly at the desire of Pico himself, forbade the questions to be read, but still without threatening the personal safety or liberty of him who proposed them. Such, at least, seems to be the account of Pico's nephew and biographer. It was only in the last years of his life that he fixed his residence in the neighbourhood of Florence.

I own I cannot but regret that Mr. Roscoe should have mentioned only the Questions, the Apology, and the Poetry, of Pico. One of his greatest merits was, to have exploded the practice of judicial astrology, and every other species of popular and superstitious divination, at a time when scarcely any other person had attained to similar boldness, and enlargement of philosophical thought. He applied arithmetical, or, perhaps, algebraic numbers, by a new invention, to the demonstration of mathematical truths. He had made extraordinary proficiency in the study of the physical phenomena of nature. He was the author of some exquisite compositions in music. His plan for the refutation of all the enemies of the true religion, was the most orderly and luminous in arrangement that can be imagined. In correctness of taste and judgment, as in liberal philosophical intelligence, he was rather like to the first of the philosophers and divines of the present day, than like those of his own age. His library cost him seven thousand crowns of gold.

When Mr. Roscoe *shall have leisure to peruse* those *sixteen pages* which comprehend the Account of Pico's Life, by his nephew, and which Mr. Roscoe calls *voluminous*, he will find that Pico was a much greater character than Lorenzo de Medici, especially if he disdain not to study also Pico's Works. R. H.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The PRESENT STATE *of* SOCIETY, MANNERS, *&c. at* TAUNTON.

(*Continued from No.* 113, *p.* 228.)

THE civil constitution of this town was limited, for several centuries, to officers chosen annually in the Courts of the Bishop of Wincheſter, who was, from an early period of time, invested with a civil

a civil authority over the town, as well as endowed with the lands of the manors. These were; two bailiffs, two portreves, wo constables, and six tything-men, or petty-constables. To the head-constables was entrusted the preservation of the public peace, and the distribution of particular charities left to the poor. The town was not incorporated by royal-charter till the reign of Charles II. 1627. This deed changed the political state of the borough, and by it the civil authority was lodged in the hands of a mayor, justice, aldermen, and burgesses. But the stand made by its inhabitants, in the civil-war, against the unconstitutional measures of Charles I. and the vigorous support given to the cause of the Parliament, awakened the jealousy, and raised the resentment, of Charles II. who demolished its walls, and took away its charter by a *quo warranto*, in 1660. It continued without a charter for seventeen years, when the same King, at the suit of Dr. Peter Maw, then Bishop of Bath and Wells, granted it a new charter.—This charter was marked and distinguished from other similar deeds, by a peculiar clause, expressive of the King's suspicions. This clause enacted, that there should be appointed and nominated, from time to time, by the Chancellor, or keeper of the great-seal, six justices of the county, to act as justices within the borough and its precincts, and to sit, and to have full power and authority, with the mayor and other justices acting under the royal charter. The last commission, appointing such adjunct, or inspecting justices, was issued on the application of some of the inhabitants, and bore date 4th of March, 1767. Through a neglect to fill up the vacancies, till they were reduced below half the original number appointed by the charter, the corporation forfeited it, and became extinct about ten or twelve years since.

The town of Taunton sends two members to Parliament, and has enjoyed this privilege ever since the mass of the people has had representatives. The elective franchise is limited to that part of the town which lies in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, and does not reach to the whole extent of it. The right of voting is invested in parishioners, who are not stated paupers, nor having received, within a twelvemonth, any share in the charities of the town, and who dress their own victuals in their own room, or house, or keep a table to themselves. Hence they are generally called potwallopers.

Taunton has been noted for its woollen-manufactory, a trade first brought into this kingdom four hundred and sixty years ago, by the wise counsels of Edward III. About the middle of the seventeenth century, its serges were in great reputation and demand, as fashionable wearing, being lighter than cloth, yet thicker than many other stuffs. In 1704, its trade rose to so flourishing a height, that it is said 8500 persons were employed weekly in fabricating its cloths; and the population of the town at that period was so rapid and great, that it was called the nursery for Queen Anne's wars. The circumstance which greatly aided the progress of its manufactories, invited clothiers to settle in it, and drew on it the envy of other towns, was the peculiar tenure of its lands; for every mortgage being entered in the castle-books, which was a security against fraud, money could be borrowed there above an hundred years ago at 5l. per cent. From 1727 to 1734, the cash delivered, on contract, to the tradesmen for bills of exchange, amounted to 1500l. per week; and the trade seldom produced, at the same time, less than 500 moidores from Falmouth. For ten years, from 1734 to 1744, there was not more than about 300l. cash delivered weekly.—For the next seven years, from 1744 to 1751, it did not amount to more than 200l. per week. Its woollen manufactory is now, through the gradual operation of various causes, reduced to a very low ebb. Not more than three persons, as principals, are engaged in making the goods for which it was celebrated, such as serges, duroys, sagathoys, and dimities, and their business is not carried to any great extent. Some new sources of trade, however, have opened. About twenty-three years back, was erected a silk-mill, for making thrown silk out of fine raw-silk. Since that, various looms have been erected for weaving Barcelona handkerchiefs, tiffanies, Canterbury-muslins, florentines, and ladies' shawls. In its vicinity, a manufactory of kerseymeres and broad-cloth, by machinery, has been established; and in the town itself, the straw-hat manufactory has been set up.

Its navigation merits particular notice. This originated, about the 13th of Charles I. under the patronage of a royal patent, with John Mallet, Esq. of Enmore, whose daughter and heiress married John Wilmot,

Wilmot, the celebrated Earl of Rocheſter. To his three daughters, the Counteſs of Sandwich, the Lady Viſcounteſs Liſburne, and the Lady Anne Greville, deſcended all their anceſtor's right in the navigation of the river; and further and new rights were inveſted in them, by letters-patent, dated in the 36th year of Charles II.'s reign, as far as to Ham mills, about five or ſix miles from the town. As the deſign and undertaking had failed, in 1698 ſome gentlemen of the town of Taunton, to the number of thirty, with a public-ſpirited view of reviving and completing this uſeful deſign, and of carrying the navigation from Taunton to Bridgewater, purchaſed all the rights of the aforeſaid ladies in the navigation, and obtained an act of parliament, in the 10th and 11th years of the reign of William III. empowering them, under the name of conſervators, to open, make, and keep navigable, the river Tone. A new act, to extend and confirm the powers granted under the former, was obtained in the 6th year of the reign of Queen Anne: ſo that at preſent, barges of about fifteen tons each are brought quite home to the town. The navigation of the Tone has been much improving, and productive of increaſing benefits to the town and neighbourhood, ever ſince the year 1779. The town of Bridgewater has alſo derived eſſential advantages from it. Its ſhipping amounted, in 1790, to 34 veſſels, 1707 tons, and 128 men. The coal-trade, in particular, has of late years greatly increaſed there and in Taunton. Thus, though its woollen-manufactories have declined, the town has not wholly loſt its weight and importance. The populouſneſs and fertility of the country around it, muſt continue to keep up its markets, and to preſerve its internal commerce.

Taunton was the firſt town in the weſt of England that applied to Parliament for a turnpike-act. The bill was oppoſed by Humphrey Sydenham, Eſq. member for Exeter, who aſſerted that the roads were in very good repair; but was ſupported by Thomas Brown, Eſq. who put the Houſe into a roar of laughter, by undertaking to prove, that the roads were in ſo bad a ſtate, that it would be no more expence to make them *navigable*, than to make them fit for carriages. This contraſt was eaſily reconciled; and the act paſſed in the 25th of George II. in the year 1752.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

An ACCOUNT *of the* JOURNEY *of* LOUIS XVI. KING *of* FRANCE, *with the* ROYAL FAMILY, *from* PARIS *to* VARENNES, *and of their* RETURN *to the* CAPITAL, *in* JUNE 1791; *drawn up from the* INFORMATIONS *of one of the* KING'S BODY-GUARDS, *by* JOHN DOUGALL.

(*Concluded from p.* 330, *No.* 114.)

WHEN ſupper was over, the three *gardes-du-corps* met at the door of their maſter's apartment, there to paſs the night, after helping his Majeſty to undreſs.

They there conſidered how they ſhould beſt return the money given to them at Varennes: and in the morning, when, at the appointed hour, they entered the apartment where their Majeſties and Princeſs Elizabeth were met, they begged leave to reſtore the preſent.

They were, however, directed to keep the money: but as the ſum was too conſiderable to be ſuffered to fall into the hands of the rabble, they wiſhed much to retain in their hands only thirty-ſix *Louis-d'or*.

Here their Majeſties, expreſſing their ſerious apprehenſions for the ſafety of theſe gentlemen, M. de Mouſtier requeſted, that not a thought ſhould be waſted on their fate; but that their Majeſties would be aſſured that they were prepared for every event.

The King, the Queen, and Princeſs Elizabeth, anſwered, that they were too well convinced of the loyalty and faithful attachment of the whole body of *gardes-du-corps*, to have any doubts on that ſubject; and, at the ſame time, each of them, in tears, embraced, in their turn, the three gentlemen; who, overwhelmed with ſuch goodneſs and condeſcenſion, felt themſelves animated to brave a thouſand deaths to evince their zeal and devotion.

Their Majeſties then deſired the gentlemen to give them the names, "*Not* (ſaid they,) *of your neareſt relations, for they may be eaſily diſcovered; but of thoſe perſons in whom you are particularly intereſted, or to whom you may lie under obligations.*"

On this, M. de Valory wrote, in the pocket-book of their auguſt maſter, the names of their fathers and brothers alone.

Amongſt the officers of the national-guards at Châlons, there was one who carried his inſolence ſo far, as to preſcribe

rules to his Majeſty, and even to reproach him for mal adminiſtration in public affairs. When no one attempted to reſtrain this behaviour, the King ſaid, with the greateſt mildneſs, "*Pray, let this gentleman and his friends withdraw, that they may not thus torture perſons of a right way of thinking, (les ames honnêtes.) Exceſſive heat and fatigue have brought them into their preſent ſtate; but to-morrow, if they ſhall recollect what they have now ſaid, they will be ſorry for it.*"

As none, however, took any notice of his requeſt, he turned away from them, with theſe words: "*I once flattered myſelf that I had to lament the errors of only the leaſt-informed portion of my people, miſled by a few factious men: but now I perceive that many of thoſe who ought to know better things are equally depraved:*" and when the King had ſo ſaid, as it was the feſtival of *Corpus Chriſti, (La Fête Dieu,)* he immediately prepared to attend divine-ſervice.

The Royal Family, whom no circumſtance could ever draw aſide from the regular diſcharge of their duty to the Supreme Being, then repaired to the chapel of the Intendant's hotel: but ſcarcely had they been there only a few minutes, when the people ruſhed tumultuouſly in, and behaved with ſuch ſcandalous indecency, that the Royal Family were forced to withdraw.

"*Nothing* (ſaid his Majeſty, on riſing from his knees,) *ought to ſurprize us on the part of men who have laid aſide all reſpect even for their Maker: but it is the duty of all thoſe who know the happineſs of living in ſubmiſſion to his laws, to avoid giving any pretence for the commiſſion of greater enormities.*"

After their return from the chapel, the Royal Family retired for a few moments to their apartment, and then ſet out on their melancholy journey, loaded with every inſult from the ſurrounding crowd.

This crowd, however, might be conſidered as civil, when compared with that which aſſembled afterwards at Epernay, where the Royal Family were met by the Deputies from the Aſſembly at Paris, Pethion, Barnave, Dumas, Latour-Maubourg, and another, whoſe name M. de Mouſtier had omitted to mark down in his journal, but who had an appearance of greater civility than the others; to whom, indeed, he ſeemed to be ſubordinate.

Two of theſe Deputies, Pethion and Barnave, placed themſelves in the carriage with the Royal Family; ſo that it now contained no fewer than *ſeven* perſons.

From this moment the cry of *Vive le Roi*, which had now and then been faintly heard, ceaſed entirely to welcome the Royal Family all the way to Paris. It was ſucceeded by thoſe of *Vivent les Députés! Vive Barnave!* for Barnave appeared to be the idol of the people.

With theſe cries were mingled others, ſuch as, *Let us eat the hearts of the King and Queen*, &c. &c. too atrocious and horrible to be conveyed to Britiſh ears!

A poor prieſt was paſſing quietly along the road, near Epernay, on his return from performing divine-ſervice at a neighbouring village, with his book under his arm.

It was enough that he was obſerved to be a clergyman, to draw on him the attacks of the multitude. To ſave himſelf from their fury, he ruſhed amidſt a party of national guards, mounted on horſes, formerly belonging to the Duke de Grammont's company of the *gardes-du-corps*, when quartered at Châlons. One of theſe men invited the prieſt to mount behind him, as if he meant to protect the unhappy man from the populace: but it was only to have a better opportunity of inſulting him. Soon after, a grenadier, walking near the horſe, laying hold of the prieſt's leg, threw him over, juſt before the fore-wheels of the carriage. The wretched man, thinking to eſcape from death, preſſed in between the wheels, but was there twice wounded with a bayonet, to force him to come out.

He was afterwards diſpatched by the muſkets of the national-guards; one of whom, in the hearing of the company about the carriage, boaſted, that, although the clergy were an abominable race, yet he could not reſiſt his compaſſion for the wretch, and therefore had, out of kindneſs, blown out his brains.

Whether it proceeded from a refinement in cruelty, or from ſome ſecret political motive, cannot now be aſcertained; but ſo it was, that the Deputies never failed to ſtop the carriage in thoſe places where the populace gave way to the moſt horrible ſpeeches and threats againſt the Royal Family, eſpecially againſt the King himſelf, who had never, for an inſtant, ceaſed to love his people with the moſt ardent affection.

During the firſt day's journey in company with the Deputies, couriers were continually coming up with diſpatches, which

which they preſſed theſe gentlemen to read, giving out, at the ſame time, that the Auſtrians had entered France, and were laying the whole country waſte with fire and ſword. The Deputies, having put on the appearance (for it was evident to the perſons in the carriage, where two of them were, that it was only an appearance,) of reading theſe diſpatches, ordered the carriage to halt, and then announced to the populace, that forty thouſand Auſtrians had invaded the country, which was reduced to the utmoſt diſtreſs: that all the towns, even Varennes itſelf, was already reduced to aſhes: that the inhabitants, without diſtinction of age or ſex, were put to the ſword: and that the ſame calamities would unqueſtionably take place wherever the Auſtrians ſhould penetrate.

Theſe diſcourſes of the Deputies heightened tenfold the rage of the multitude, goaded already almoſt to madneſs by the conduct of their leaders.

Yet the monſtrous abſurdity of ſuch reports, which carried with them their own diſproval, might have been expected rather to open the eyes of theſe deluded wretches.

The effects they produced, furniſh a ſtriking proof of the melancholy blindneſs and infatuation of men, when abandoned by Providence to the fury of their own paſſions.

Dumas, one of the Deputies, had been a major-general in the ſervice of the unhappy Prince, of whom he was now a principal tormentor. By his inſinuating ſmiles, and ſtudied familiarity of diſcourſe and behaviour, to the crowd around the carriage, whom he treated with the moſt marked attention and reſpect, leaning on the ſhoulders of the private national-guards, talking in their ear, not as their chief, but as their companion; calling them, at every word, friends, comrades, &c. &c. By theſe and other arts, this Dumas ſhewed ſufficiently, that the ignorant multitude acted only in conformity to the inſtigations of their directors.

At the inn where the Royal Family were to ſleep, after leaving Châlons, the Deputies took care to ſecure for themſelves all the beſt apartments. To the King was allotted a chamber, where the ſervants of thoſe gentlemen would have conſidered themſelves to be badly accommodated: but the virtues of this excellent Prince made him ſupport every indignity with a compoſure and reſignation which extorted the admiration of even his bittereſt enemies.

Far from complaining of his treatment in this inn, where the bed was too ſhort and too narrow for him to ſtretch his wearied limbs on it, his Majeſty, with his own hands, tied his handkerchief about his head, and ſat down on a wooden-bottomed chair, which ſtood by the head of the bed, and deſired one of the *gardes-du-corps* to fetch another of the ſame kind to ſupport his feet.

Perceiving their anguiſh at the ſight of their beloved maſter reduced to ſuch miſery, he, with his uſual condeſcenſion, ſaid, "*Oh! never think of me. I am well enough here. How many perſons would think themſelves happy to be ſo well provided for!*

Such, indeed, was the conſtant behaviour of the Royal Family on theſe trying occaſions, that the Deputies of the Aſſembly themſelves, men ſelected, certainly with no friendly view, but for the purpoſe of carrying back their Sovereign to his priſon in the capital, were ſo affected by the genuine dignity of their conduct, that, with all their art, they could not conceal their admiration and reſpect.

The gravity of diſcourſe, the correctneſs of behaviour, which appeared in the family, had ſuch an effect on theſe Deputies, that, after the firſt day's journey, they were utterly unable to maintain the airs of inſolence and effrontery with which they firſt preſented themſelves at the carriage.

When out of the coach, the Deputies could not refrain, in ſpite of themſelves, from giving proofs, by their language and geſtures, of the moſt profound reſpect for the whole Family. They ſeldom ventured to look their Maſter in the face; and evidently wiſhed earneſtly to withdraw from his eye and obſervation. They ſeemed to feel moſt pungently the vaſt diſtance between themſelves and him.

The inſtances of ſenſibility which fell in the way of the Royal Family, on this journey, were ſo rare, that it would be unpardonable to ſuffer the following to paſs unnoticed.

While the Royal Family were at dinner at Chateau-Thierry, in the *chateau* which ſtands over the river Marne, the Queen deſired to ſee the lady of the houſe. On the porter's wife appearing, and the Queen's aſking whether ſhe was the miſtreſs of the place, "*Wherever your Majeſty appears,* (ſaid the poor woman, touched with the misfortunes of the Royal Family,) *there can be no other miſtreſs.*"

This genuine mark of delicate ſenſibility, in a woman of her humble ſtation in life,

life, was soon afterwards followed by an instance of conduct the most detestable, where better things might have been expected.

Just as the carriage was going out of Chateau-Thierry, appeared a Deputy, from the province of Britanny to the Assembly, called Kervelegan. This man had come hither from Paris, for no other purpose but to add his mite to the already intolerable burthen of outrage with which his unhappy Sovereign was weighed down. He passed close to the carriage, and, with a brutal air, and with his hat on his head, stared in at the door.

One of the grenadiers having, of himself, taken off this man's hat, Kervelegan snatched it from him, and, coming up closer to the carriage, with horrid imprecations thrust it again down on his head, with both hands, exclaiming, "*No! rascal, I will never salute a King that runs away—(Non! . . . Je ne saluerai jamais un Roi fuyard.)*

All this happened under the eyes of the Deputies in the coach; but neither they, nor any one of the immense multitude, shewed the least disapprobation of such abominable behaviour.*

When the Royal Family arrived at Meaux, they alighted at the Bishop's palace, now styled the National palace, where the Deputies had agreed to pass the night. Whilst M. de Moustier was placing, in the apartment allotted to the Queen and Princess Elizabeth, such things as were wanted from the coach, they laid their hands on his arm, and, addressing him by his travelling-name, said, "*You must never forsake us, Melchior; give us your promise:*" and observing that he had still his hanger by his side, added, "*You must put your hanger in the coach; we will take care of it, and return it to you in good order.*"

M. de Moustier could only answer by his tears.

As these illustrious victims of popular violence, longed for nothing so much as to be delivered from the oppressive presence of the multitude, and to be alone; they begged that they might be allowed to eat a morsel as soon as possible, in order to retire to rest; and were answered, that supper was ready.

This was about half an hour past ten o'clock, which was the ordinary time of halting for the night on the journey back to Paris.

They accordingly repaired to the supper-room, where they found only the cloth laid. Here, however, the Royal Family sat down, and here they remained upwards of an hour, in the midst of a crowd of spectators.

In the crowd were, the Deputy Dumas, at the head of his grenadiers, the new Constitutional Bishop — *(L'Evêque intrus,)* who had been intruded in the place of the former Bishop, (who had refused to take the new-invented oaths,) with his Grand-vicars, and many other persons, drawn together by mere curiosity.

After waiting all this time, and being repeatedly told that supper was just coming up, the Royal Family at last begged to have only a few eggs, that no farther delay might be occasioned. On this, some eggs were brought in, of which each person of the family ate ONE, and immediately they all withdrew.

Such was the supper of these illustrious sufferers. Indeed, at all times they were so moderate, that very little was sufficient for their wishes.

M. de Moustier, who had frequent opportunities of seeing the Royal Family at table, was always surprized at their extreme temperance in eating and drinking. In particular, respecting the King, he remarked, that when there was *roasted mutton* on the table, his Majesty never ate of any other dish.

His drink was mild Champaign—*(Vin de Champagne non mousseux,)* mingled with three times the quantity of water: and even of this weak beverage he used so little, that a common quart bottle of wine was more than he wanted for three meals.

That M. de Moustier might have it to say, that he had drank of the same beverage, and out of the same cup, with his master, he once, just after the King had left the table, took up his glass, which was

* The arrival of this Deputy, joined to many other circumstances, gave an ENERGY to the meaning of La Fayette, when he said in public, in Paris, after the King's escape, that he would answer with his life for his Majesty's being overtaken and brought back.

In the work entitled "Memoirs of Dumourier, written by himself," in p. 58 of the volume for the year 179?, of the English Translation, is the following passage:

'Pethion, in the same carriage with the King and Queen, on their return from Varennes, took every occasion to declare, that he no longer designed to support the MONARCHY. The unfortunate Queen related this fact to General Dumourier; and Pethion afterwards acknowledged it, on Dumourier's mentioning it to him.'

was nearly half full, and found the liquor in it to be so weak, containing so little wine, that he would have preferred pure water. Had it not been left by his Majesty, he certainly would not have drunk off the glass.

The three *gardes-du-corps* having discovered that the Deputies wished to engage them to adopt the *uniform* of the national-guards, consulted together how they might, without giving offence, avoid taking that step, now no longer a matter of indifference, but regarded as a public declaration of the political sentiments of those who took it; nay, even of open hostility to the cause of royalty.

They accordingly, while assisting his Majesty to undress, at Meaux, said, "*Sire, we have a favour to request from your Majesty.*"

"*Speak,* (answered the King,) *what can I do for you?*"

"*It is,* (replied they,) *that, if these Deputies shall propose any thing to your Majesty immediately concerning us, you will be pleased merely to leave us to act as we may think best, and to give us no commands whatever on the business, be it what it may.*"

"*Yes,* (said the King,) *I leave you entirely masters of your own conduct.*"

When his Majesty retired to rest, the *gardes-du-corps* returned to the saloon, which communicated between his apartment and that of the Queen and Princess Elizabeth: for this admirable princess never quitted her Majesty during her afflictions, but constantly slept in the same chamber.

It was in this saloon that the Royal Family had supped. The table was still laid; but it was now covered with abundance of delicate viands. Seeing the table set around with plates, M. de Moustier asked for whom all this feast was provided.

"*For the Gentlemen—(les Messieurs)*" said one of the attendants.

"*What Gentlemen?* (replied M. de Moustier,) *no Gentleman has a right to eat here, but this Gentleman, and that Gentleman,* (pointing to his two comrades,) *and myself.*

"*But* (rejoined the attendant,) *we have nothing else to set before les Messieurs.*"

"*You shall set before those persons there—(ces gens là,)* (answered M de Moustier,) *whatever we do not want ourselves.*"

The whole of this dialogue passed in the hearing of Dumas, the Deputy, who had posted himself, at the head of the national-guards, close to the door of the saloon, near which stood the table.

From the time when the Royal Family entered the House, M. de Moustier had repeatedly and earnestly begged to have some strawberries for the poor Dauphin, who used to eat them for supper; but could never obtain them. He even applied to the new Bishop himself, as well as to his Grand Vicars, representing, at the same time, the extreme indecency of suffering the Royal Family to wait so long for their supper.

The Bishop, at a loss for some excuse, turned to his Grand Vicars, who, after some hesitation, owned that it was true that they had been obliged to wait a very long time.

On this the Bishop, with a stately air, said, that it was not his place to wait on the Royal Family, nor to bring up their victuals.

"*Having accepted such a situation* (instantly replied M. de Moustier,) *as your's, you have shewed how ignorant you are of the nature and duties of the sacred office you pretend to hold. It is no wonder, therefore, if you know not how to set a just value on the happiness of serving such a master.*"

Just as the whole company were preparing to sit down at the table, a plate of strawberries was placed on it. M. de Moustier instantly seized the plate, and ran off with it to the Dauphin, who had just been put to bed.

Dumas, who was not ignorant of the sovereign contempt in which he was held by M. de Moustier, called out to him to stop; and, as he still continued to go on, ordered the national-guards not to let M. de Moustier pass. These guards, being unprepared, had not time to interrupt him; or, perhaps, some respect for the King, made them unwilling to obey the order. They, however, followed M. de Moustier, and seemed disposed to enter the King's apartment, who, turning round, said to them, "*Stop, you have no right to enter the retreat of your Sovereign: you do not belong to his service: you must wait here for me, and then you may follow me wherever I go.*"

On this, the national-guards desisted: but when M. de Moustier had come out, and was going, a second time, into the King's chamber, these guards insisted on accompanying him.

He now went up to Dumas, and said, "*Order these men to pay some respect to the apartment of their Master. You cannot be ignorant that no one has any right*

to

to enter it, excepting thoſe attached to his perſon."

On this, Dumas muttered ſomething which could not be underſtood, but gave no orders to the guards.

"*Why don't you ſpeak,* (ſaid M. de Mouſtier;) *if you are ignorant of your duty, why do you undertake it?*"

Dumas, now, with evident ſigns of indignation at ſuch a ſcene, in the preſence of ſo many perſons, and of his own troops, at laſt ſaid to the guards, "*Oh, it is very true, you muſt ſtop at the chamber-door: but when he* (meaning M. de Mouſtier,) *comes out, you are never to quit him, but to attend him wherever he goes, excepting only into the King's apartment.*"

When this buſineſs was over, M. de Mouſtier went to the table, with his two comrades, and drawing to him a hare, aſked them whether they choſe any of it; when they declined it, he ſaid to the attendants, carry this to thoſe perſons (*à ces gens-là,*) and did the ſame with all the other diſhes.

In the morning, before ſetting out, Dumas and Latour Maubourg,* coming up to the *gardes-du-corps*, as they came out of the King's apartment, ſaid, "*Gentlemen, (Meſſieurs,) we have been conſidering your ſituation, and we ſee but one way to preſerve you from the fury of the people; which is, that you adopt the dreſs of the national-guards.*"

Their anſwer was, "*We are ready to die; but we will never diſgrace ourſelves by our own act.*"

"*At leaſt* (ſaid the two Deputies,) *put on the great-coat.*"

"*No,* (anſwered the three *gardes-du-corps,*) *no compoſition; no accommodations.*"

"*Then* (added Dumas,) *you muſt travel in our carriage; there perhaps the people will have more reſpect for you.*"

"*Our place* (concluded theſe *gardes,*) *is on the coach-box, behind, or at the doors of the carriage of our unfortunate Maſter and his auguſt Family; and there we will await our fate, be it what it may.*"

They immediately repaired, according to their orders, to the King, whom they had left engaged in writing; for he had written a great deal along the road; and found him with the Queen and his ſiſter.

Here they continued until his Majeſty gave them directions reſpecting the journey.

As the Royal Family were in continual apprehenſions of loſing their ſervants, they here again embraced the three *gardes-du-corps*, ſpeaking to them with the tenderneſs of parents to their children, whom they were never more to behold.

Theſe perſonages united to the moſt heroic courage, ſo much condeſcending goodneſs, that if they had even been of the loweſt ranks in ſociety, the greateſt ſovereign might have been proud of their friendſhip. If the *gardes-du-corps*, then, ſhewed any zeal and firmneſs in their ſervice, ſuch conduct was entirely the effect of the noble examples of virtue exhibited by every member of this unfortunate Family.

When they had gone down to the court, and were ready to ſtep into the carriage, the new Biſhop came to make an apology for their having been ſo poorly accommodated in his palace.

"*He had been but too ſhort a time,* (he ſaid,) *in his ſee, to have been able to arrange matters for the due reception of the Royal Family.*"

To this the King anſwered, with his uſual calmneſs, "*When a man is not in his own houſe, he is not expected to make any apology for not doing the honours of it.*"

This new Biſhop had been, before the Revolution, pariſh-prieſt (*curé,*) of Antilly, in the dioceſe of Sens. His name was Thuin, and he had a brother broken on the wheel for robbery, fifteen years before, at a town in that neighbourhood.

The Baron du . . . . . a knight of St. Louis, had then the command of the national-guards at Meaux. This office was impoſed on him, it has been ſaid, much againſt his inclination; and that he had come to this town in the hope of rendering ſome ſervice to the Royal Family.—But it happened with him, as with the greater number of ancient military gentlemen who accepted, or even intrigued for ſimilar ſituations, that they found themſelves to be, not the commanders, but the ſlaves, of the people under them.—They were liable, alſo, to be continually ſuſpected, and were never able to retain the good opinion and confidence of their troops. The diſorder and licentiouſneſs prevailing, in conſequence of theſe circumſtances, in the old troops of the line, at

* This gentleman and a brother were colonels in the King's ſervice. Their family had been, in a particular manner, diſtinguiſhed by the favours of their unhappy Sovereign.

as well as among the volunteers, or national-guards, can neither be described nor imagined.

When the Royal Family had taken their places in the carriage, and M. de Moustier had shut the door, he found that some grenadiers had seated themselves by the side of his two comrades, on the coach-box, and had left no room for him. He desired these grenadiers repeatedly to come down; but as they paid no attention to him, he addressed himself to Latour-Maubourg, saying, "*See, Sir! those men have taken my place; I hope you will make them come down.*"

Latour, with a tone familiar and friendly, said, "*Be so good, Gentlemen, as to make a little room; sit a little closer.*"

"*What, Sir!* (said M. de Moustier,) *is this your way to make yourself be obeyed? Soldiers! make haste, quick; the place is mine, and I will have it.*"

At last they did make a place for M. de Moustier, which he soon contrived to enlarge.

The carriage now proceeded towards Paris, in the midst of an immense multitude, continually increasing.

The heat and dust were intolerable.—The carriage was loaded with national-guards, behind, on the roof, on the steps, between the body and the box, on the box, between the box and the pole, on the pole itself, and on the horses. Some were even standing on the box, supporting themselves on the shoulders of the three *gardes-du-corps*, under the pretence of screening them from the attacks of the mob. In fact, it was with the utmost difficulty that the horses were able to move along at all with so enormous a load.

To this must be added, the horrible shoutings and howlings on all sides, which filled the three *gardes* with continual dread of seeing their beloved Master and his unhappy family butchered before their eyes.

In the midst of these horrors, the Queen gave an instance of her natural goodness, with regard to a grenadier of the national-guard, who walked near the carriage, and who had already given abundant proofs of the ferocity of his disposition.

This man complained loudly of the heat and fatigue, declaring, with horrid imprecations, that he could no longer resist without some relief.

The Queen offered him something to refresh him; but instead of accepting it, he exclaimed, with a violent oath, "*No, no, none of that for me; for I am sure I should be poisoned. Would you not be delighted, now, to poison me?*"

The Queen, seeming to take no notice of what this wretch said, divided what she had offered to him, and gave a part of it to the Dauphin, and ate the rest herself.

It is here proper to observe, that the Queen had taken very little provision this day in the coach; not imagining that, so near to Paris, their sufferings could be of long duration. She had therefore only taken some refreshment intended for the two children.

Although the distance from Meaux to Paris be only nine leagues, or about twenty three English miles; yet the Royal Family were no less than between fourteen and fifteen hours on the road without halting, excepting on such occasions as seemed really to have been chosen, from time to time, that the multitude might have opportunities of loading them with every insult and outrage.

Orders had been dispatched from Paris, it was publicly reported, that no one should salute them as they passed; and the order was so strictly obeyed, that not a hat was observed to move, nor a single attempt made to utter *Vive le Roi!*

When the carriage had arrived within a dozen miles of Paris, the three *gardes-du-corps* had the satisfaction, if satisfaction it could be called, to observe, that they now attracted the whole attention of the crowd; by which the Royal Family were suffered to have a short interval of peace.

This ferocious mob called out repeatedly to have the three *Yellow-jackets*, (see p. 322,) delivered up to them, and proposed the various kinds of death which each wished to inflict on them.—Some to flay them alive; others, to tie them to the carriage, and so drag them to Paris; others, again, had different projects, still more horrible.

Once, during these outcries, Dumas, who commanded the troops, ordered the carriage to be stopped, and said, "*These worthy and respectable citizens—(Ces Messieurs de la Nation*—a phrase which cannot be translated,)—*desire that the Yellow-jackets should come down from the coach-box, and they must come down.*"

"*Do you not see* (said one of the multitude,) *that it is only to murder them?*"

"*What is that to me,* (answered Dumas,) *that is no concern of mine—(Qu' est ce que cela me fait. Je m' en embaraße bien.)*"

He had ſcarcely pronounced theſe words, which ſeemed to have been excited by his reſentment for the mortifications which he had received from the *gardes-du-corps*, at Meaux, when Barnave, the Deputy, cried out, "*Go on; I order you to go on: it is I who command here.*"

To this energetic addreſs Dumas returned only a profound bow, and immediately ordered the cavalcade to proceed. It did indeed move on, but with ſo ſlow a pace, that, from the extremity of the ſuburbs of Paris, *five hours* were ſpent in arriving at the Thuilleries. The proceſſion paſſed through the ſquare called *La Place de Louis Quinze*,* along the *Pont Tournant*, or bridge, which leads from that ſquare into the bottom of the garden of the Thuilleries.

The ſtatue of Louis XV. in the middle of the ſquare, ſerved as a ſtage for a number of Jacobins, who choſe this ſtation, not only to witneſs, but to guide and encourage, the outrageous multitude, in perpetrating every atrocity on their defenceleſs victims in the carriage.

In the midſt of this ſcene, the Dauphin and his ſiſter were obſerved repeatedly to claſp in their arms, and, with their little hands, to ſtop the ears of their parents, that they might not hear the horrible language which aſſailed them on every ſide.

The carriage moved up the garden, beyond the trees. The *gardes-du corps* obſerved, from their ſeat, that a very narrow lane was formed by the national-guards, for the Royal Family to paſs along, to the gate of the palace.

They ſaw that, although the Family might be ſuffered to enter in ſafety, they themſelves muſt undoubtedly periſh, from the fury of their enemies. They reſolved, therefore, if poſſible, to ſave their maſter the horror of ſeeing them torn in pieces before his face. This they thought to bring about by leaping down from the box, on different ſides, amidſt the crowd, who, being employed in maſſacreing them, might, they hoped, ſuffer the Royal Family to paſs along with leſs interruption.

When the carriage got beyond the firſt baſon in the garden, near the palace, it was ſtopped. The national guards aſſembled, now made ready, ſome to ſhoot, ſome to ſtab, the three *gardes-du-corps*; and in doing this they only wounded their own comrades, who were alſo on the coach-box, the one in the hand, the other in the arm.

As the national-guards on the ground were ſtruggling with thoſe around them, for room to make uſe of their arms, the three *gardes-du-corps* roſe from their ſeat, and called out, "*Here we are; now fire, if you chooſe it: but we beg you not to put us to death in the eyes of the Royal Family: let them go into the palace, and then we are at your diſpoſal.*"

In ſaying this, M. de Mouſtier leaped down firſt, and preſented himſelf to two pioneers, who were making for him with their hatchets raiſed, and expreſſing their joy at their being the firſt to ſtrike him.—M. de Mouſtier, looking ſteadily at them, ſaid, "*Here, ſtrike!—(Tiens, frappe!)*" On this they ſeemed confounded; but one of the hatchets, which was already within ſix inches of his forehead, fell on him: but as, juſt at that inſtant, a muſket or bayonet happened to be run in between his face and the hatchet, the blow was warded off, and he received no injury from it.

What became of the other hatchet M. de Mouſtier knows not, for he was inſtantly ſeized behind by the neck and hair. As he ſtruggled hard to make his way more amongſt the crowd, and farther from the coach, ſome officers came to conduct him to the palace by the ſame way with the Royal Family. But he had reſolved to puſh as far as poſſible another way, when M. de La Fayette, on horſeback, himſelf came up, and laying hold of him by the upper part of the coat, drew him towards him. M. de Mouſtier, turning his head, and conſidering La Fayette to be a perſon whoſe only duty, notwithſtanding his late conduct, it was, at that moment, to watch over the ſafety of the Royal Family, juſt ſaid, "*Your attentions, Sir, ought, at this time, to be wholly engaged about the Royal Family: it is your duty to ſerve them alone: leave me to the mob.*"

La Fayette, touched probably by this ſpeech, immediately quitted M. de Mouſtier, who was as quickly overwhelmed by the crowd around him. They held and dragged him in all directions at the ſame time, to throw him on the ground; but their very violence defeated their purpoſe. All this went on in defiance of the officers and grenadiers who had been diſpatched to conduct him to the palace.

At

* This *Place* was afterwards called *La Place de la Revolution*, and, latterly, *Place de la Concorde*. In it, Louis XVI. his Queen, and his ſiſter, Elizabeth, terminated their miſeries: and in it were exhibited the bloody triumphs of Robeſpierre and his aſſociates, over Juſtice, Humanity, and Liberty herſelf.—*Note of Editor.*

At laſt, M. de Mouſtier, borne along by the multitude, reached the bottom of the great ſtair. This he never ſhould have been able to mount, but for another officer of the national-guard, there on duty, who, ſeizing him by the collar, and with louder and more horrid language than that of the populace, told them, that it would be a pity, indeed, if ſuch a man as M. de Mouſtier ſhould meet with the reward of his deteſtable conduct at the hands of the *reſpectable citizens* of Paris; that ſome new kind of torture ought to be contrived for ſo atrocious an offender; and that he himſelf would take upon him to make De Mouſtier ſuffer in ſuch a way as to give univerſal ſatisfaction. By theſe means did this worthy officer ſucceed in drawing M. de Mouſtier from the hands of the deſperate multitude; and as ſoon as an opportunity for ſpeaking in private to M. de Mouſtier occurred, he made the moſt hearty apology for the ſeeming brutality of his behaviour, which, the officer ſaid, was the only practicable way to prevent M. de Mouſtier from being torn in pieces.

As both M. de Mouſtier and M. de Malden are tall men, they were miſtaken by the mob for the Duke de Guiche, for M. de la Tour du Pin, for M. le Comte Annibal d'Agoult, brother of the Marquis d'Agoult, major of the regiment of French Guards—(*les Gardes Françaiſes*;) but they were particularly obnoxious when taken for M. le Comte d'Agoult, who, in the worſt of times, evinced on every occaſion the moſt heroic courage, and the warmeſt attachment to his Royal Maſter.

M. de Malden reached the palace covered with blood. He had received two thruſts with a bayonet in the head; but fortunately both grazed the ſkull, and only laid open the ſkin.

M. de Mouſtier ſuffered ſeverely before he was reſcued from the hands of his enemies. His clothes were in rags, his hair, particularly his *queue*, literally torn from the head. Having been dragged along for a great while, with his head bent downwards, ſometimes in one direction, and ſometimes in another, the blood was collected in his head to ſuch a degree, that for a conſiderable time he loſt his ſight, while the blood flowed in ſtreams from his mouth. His ſufferings were however chiefly occaſioned by want of ſuſtenance, eſpecially by an intolerable thirſt, from the exceſſive heat and duſt, and the frequent diſcharge of blood.—During the whole day he had never been ſuffered to have even a mouthful of water; and thoſe who ſurrounded him were poſitively commanded to afford him no relief.

When he got within the palace he was deſired by thoſe around him to ſit down.—He begged, that if they were really perſons of common humanity, they would procure him a mouthful of bread and a glaſs of wine.

A tumbler was given to him, and one of the national-guards prepared to pour into it ſome water.

"*What*, (ſaid M. de Mouſtier,) *nothing but water? can I have no wine?*"

"*No*, (anſwered the other,) *we have nothing elſe.*"

Whilſt he poured out the water, ſome well-dreſſed perſons came, and in very civil terms begged he would tell them who he was.

"*My name* (ſaid he,) *is Mouſtier; and I have the honour to be one of the gardes-du-corps of his Majeſty the King of France and Navarre. I belong to that company which is in garriſon at Troyes, in Champaign.*"

"*Then* (replied they,) *you are a.... raſcal—(Tu es un grand....gueux: Tu es un grand ſcelerat,*" *&c. &c.*

Such language, from perſons of their manner and appearance, roufed his ſpirits, and, throwing the glaſs of water on the ground, he advanced to the middle of the room, with his fiſts clenched, againſt the men who had, in ſo baſe and cowardly a way, inſulted him; when two officers of the national-guards ſeized him round the body, and his inſulters made off.

M. de Mouſtier obſerved to thoſe who remained about him, that the preſent circumſtances preciſely ſuited ſuch men as thoſe who had inſulted him: they did well, therefore, to make the moſt of them. That it was, however, to be hoped, that injuſtice would not for ever be crowned with ſucceſs; and that, in the mean time, it would be well to propoſe no more queſtions to him, for that he was reſolved to give no more anſwers.

Whether it was from compaſſion, or from a view of changing the converſation, M. de Mouſtier knows not, but juſt at this inſtant a bottle of good wine, with a piece of bread, was produced. The bread he ate, and ſwallowed two tumblers of wine, with great eagerneſs.

When he had ſo done, two perſons, dreſſed in black, ſhewed him a red Morocco pocket-book, aſking whether or not he knew it.

"*Yes*, (ſaid M. de Mouſtiere,) *it is mine. There is nothing in it but ſome goldbeater's leaf, and ſome money. Open it before this company, and then let me have it.*"

This, however, they did not do; nor was the pocket-book or the money ever reſtored to him. The pocket book was carried to the National Aſſembly, where the Marquis de Bonnai procured it to be ſealed up in their preſence, leſt ſome evil-diſpoſed perſons ſhould introduce into it other papers calculated to injure the Royal Family.

One of the officers of the national-guard in the palace now ſaid to M. de Mouſtier, "*Come, my good fellow—(Brave homme*—a title by which he was conſtantly afterwards known,) *will you drink a glaſs of Maloga?*"

"*I never refuſe* (anſwered M. de Mouſtier,) *a good thing, and from the hands of a worthy man; let us have it.*" On which that officer gave him a tumbler of Malaga, with a biſcuit; after ſwallowing which he found himſelf quite recovered.

Another perſon then propoſed that he ſhould have ſupper; and a pair of ſtewed pigeons and a chicken he very ſpeedily diſpatched.

Thoſe about him taſted of every diſh, leſt, as they ſaid, he ſhould be poiſoned: but he ſuppoſed this precaution was ſuggeſted by their own fears that he ſhould eſcape from them before they could obtain all the information which they hoped to draw from him reſpecting the journey.

"*Come*, (ſaid they,) *we will all drink a glaſs of wine*;" and advancing their tumblers to touch that of M. de Mouſtier, as is uſual in France on drinking a toaſt, he ſaid, "*Well, Gentlemen, let us drink to the health of our unhappy Maſter and his Family: they are indeed very unfortunate.*"

When M. de Mouſtier ſaid this, they all drew back their tumblers without uttering a word; and he immediately drank his wine, and roſe from the table.

"*I feel my limbs ſtiff and benumbed*, (then ſaid M. de Mouſtier to thoſe who guarded him,) *and if you will be pleaſed to allow me to take a turn or two in the ſaloon, it will be a great favour.*"

To this they immediately agreed, ſome walking behind, with their arms turned towards him, and others on each ſide. In this manner they attended him, although the apartment was crowded with national-guards, ſome on duty, and others drawn thither by curioſity.

Theſe guards often repeated one to another, "*How is it poſſible that three men only could carry away the King from amongſt us? It is very extraordinary.*"

"*This ſurpriſes you*, (ſaid M. de Mouſtier;) *perhaps you will be glad to know how it happened.*"

"*Yes, brave homme*, (anſwered they,) *you will oblige us much by explaining it.*"

"*Well, then*, (added he,) *the ſecret lies in this; that the brave man never reckons the number of his enemies while they are alive, but only after they are dead, that he may know how many of them he has killed: and, Gentlemen, at this very moment, ſhould the King my maſter command me to attack a hundred thouſand men in his defence, it would give me far more pleaſure than to attack only one or ten, for this would not be worth my notice.*"

The national-guards looked firſt ſtedfaſtly on M. de Mouſtier, and then on each other; but made no reply.

The three *gardes-du-corps* were ſeparated, each under a guard; and were furniſhed with mattraſſes, on which they remained until four in the morning.

During this time perſons were continually coming to examine them; and at laſt they were told that they muſt leave the Thuilleries, in order to be carried to the Abbey of St. Germain, then uſed as a priſon. This early hour was choſen leſt the people ſhould be collected, who might perhaps overawe their guard, and murder them on the way.

The carriage which conveyed the *gardes-du-corps* was entirely ſurrounded with national-guards, and paſſed between a double line of infantry and cavalry.—Even theſe national-guards themſelves repeatedly called out to the three priſoners, "*We will do for you*"—(*Coquins, nous vous arrangerons comme il faut;*) at the ſame time threatening them with their ſabres, and encouraging the populace in every enormity.

In this manner the priſoners were conducted to the Abbey, where the populace made ſeveral attempts to force the gates, in order, as they exclaimed, to have the heads of the three *gardes-du-corps* as a trophy.

POPULATION

THE POPULATION ACT.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many Families occupied.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	TOTAL OF PERSONS.
Edmonton Hundred	2,831	3,475	8,285	8,600	1,357	1,528	16,885
Elthorne Do.	2,315	2,740	6,394	6,565	2,805	1,751	12,959
Finſbury Diviſion	10,605	18,314	33,585	39,683	592	14,761	73,268
Gore Hundred	11,77	1,343	3,633	3,335	1,115	859	6,968
Holborn Diviſion	20,728	42,503	77,033	98,787	728	26,410	175,820
Iſleworth Hundred	1,639	2,311	4,282	4,984	637	717	9,266
Kenſington Do.	6,285	9,434	17,790	22,852	1,636	5,890	40,642
Spelthorpe Do.	1,609	1,997	4,943	5,285	1,456	1,556	10,228
Tower Diviſion	30,523	48,625	85,013	104,280	2,752	36,027	189,293
	77,712	130,742	240,958	294,371	13,078	89,499	535,329

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER.

City of London, within the Walls	10,073	16,654	37,113	38,264	11	23,718	75,377
Do. , without the Walls	7,665	13,710	26,598	27,553	50	15,109	54,151
City of Weſtminſter	17,462	38,748	68,986	84,286	278	33,934	153,272
	35,200	69,112	132,697	150,103	339	72,761	282,800
Total	112,912	199,854	373,655	444,474	13,417	162,260	818,129

COUNTY OF MONMOUTH.

HUNDRED OF							
Abergavenny	2,119	2,365	5,097	5,484	2,203	2,111	10,581
Caldicott	1,391	1,595	3,765	3,874	1,867	496	7,639
Ragland	1,164	1,263	2,943	3,013	2,305	668	5,956
Skenfreth	689	778	1,643	1,688	1,962	222	3,331
Uſk	1,220	1,260	2,952	3,014	2,018	379	5,966
Wentllooge	1,723	1,899	4,261	4,503	2,136	1,025	8,764
TOWN OF							
Monmouth	638	743	1,512	1,833	380	639	3,345
	8,948	9,903	22,173	23,409	12,871	5,540	45,582

COUNTY

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many Families occupied.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Perfons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	TOTAL OF PERSONS.
HUNDRED OF							
Blofield	557	700	1,660	1,691	834	183	3,351
Brotherfcrofs	595	655	1,440	1,492	746	237	2,932
Clackclofe	1,910	2,403	5,907	5,813	4,155	1,158	11,720
Clavering	758	919	2,517	2,599	1,495	438	5,116
Depwade	1,070	1,444	3,683	4,097	2,546	784	7,780
Difs	972	1,424	3,385	3,687	1,270	999	7,072
Earfham	1,046	1,384	3,304	3,651	1,456	653	6,955
Erpingham, North and South	3,283	3,984	8,885	9,645	4,706	1,666	18,530
Eynesford	1,422	1,452	3,945	4,230	1,794	636	8,175
Flegg, East and Weft	733	941	2,392	2,428	1,034	337	4,820
Forehoe	1,509	1,903	4,616	4,892	3,385	1,923	9,508
Freebridge Lynn and Marfhland	2,803	3,030	7,213	7,372	5,755	847	14,585
Gallow	1,066	1,335	3,074	3,231	1,539	605	6,305
Greenhoe, North and South	2,628	3,121	7,070	7,723	6,003	1,877	14,793
Grimfhoe	756	963	2,274	2,342	1,442	425	4,616
Guiltcrofs	743	1,017	2,636	2,681	1,101	1,331	5,317
Happing	878	1,093	2,509	2,586	1,043	396	5,095
Henftead	627	791	1,947	2,094	1,642	461	4,041
Holt	1,439	1,537	3,513	3,973	1,609	856	7,486
Humbleyard	537	769	1,964	2,091	967	236	4,055
Launditch	1,385	1,792	4,637	4,847	2,215	766	9,484
Loddon	879	968	2,734	2,655	1,590	477	5,389
Mitford	1,312	1,639	3,848	4,112	2,345	1,003	7,960
Shropham	1 002	1,439	3,224	3,263	1,792	683	6,487
Smithdon	1,008	1,255	2,942	3,021	1,727	360	5,963
Taverfham	721	1,003	2,514	2,597	1,073	486	5,111
Tunftead	1,617	1,750	4,058	4,335	1,935	839	8,393
Walfham	567	691	1,747	1,754	1,101	197	3,501
Wayland	739	944	2,316	2,474	3,028	1,186	4,790
TOWN OF							
Yarmouth, Great	3,081	3,541	6,463	8,382	15	1,399	14,845
Thetford	483	513	1,075	1,171	149	367	2,247
King's Lynn	1,965	2,437	4,540	5,556	97	2,103	10,096
CITY OF							
Norwich	8,016	9,093	15,792	21,040	408	12,267	36,832
Norwich Gaol	—	—	18	4	—	—	22
	47,617	57,930	129,842	143,529	61,791	38,181	273,371

COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.		TOTAL OF PERSONS.
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Males.	Females.	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	
HUNDRED OF							
Chippingwarden	739	769	1,774	1,863	775	1,007	3,637
Cleley	1,119	1,259	2,761	2,875	1,292	1,517	5,636
Corby	1,995	2,120	4,689	5,026	1,895	2,264	9,715
Fawsley	2,132	2,389	5,219	5,399	2,094	2,274	10,618
Greens Norton	846	900	1,910	2,066	1,482	1,136	3,976
Guilsborough	1,705	1,952	4,114	4,328	1,688	2,775	8,442
Hamfordshoe	1,178	1,316	2,789	3,184	1,027	1,564	5,973
Higham Ferrers	1,149	1,288	2,774	3,127	1,078	1,085	5,901
Huxloe	1,946	2,094	4,557	4,939	1,678	2,854	9,496
King's Sutton	1,957	2,134	4,635	4,917	3,150	3,154	9,552
Navisford	386	410	973	1,009	576	290	1,982
Nobottle Grove	1,347	1,459	3,092	3,249	1,719	909	6,341
Orlingbury	879	930	1,969	2,195	1,416	785	4,164
Polebrook	643	712	1,577	1,758	458	532	3,335
Rowell	1,446	1,529	3,246	3,606	1,416	2,401	6,852
Spelloe	924	947	2,061	2,178	912	371	4,239
Towcester	745	808	1,678	1,960	536	1,375	3,638
Willybrook	921	995	2,254	2,305	635	423	4,559
Wymersley	1,344	1,422	3,128	3,278	1,901	921	6,406
TOWN OF							
Northampton	1,322	1,652	3,244	3,776	24	2,496	7,020
CITY OF							
Peterborough	727	787	1,571	1,878	181	735	3,449
LIBERTY OF							
Do.	1,219	1,494	3,402	3,424	3,270	558	6,826
	26,665	29,361	63,417	68,340	29,303	31,426	131,757

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

WARD OF							
Balmbrough	1,683	1,807	3,961	4,369	2,540	1,139	8,330
Castle	7,107	9,443	19,493	21,834	3,227	9,198	41,327
Coquetdale	3,161	3,755	8,141	8,981	3,462	1,927	17,122
Glendale	1,985	2,111	4,905	5,186	3,387	862	10,091
Morpeth	2,156	2,664	5,429	5,993	2,576	1,866	11,422
Tindale	6,334	7,087	16,050	17,296	7,309	4,067	33,256
TOWN OF							
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	3,162	6,845	12,369	15,997	72	5,705	28,366
Berwick-upon-Tweed	930	1,791	3,009	4,178	104	974	7,187
	26,518	35,503	73,357	83,744	23,190	25,738	157,101

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

A TOUR *in* DENMARK, *by* PROFESSOR OLIVARIUS, *of* KIEL, *in* HOLSTEIN.

(From Le Nord Littéraire, &c.)

[*Continued from p.* 248, *No.* 113.]

WHEN we conſider that ever ſince the year 1718, Denmark has not ſuffered from any war of much importance or duration, it may be ſaid, that ſhe has enjoyed, during eighty years, ſuch a peace as no other country in Europe has been favoured with, with the exception, perhaps, of Sweden, whoſe ſhort wars, during the ſame period, have not been much more conſiderable. What might not conſequently have been expected from a country ſo advantageouſly ſituated for commerce; from a country which has ſo large an extent of coaſt, and which contains ſo many and ſuch excellent harbours! But on a cloſer inſpection we ſhall find, that under the heads of culture, population, manufactures, commerce, civilization, eaſy circumſtances in general, and, laſtly, with reſpect to the revenues, this kingdom yields to moſt of the ſouthern (although much ſmaller) countries of Europe, leſs deſtitute of reſources, but haraſſed by almoſt continual wars. Add to this, that, through the above whole period, Denmark has had the happineſs not to be tormented with bad miniſters, and that, in general, it has been better governed than many ſouthern countries. It would be unjuſt to pretend to compare this country with the electorate of Saxony, which, in general, may be reckoned among the beſt provinces of Europe.—But thoſe who know Saxony, cannot refrain from reflecting, that it has taken a part in the greater part of the wars on the Continent; that it was exhauſted in the Seven Years' War; and, laſtly, that it was very ill treated under the two Auguſtuſes, Kings of Poland. Notwithſtanding all this, we find there a degree of induſtry, population, eaſy circumſtances, &c. that it would be uſeleſs to ſeek for in the Daniſh Iſles. This obſervation may be well-founded, but it occaſions no ſurprize. The climate alone, and the ſoil, may operate this material difference. It is, perhaps, only England and Holland, that, by a concurrence of favourable events, make a ſort of exception to the rule; and, moreover, the climate and the ſoil are much better there than in the generality of the provinces of the Daniſh monarchy.

The author, in croſſing the Great Belt, which is four miles over, perceived the Iſle of Sprœe, ſituated in the middle, and remarkable becauſe, during the winter, travellers that croſs the Belt are often obliged to paſs the night there, and ſometimes entire days, if the remainder of the paſſage ſhould oppoſe too many obſtacles.—There is here only a ſingle houſe, but it is an inn, which, according to the reports which are given of it, ought to be attended to with care, to procure a ſort of indemnification for the fatigues, perils, and diſagreeable circumſtances, which have previouſly endured. Let us imagine a company of travellers, often perſons of quality, rich individuals, thrown upon this coaſt, and condemned to ſpend two or three days here, frequently more, without being able to procure the common neceſſaries of life. It is true, that more care would occaſion more expence to Government; but, in return, people would be leſs diſcouraged with the difficulties of a voyage, which has, beſides, ſo many other inconveniencies; eſpecially when the Belt is obſtructed with ice, which commonly happens in the months of December, January, and February. During that time they are often obliged to make uſe of a ſort of ſmall boat, named *jiſbaad*, (ice-boat,) the bottom part of which has a double coating of iron. Theſe boats may be uſed as common boats where the water is not frozen, and may ſerve for ſledges, or carriages, according to circumſtances, over places that are frozen. In ſome winters the ſea is frozen all over to ſuch a degree, that one may paſs over on foot, and even in a carriage. This is, however, very rare and very extraordinary. Theſe boats they navigate as long as is poſſible; the crew conſiſts of five men, who carry the embarkation with cords tied to their bodies, in caſe that heaps of ice or ſnow prevent them from trailing it, as they uſually do when they no longer find the ſea open. If the ice happens to break all at once, they plunge the boat into the aperture formed, leap withinſide, and, from porters or trailers, metamorphoſe themſelves into mariners. Sometimes navigating, ſometimes carrying, ſometimes trailing, we arrive at length at our deſtination, which is very often quicker than one would expect. The editor (Profeſſor Olivarius,) recollects having croſſed over this paſſage one fine winter's day in an *jiſbaad*; the travellers and the paſſengers were ſufficiently numerous to require ſeven of theſe *ſledge-boats*, which formed an amuſing groupe, that diſpelled every ſentiment of fear, by the idea of mutual ſuccour ready to be afforded to each other; and perhaps alſo from the well-

known argument of *Commune naufragium dulce.* Chance would have it, that we met with none of the pieces of ice, that, drawn on by the current, ſometimes impede the progreſs of the boats, and conſequently our navigation was made without interruption. All theſe circumſtances rendered the paſſage one of the moſt agreeable ever known; and he recollects it always with new pleaſure, although he has often had occaſion to make others with much ſatisfaction.

Our traveller having now arrived in Zealand, he deſcribes the town where he has juſt landed, viz. Corsöer. His portraiture of it is but a ſorry one. It is not, however, the leſs true in point of reſemblance; but M. Kuttner is not in the right, when afterward he compares the disjoined, diſtant houſes of the great ſtreet with thoſe which he has ſeen between Salerno and Pæſtum in Italy, and which had not the appearance of having been conſtructed to ſerve for an aſylum to human beings. You will find in the cottages of Italy all the ſymptoms of poverty, that indifference for the very circumſcribed wants of life, which a climate ſo mild and happy is ſure to produce. You will find many ſymptoms of indigence in the Swediſh country; but your eye will be rarely ſtruck with that afflicting ſpectacle in the country-places of Denmark, and ſtill leſs at Corsöer, and in the other towns.

M. Kuttner proceeds next to Slagelſe, in his way on the high road to Copenhagen. He here takes occaſion to draw up an eulogium on the ſuperb cauſeway which croſſes Zealand, and to remark, that we can advance at the rate of a Daniſh mile, or near two French leagues, in leſs than an hour. He admires, in paſſing, ſite of the *ci-devant* equeſtrian academy of Soröe and its environs. It was founded by the Daniſh Moliere, and celebrated hiſtoriographer, Baron de Holberg, who is ſaid to have gained ſo much by his appointments and writings, that by means of a rigorous economy, he was able to accumulate a ſum ſufficient to form ſuch an eſtabliſhment. This inſtitution is but little frequented, by reaſon of its proximity to Copenhagen, which is only ten Daniſh miles diſtant from it, and where there is a complete univerſity, endowed with great privileges and prerogatives.

We cannot help, ſays the editor, finding ſome exaggeration in certain circumſtances of a tour by night, in theſe environs, as related by our guide. He pretends, for inſtance, to have read at the window, without artificial light, ſome printed matter, at one o'clock at night; but the effect of the moon, he adds, was ſuperfluous. However beautiful, however clear, certain nights may be in the height of ſummer in this climate, we entertain much doubt of the fact, unleſs our traveller be endowed with a very extraordinary acuteneſs of viſion, or that he was ſingularly aſſiſted by the brightneſs of the moon. The nights in Zealand are not like thoſe in Norway, or at a certain latitude of Sweden. To be ſatisfied of this, we have only to conſult the maps.

The town of Ringſted, where we changed horſes, is more conſiderable than the two former; but it is hardly till we arrive at Röeſkilde, four miles further on, that we are tempted to imagine we are approaching a capital; and in general, it muſt be admitted, that the road which leads to Copenhagen in that quarter is not at all agreeable, nor adapted to prepoſſeſs foreign travellers in favour of the metropolis. Beſides, near large cities we are accuſtomed to ſee cultivation, horticulture, &c. advanced to the higheſt degree of perfection. Here we perceive nothing of all this. In other places we find a number of buildings, manufactures, country houſes, &c. We remark a certain air of luxury, eaſy circumſtances, taſte, &c. Here we find, indeed, a ſort of progreſſion towards a more felicitous kind of exiſtence—towards the delights and conveniencies of life; but it is ſcarcely perceptible, and only becomes ſtriking, at the diſtance of about half a mile from the city.

So much has been ſaid on the mauſolea of the Kings of Denmark at Röeſkilde, ſays our author, that it would be impoſſible to diſpenſe with a viſit to them; but we are not a little diſappointed there in our expectations. The cathedral wherein theſe mauſolea are incloſed, is vaſt, and forms a fine *coup d'œil*; but it neither exhibits the marks of good taſte, nor of magnificence. Many conſiſt of marble, but they leave much to be deſired in reſpect of workmanſhip and of grandeur. We cannot ſay much with reſpect to the plan, the deſign, the execution, and the effect of the *enſemble.* Beſides, theſe monuments have contracted a yellowiſh tinge, either from impure exhalations, or from the qualities of the materials themſelves. We ſhall obſerve, that if theſe mauſolea have not been ſo much admired, it is from the comparing them to ſimilar ones in the

largeſt ſtates, as with the ſarcophagi of St. Denys, with thoſe of the Roman Emperors, &c. and certainly, adds the editor, none ſuch are to be ſeen at Weſtminſter.

In other reſpects, the town of Röeſkilde is ſo much decayed from its priſtine ſplendour, that it is hardly credible; and in general, from Corſör to Copenhagen, in a track of fourteen miles, we do not find a town that would deſerve to be mentioned in Germany. The ſoil of the Iſle of Zealand not being of a quality equal to that of Fionia, and its agriculture being leſs improved, its population muſt, of courſe, be proportionably leſs.

The road from Copenhagen to Elſingore reaches about ſix miles; but if you wiſh to take a turn to viſit the royal *chateau* of Frederickſburg, it would take about another mile. This is the beſt and moſt intereſting canton, ſays the author, that I have ſeen in Zealand; the ſoil more fertile, the lands better cultivated, and the population more conſiderable, than elſewhere. Generally, the aſpect of the country is finer than in all the reſt of the Iſle. We firſt meet with the *chateau de Sorgenſoire*, (*Sans Souci*,) the property of Prince Frederic, ornamented with a handſome garden. Next comes the *chateau* of Hirſchholm, which was for ſome time the favourite reſidence of Queen Matilda. This is one of the King's domains, but is no longer inhabited by the Royal Family. Here we remark many fine particulars in detail, but no care, no management, on the whole.

Frederickſburg, diſtant four miles from Copenhagen, may well excite the curioſity of travellers. It is the fineſt edifice, the moſt complete monument, of the taſte and magnificence of the latter ages. It was built by Chriſtian IV.; and although ſeveral parts have undergone alterations, and the apartments, likewiſe, have been ſomewhat arranged in the modern ſtyle, the principal matters remain hitherto untouched, and exactly as they were, eſpecially the Church and the Hall of the Knights, which forms a very beautiful ſtructure of its kind. Moſt of the other *chateaux* which date from that epoch, are decayed, or have been ſo much repaired in the modern taſte, that we can no longer diſtinguiſh the priſtine archetype. This is not the caſe here; this *chateau* has been perfectly well preſerved in its primitive ſtate, and gives a high idea of the luxury and Gothic pomp that prevailed at the time of its conſtruction. It is compoſed of three parts, the firſt of which, forming the *corps de logis*, appears ſo beautiful, ſo majeſtic, yet perfectly conſiſtent with the Gothic ſtyle that the moſt extravagant admirer, the moſt excluſive partizan, of Grecian architecture, cannot contemplate it without feeling himſelf highly intereſted.

As to the Church and the Hall of the Knights, I ſhall obſerve, that I found in them a degree of luxury, a profuſion of ornaments, of which I ſcarcely could have believed that they had any idea in Denmark. What I perceived there had a greater reſemblance to the art, ſuch as it was cultivated in Germany in the fifteenth and ſixteenth centuries; but in the latter country I know of no monument of this kind ſo pompous; and, indeed, there remain very few ſuch, with the exception of the churches. You will find, however, at Augſburg and at Nuremburg, ſome *chef d'œuvres* of Gothic art, and ſome reliques of decorations, which reſemble thoſe here referred to. The cieling of the Church, as likewiſe that of the Hall of the Knights, is compoſed of a number of pieces, decorated with flutings in wood, gilt, and other works of ſculpture, exhibiting figures which repreſent entire paſſages of hiſtory. Whatever is not gilded, has been at leaſt painted the natural colour. The ſtyle of inlaid-work is every where predominant. The altar, made of ebony-wood and ivory, is of invaluable workmanſhip; the figures, in maſſive ſilver, are not ill executed. The flooring of the Hall of the Knights, larger than the church, is all of marble. The paintings, which decorate both the church and the royal apartments, are not without their ſhare of merit. The ſtatues remarked in the court-yard, are of ſuperior value to any of thoſe of that period that are commonly ſeen in Germany, France, and England. The environs contain beauties of more than one kind, and among others, vaſt and magnificent foreſts."

For the Monthly Magazine.

CASE *of a* PERSON *who during* TWELVE YEARS *was in a* STATE *of complete* INERTIA.

THE following well-authenticated caſe is of ſo remarkable, and, I imagine, of ſo ſingular a nature, that I even ſuſpect the faculty would find it difficult to give a name to it. Hiſtory has indeed recorded a curious ſtory concerning the Seven Sleepers, who awoke after having ſlept during

during many years, and then returning to their native city, found themselves so many strangers at home. In the case I lay before you, you will see a man who, during twelve years, appears not to have existed; and though his eyes were open all that time, he had lost their use, with the rest of his senses, till he as suddenly recovered the use of them all.

This singular and terrible disorder, in which the soul suddenly loses the full exercise of its faculties, has, I think, been called by physicians by the Greek name *katochos*. In this strange disorder the patient remains in the same position of his members in which he happens to be when all his intellectual and corporeal powers have been suddenly interrupted. He remains with his eyes open, but without seeing; he has neither perception nor hearing during this state; and frequently it is only a few drops of blood which produce these terrible effects, unless they occasion sudden death.

In the Memoirs of Stockholm, of October 1784, Mr. Arvid Faxe has described the following case; and perhaps, being written in the Swedish language, it may come with some novelty to your readers.

"Olof Olufson, a peasant, in the parish of Rænneby, in the province of Bletting, now aged 41, had been a sailor in his youth, was of a strong constitution, and had once nearly perished in a storm. He was seized with fever in June 1771, which appeared by pains in his body, great heats, and violent head-ache; he soon lost his speech, and shortly after, his internal and external senses.

"About a month afterwards, the fever and heats abated; but he had become so lean during this malady, that it was difficult to discover in him a fleshy fibre.—His body resembled that of a skeleton covered by a slight skin.

"He remained lying on his back constantly, and immoveable; his hands on his breast, his legs stretched out, and his eyes generally closed. He passed *eleven years* in this helpless state, till the summer of 1782. Except a little milk insinuated between his lips, and sometimes a spoonful of wine or brandy, and at the same time, a pinch of snuff, he absolutely took no other food. No one can recollect, during all this time, that he ever expressed a wish for food. He could pass over four days, and sometimes a week, without taking milk. As he had neither flesh nor fat, this constant position did not occasion him any ulcers in his back.

"His brother, Anders Olufson, shewed every fraternal affection for him, and during these tedious and melancholy years, he sought every means to restore him to life, (for his present state could scarcely be called life,) which the most tender friendship suggested. He boiled some plants, with which he fomented his head frequently. Olof appeared to recover a certain degree of sensation, regain a little strength, and seemed gradually restored, but he gave no mark of perception nor reasoning. He appeared in a restless state, and full of alarm, in the presence of any person.

"In this state he remained a considerable time before he would suffer himself to be observed stepping out of his bed, which, therefore, he generally did in the night, or when the family were out in the fields; then would he drag himself to the spot where he could take a little milk; but frequently, by the unexpected entrance of any one, he was seized with great trepidations, and frequently remained stretched out on the ground, without the least capability of motion.—At length his brother, resolved to make him quit his usual abode, would take him out, give other nourishment, (though he ever preferred milk,) adding some strengthening substances, bathed his head with cold water, by a spring at some distance from the house. Although the patient had recovered his hearing and feeling, he still remained extremely feeble and meagre, without powers of articulation, and with scarcely any trace of reason: habit, however, made him capable of going himself to draw water from the spring to bathe his head.

"Twelve years had passed since the commencement of this malady; and he astonished the village, when they saw him suddenly recover the use of his physical faculties. This happened on the 8th of August 1783, when he returned with water, in the presence of his brother, of his two sisters, and the servants, as they were preparing to dress for church. It was then he was seized with shiverings, tremors in his arms and legs, and said, in a hurrying voice, 'Lord God! this is amazing! where have I been all this time?'

"At this moment a vein in the crown of his head opened of itself, and there fell out about six drops of blood; another vein opened at the extremity of the right nostril; another at the chin; and there ran, as if from both ears, nearly as much blood.

"Nearly about this time he also recover-

ed his ſpeech, ſpoke what he wiſhed, had his perfect underſtanding, called by their names all thoſe who were in or out of the houſe, and whom he had known before his malady, and was aſtoniſhed to find them grown ſo old; but he did not recognize one of thoſe whom he had not known before his diſorder, although they had appeared daily before him during its prolonged ſtate.

"Oluf conſidered this accident as a mere dream, without knowing whether it had laſted a long or a ſhort time. But what is more remarkable is, that he did not ſeem ſenſibly to have loſt his memory during theſe twelve years, and did not recollect any thing which had paſſed during his malady.

"The people of the houſe ſeating themſelves at table for ſupper, he deſired to read the ordinary prayers and grace, and he performed it without much heſitation. Some days after, he deſired to perform his devotions, and according to the account of Dr. Henſchens, he appeared to have a perfect knowledge of the articles of his faith.

"The opening of the veins mentioned, were followed by ſlight ſcars on the crown of his head, as alſo on the noſe, and by a red ſpot on his chin; the wound in the middle remained open a longer time, and the ſcar gave the noſe an obliquity it had not before.

"When the patient had recovered the uſe of his ſpeech, he ſpoke for ſome time with precipitation; but at the preſent moment in the moſt orderly manner. His eyes appear ſomewhat diſfigured; but that ariſes from his ſquinting. In all other reſpects he is in good health, gains corpulency, and performs his daily labour.

"Scarcely had Oluf Oluſson recovered his health, than I was informed of his extraordinary malady; but its ſingularity induced me to take the moſt minute and well-authenticated information 'ere I laid it before the Royal Academy. Theſe details, therefore, are equally remarkable and true."

Such is the fact, of which we ſhall not probably meet with a ſimilar caſe. However, the natural means by which the ſudden cure was accompliſhed, is not ſo inconceivable. Hippocrates had foreſeen the probability in head-pains of an analogous kind, although not followed by that ſtate of ſtupor and abſolute *inertia*.

S. S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CANTABRIGIANA.

CLXXVIII.—LINES *by* DR. LONG, *formerly* MASTER *of* PEMBROKE-HALL.

SIR William Jones's lines, in the laſt paper, will probably remind the readers of our promiſe relative to the verſes of Dr. Long, the aſtronomer.

Theſe verſes were ſpoken at the public commencement, July 6th, 1714, in St. Mary's church. The occaſion, as hinted in a former number, was as follows:—The ladies of Cambridge had been a long time indulged with the privilege of ſitting in the ſeats of the doctors, and heads of houſes, called the THRONE. They were, however, obliged at length to deſcend from this eminence, a place being aſſigned to them under the throne, in the chancel, Dr., then Mr. Long, being appointed to deliver the muſic-ſpeech, choſe for his ſubject the complaint of theſe ladies, which he delivered in the form of a petition from them; ſubjoining ſome remarks on the proceedings at the time of taking doctor's degrees. The remarks, alſo, he threw into verſe, and addreſſed to his fair auditors. But enter the Aſtronomer.

The humble petition of the ladies, who are all ready to be eaten up with the ſpleen,
To think they are to be locked up in the chancel, where they can neither ſee nor be ſeen,
But muſt ſit i' th' dumps by themſelves, all ſtew'd and pent up,
And can only peep through the lattice like ſo many chickens in a coop;
Whereas laſt commencement the ladies had a gallery provided near enough
To ſee the heads ſleep, and the fellow-commoners take ſnuff.

This will ſuffice as a ſpecimen of the petition; which is ſo much in the manner of Swift, as to make it matter of ſurprize how the learned gentleman could deliver it in ſo ſacred a place as St. Mary's; for in good truth (though they ſay good fun, like good coin, is current any where,) ſome parts of it could hardly be admitted into the Cantabrigiana.

The following lines are extracted from the addreſs in this whimſical performance, of which it may be ſaid, that it begins comically, and proceeds indelicately; and after bubbling up into humour, flows off very ſeriouſly.

Some here, ſince ſcarlet has ſuch charms to win ye,
For ſcarlet gowns have laid out many a guinea.

Though

Though I ſhould think you had far better wed
The young in ſable, than the old in red.
There's one among our doctors may be found,
Values his face above a thouſand pound;
But if you ſtand, he'll ſomething bate, perhaps,
Provided that you don't inſiſt on ſhapes;
Some of our dons, in hopes to make you truckle,
Have for theſe two months laid their wigs in buckle.
If clear-ſtarch'd band and clean gloves wont prevail,
Can the lac'd gown or cap of velvet fail?
What though the ſquire be awkward yet and ſimple,
You'd better take him here than from the TEMPLE.

The muſic-ſpeech, though printed, is little known: this ſpecimen, therefore, may be acceptable to many readers. Nobody could probably be much offended at the time, unleſs the Vice-Chancellor, whom, if we underſtand the writer's meaning, he calls an old woman:

Such croſs, ill-natured doings as theſe are, even a ſaint would vex,
To ſee a Vice-Chancellor ſo barbarous to one of his own ſex.

CLXXIX.—A CONCESSION.

"Latin, indeed, (ſays the true Engliſhman) an academical language!—a learned language, forſooth!—and, is this the game played at your univerſities?—Do you thus learn to clip the King's coin?—Does your *Alma Mater* thus encourage you to trick us out of our native language?"

This gentleman is entitled to the greateſt reſpect from every academic; and will obtain it from all Britons, who are not either knaves or fools, whether they wear a gown, or only a plain ungraduated coat; for he is deſcended of a very ancient family, poſſeſſed of many undoubted, *inalienable*, rights, connected with his language: and whether they are natural rights, or ſuch as he claims by inheritance, (and we are alluding to ſomething more ancient than nobility,) it is a pity he ſhould be deprived of any one. The right uſe of our own language may even be a preſervative againſt oppreſſion.

The Latin is certainly a rich, a noble, a claſſical, language; and a language, as already remarked, which has been the vehicle of the arts and ſciences through Europe. Lord Bacon, therefore, calls it, though not in the philoſophical ſenſe, the univerſal language. On theſe principles *Alma Mater* is to be juſtified in her partiality to the Latin tongue: and ſo far is to be vindicated from the charge of raſh adoption and intemperate fondneſs. But with all ſober ſerioufneſs, and laying aſide all unwarrantable partialities, we acknowledge that theſe queſtions involve a real charge, to which ALMA MATER would do well to attend.

It is certain, then, that the Latin is not the root of the Engliſh language; though, by its general acceptance among us, it has been ſometimes ſuffered to force its ſhoots into the trunk too violently, ſo as to weaken the force of our native idioms, and to mar the proportion of ſeveral parts of our language. Indeed the idiom of the Greek language approaches that of the Engliſh nearer than the Latin. "Our ancient Engliſh Saxon language, as every body knows, (though we here borrow the words of an author of great authority*,) is to be accounted the Teutonic tongue; and albeit we have, in latter ages, mixed it with many borrowed words, eſpecially out of the Latin and the French, yet remaineth the Teutonic unto this day the ground of our ſpeech; for no other offſpring hath our language originally had than that."—Certain it is, that an academical education leads men too often to foſter another opinion, or at leaſt practically to adopt it; and a true-born Engliſhman has reaſon to complain.

A defect was mentioned in a former number—the want of a profeſſorſhip for Political Economy at Cambridge; and here another muſt be added, the want of a profeſſorſhip in the Saxon language.—Such a profeſſorſhip might check the *undue* uſe of Latin, and be the means of removing the charge brought againſt young men from our public ſchools, and gentlemen from the univerſities, that though they underſtand Latin, they are defective in the knowledge of their own mother-tongue, their Engliſh being often rather Latin-Engliſh than Saxon-Engliſh compoſition. It is not improbable that many intelligent readers have caught Cantabrigiana occaſionally tripping with its lame Latin leg, where it ought to have proceeded *firmo pede* and *erecto vultu*, in the true Engliſh faſhion. The Univerſity of Oxford has got the ſtart of Cambridge here, having very wiſely inſtituted, ſome years ago, a profeſſorſhip for the Saxon language; and a member of St. John's College, Oxford, publiſhed a book, ſhewing the readieſt way of learning the Saxon, which is, to apply the Engliſh immediately under it word by word, and the Saxon reads like what we call broken Engliſh.

* Verſtegan.

But

But though *Alma Mater* has been defective in this respect, some of her sons, who have studied the philosophy of language, have supplied the defect: they have disentangled the English language from heterogeneous mixtures, and shewn its true origin and its proper excellencies. Of two works of this kind, written by two acute and learned members of the University of Cambridge, we may probably take the liberty of saying something on a future occasion.

CLXXX.—CALVINISM.

John Calvin was professor of divinity at Geneva, and published, *anno* 1559, a book, intitled *Instituta Christianæ Religionis*, containing the marrow of the doctrine of predestination, and the other doctrines connected with it. This work was written in early life, and is much indebted to the writings of Augustin, who, according to Calvin, was the *only man of all the ancients who kept within bounds in extolling the faculties of the human will.*—Calvin's Institutes, however, is written with eloquence, and presents a very comprehensive view of his subject. The Dedication to the King of France has been greatly admired for its frankness, and is surpassed only by Robart Barclay's Address to Charles II. prefixed to his Apology for the Quakers. But Calvin's writings are, notwithstanding, dogmatical and scurrilous; those whom he opposes are *canes, nebulones, bestiæ, diaboli*; and one of his devils he committed to the flames: and even the gentle, the *moderate* Melanchton approved the *godly* deed: and even the *enlightened* Socinus imprisoned an opponent. Such was the spirit of the times! Intolerance was the order of the day with all!

The leading points in Calvin's Institutes are these:—"Adæ lapsu et defectione totum humanum genus maledictioni fuisse addictum, et a prima origine degenerasse.—Hominem arbitrii libertate, in rebus ad Deum pertinentibus, nunc esse spoliatum.—Ex corrupta hominis natura, nihil nisi damnabile prodire.—Hominem justificari coram Deo fide in Christi meritis sine operibus.—Electione æterna alios ad salutem, alios ad interitum Deum prædestinasse.—Electionem sanciri Dei vocatione: Perseverentiam electorum tantum propriam."

But what has Calvinism to do with the University of Cambridge? Clearly this.—The Articles of the Church of England are Calvinistic; and consequently it will fall in our way to speak of some men of our literary republic, distinguished for talents and learning, who have favoured that doctrine, as we have, on a former occasion, of Catholics, Puritans, Arians, Socinians, &c.

But how does it appear that the articles of the Church are Calvinistic? A comparison of the articles themselves with the points above quoted, sufficiently shew it; and the writings of the reformers still further prove it.

But this has been denied by many: and Dr. Kipling, the deputy-professor of divinity, at Cambridge, wrote a pamphlet, two or three years ago, to prove the contrary position, viz. that the thirty-nine articles are to be understood in the Arminian sense. Would Calvinist divines lay down Arminian articles?

If the articles themselves, and the writings of the reformers, do not afford sufficient proof, that the articles were given originally in the Calvinistic sense, let the following considerations be taken into the account, and it amounts to demonstration.

John Calvin obtained so much authority in his time, as to give a name almost to all the churches which separated from the Romish communion.

"*Oh le grand homme! il n'y a ancien à comparer à lui. Il a si bien entendu l'escriture!* SOLUS CALVINUS IN THEOLOGICS," exclaims even Scaliger. The reformed, at first, or the pretended reformed, as the Catholics called them, almost all favoured Calvin's doctrines, and prided themselves in having as good a uniformity of faith as the Church of Rome itself.—They even published a concord of faiths, a *corpus confessionum*, and these may all be seen in Quick's *Synodicon*. They are all Calvinistic, and the confession of the Church of England may be found among them.

To this may be added, still later, what Mr. Collins says in a Discourse of Freethinking. Our priests "for many years after the Reformation, were generally Calvinists, or Predestinarians, as is evident—from the Bibles printed in Queen Elizabeth's time, to which are often annexed, an Apology for Predestination;—from the suffrage of the divines of Great Britain, delivered by them to the Synod of Dort, March 16, 1619, as the sense of the Church of England, where the *five* points, as they are called, are all determined on the Calvinistical side, agreeably to the decisions of that holy synod—and lastly, from all their books to the time of Bishop Laud." And let this suffice for the doctrine—of those who taught it hereafter.

CLXXXI.—ARMINIANISM.

Arminius was profeſſor of divinity at the Univerſity of Leyden; an eminent oppugner of Calvin's ſentiments. There is no occaſion to ſtate Arminius's ſentiments at large, as Calvin's have already been given. Suffice it to ſay, that the diſpute turns on the different acceptations of the terms, original ſin, grace, predeſtination, effectual calling, juſtification, perſeverance; Calvin ſuppoſing, that, of the good contained in theſe doctrines, the elect only are partakers, the non-elect being bound under what his opponents call the *horrendum decretum*; Arminius, on the other hand, ſuppoſing, that the promiſes and grace of the Goſpel belong to all, that man is only puniſhable for his own tranſgreſſions, and his voluntary rejection of the means of grace. We ſhall not inquire what right the reformers had to give a ſpecific ſyſtem of doctrine to bind the conſciences of all their poſterity; nor ſhall we inquire how far thoſe clergymen are to be followed, who, ſince the time of Laud, have given an Arminian ſenſe to theſe articles; at leaſt, who have found out a *via media*. The buſineſs of this work is only to ſtate facts in regard to theſe matters; and, of courſe, to ſpeak of Calviniſts and Arminians, not to enter into their ſchool of controverſies. And we aſſuredly never mean, in theſe papers, to ſpeak derogatorily of liberty, to the full extent of the word; but let this ſuffice for the preſent. Of Arminians a few words hereafter.

CLXXXII.—UNBELIEVERS.

Unbelievers are of various characters, of different degrees, and of different principles. Some profeſs to believe, but ſecretly are unbelievers; ſome, doubting, rather than rejecting, are more properly ſceptics; others reject from conviction, but only the Moſaic and Chriſtian writings; and others, all religions, whether natural or revealed.

Of the latter number was Mirabaud. His opinion was, that man's belief in a divinity aroſe from the evil that he perceived in the world: that the notion, however, was a miſtaken one: and that the proper remedy for thoſe evils was, in truth, in ideas founded upon nature, and in adhering to the laws of reaſon and benevolence. Thoſe who embrace natural religion, that is, the belief in a firſt cauſe, from conſidering the material and intellectual worlds, have ſometimes rejected the Moſaic hiſtory, as exhibiting a partial view of the Deity, whom they ſay it repreſents cruel, revengeful, and unjuſt.—Chriſtianity they diſcard as depending on the credibility of the Moſaic writings.

All nations, ſay ſome, have had their prophets, their poets, men of ſtrong imagination: but prophecy, as a part of a divine revelation, they ſet aſide. Thus Spinoza wrote concerning prophecy. All nations, too, ſay others, are reported to have had their miracles. But theſe depend for evidence on teſtimony: the evidence of our ſenſes, ſay they, is ſtronger than all teſtimony, than all human tradition. And thus Hume wrote concerning miracles.

Many diſtinguiſhed philoſophers, metaphyſicians, and critics, have been either ſceptics or unbelievers.

With reſpect to the writings called the New Teſtament, opinions are very numerous, both as to the books themſelves, and to the doctrines contained in them. We have already ſpoken concerning ſome doctrines, in treating of different ſects.—With reſpect to the canon, after all the HARMONIES which have been written, many contend that the writings are contradictory to each other, involved in labyrinths of endleſs errors, and quite irreconcileable to all principles of juſt reaſoning. The Goſpels, as we now have them, called canonical, (though Chriſtians themſelves ſtill are not unanimous in receiving all,) are four; but there are numerous other Goſpels that have been rejected, ſuch as the *Evangelium Nativitatis Mariæ*; *Πρωτευαγγελιον αγια Ιακωβυ*; the *Evangelium Infantiæ*; the *Evangelium Nicodemi*; and various others. They have been publiſhed by Fabricius. One particular council ſettled which of all the goſpels ſhould be received as authentic. And of the reſt, the Church has ſince ſaid, with *Sanctus Hieronymus, Diabolum in Apocryphis inſidiari.* But it has been aſked, are there greater improbabilities recorded in the latter than in the former?

This, and ſimilar queſtions, it belongs not to the Cantabrigiana to reply to; for our buſineſs is with unbelievers, of whom more hereafter.

CLXXXIII.—JUDAISM.

"What concern have Jews with the univerſity?" This queſtion implies a defect. Why ſhould not the Jews be concerned with it? Do you worſhip Jehovah Eloheim; or, adore only divinam naturam? ſhould have no more to do with the literary advantages of a univerſity, than What do you think of the mountains in the moon, or the inhabitants of Jupiter?

"If a Roman Catholic (ſays Locke wiſely) believe that to be really the body of Chriſt, which another man calls bread, he

he does no injury thereby to his neighbour. If a Jew does not believe the New Testament to be the word of God, he does not thereby alter any thing in men's civil rights. If a Heathen doubt of both Testaments, he is not therefore to be punished as a pernicious citizen." But, hereafter of Jews.

CLXXXIV.—*By a* STUDENT *of* JESUS.

Balsamum in vitro.

Chastity's a balsam.—woman's but a glass—
That, alas! how costly!—how fragile, this, alas!

CLXXXV.—A CONUNDRUM.

The mention of Dr. Long, at the beginning of this paper, reminds us of a conundrum; which we throw into doggrel, perhaps, as good as the conundrum, for *ex nihilo nihil fit.*

What's Doctor, and Dr., and Doctor writ so?

Dr. Long, Dr. Short, and Dr. Askew.

CLXXXVI.—LINES *on* DR. GOODRICH, *formerly* BISHOP *of* ELY, *and* MASTER *of* ST. JOHN'S.

Et bonus et dives, bene junctus et optimus ordo;
Præcedit bonitas, pone sequuntur opes.

N. B. These lines are copied, but we not at present recollect whence we copied them.

E. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN a man undertakes to place any object of art or nature in a new light, he may expect to see his attempt opposed, and a little reflection will shew him the necessity of such opposition; for nothing is better calculated to discover the true value of literary and scientific novelties than judicious controversy, because it establishes those theories which deserve approbation, and at the same time discards all false and nugatory doctrines. On the contrary, if a society of periodical critics happen to misrepresent an author's opinions, either from design or ignorance, his conduct will require but little apology, should he resolve to vindicate his sentiments by exposing the faults of his opponents.

The preceding remarks are descriptive of my situation in respect of the Edinburgh Reviewers; an association of young writers, who refuse quarter even to the unoffending, and who, on this account, have no right to expect their errors to be concealed.

A Paper of mine appeared in the fifth volume of the Manchester Memoirs, the design of which is, to investigate the nature of the faculty which enables men to determine the relative positions of sounding bodies by the ear. The primary topic of the Essay is divided into three distinct operations, more for the sake of perspicuity, than to conform to the plan of nature. These are, direct hearing, oblique hearing, and the perception, which discovers the elevation or depression of a sounding body relative to the head of the hearer. The Edinburgh critics seem to understand my demonstrations of the two first cases, and honour this part of the Essay with something resembling *their* approbation; for they pronounce it to be a mathematical demonstration of a popular notion; but omit to inform us in what country this notion is so prevalent. The third head of my paper, however, is strangely misrepresented in the third number of the Review in question, from motives which I leave the conductors of it to vindicate or excuse, as they think proper.

It is true they have attempted to justify their treatment of this part of my paper by presenting the reader with my own words; but then the artifice, if it be one, is not managed with the usual address of those controversial writers, who make artful quotations for sinister purposes; because the extract selected by these gentlemen is far from establishing the ridiculous sentiments which they endeavour to impose upon the public in my name.—This extract consists of an experiment, which is intended to prove the head to be a sensitive solid, susceptible of topical irritation, from the delicate impulses of sounds. It also shews this faculty to be more exquisite in parts adjacent to the ears, than in the forehead, which, in its turn, is more alive to vibratory impressions than the back of the head and the lower parts of the face.

Had the Reviewer, who professes to quote my words in full on the subject, perused pages 643-4 of the work he undertakes to criticize, he might have seen, if he was desirous of being convinced, the use to which the latter of the two former observations has been applied by me, and for which alone it was introduced into my Essay. The intention of giving this

this remark a place in my Paper, was to explain, by help of it, an apparent imperfection in the sense of hearing. But he has overlooked the paragraph last cited, from motives of laziness, or a wish to misrepresent; for he makes my explanation of the faculty whereby men judge of the elevation of sounding bodies, to be connected with the unequal powers of the before-mentioned sensibility, which are found to obtain in different parts of the head. After making this false statement, he pronounces the whole to be hypothetical, and palpably untrue, but does not describe the nature of the mysterious connection, which should have been done, in his own words, for obvious reasons.

The explanation of the phenomenon, as it stands in the Edinburgh Review, is hypothetical and untrue; but then the hypothesis is not mine; at best it is a negligent blunder of the Reviewer. My explanation is at page 641 of the fifth volume of the Manchester Memoirs, and may be briefly stated in the following manner.

The topical irritation produced by a given sound, is impressed on a particular portion of the head; the situation of which is known to the hearer in consequence of his intimate acquaintance with the external structure of this member.—He also knows to what part of the heavens the portion thus excited is directed at the time; and experience has taught him, that the quarter to which it points is the place of the sound.

An experiment was omitted in the Essay I am defending, which is now offered to the public through the medium of your Journal, because it seems to prove the relative places of sounds to be discovered by the co operation of the ears and external teguments of the head. Let a man provide two tubes, which are open at both ends, and sufficiently wide to receive his ears; after adjusting them to the opposite sides of his head, let him attend to a sound which is continuous and stationary, taking care at the same time to turn and bend his neck, so as to place the tubes in various positions relative to the sounding body. What will be the rational event of the experiment, on the supposition that the sensibility is imaginary, which I have ascribed to the external teguments? All the pulses capable of exciting sensation in this particular case, will evidently arrive at the organs of hearing in paths which are parallel to the two tubes; consequently that tube which receives the stronger vibrations from the source of the sound, will indicate it to be situated in its own axis produced; just as an ear placed in a narrow passage, supposes sounds to move indiscriminately in the direction of that passage. This is the genuine conclusion from the premises, but it is false; for the use of the tubes does not prevent a person from discovering the place of a sound. On the contrary, when a man introduces his head into a narrow passage, he thereby loses this power of discrimination. What reply can the opposers of my theory make to these facts?

After tracing the primary object of the Essay to physical principles, I have drawn the following corollary from it. If a ventriloquist can persuade a bystander that his voice comes from an object not in the right line joining their persons, the latter does not hear the speaker's voice, but an echo of it. This corollary is rejected by the Reviewers, apparently to make way for a moral hypothesis. Though this writer admits my theory of direct and oblique hearing, he imprudently maintains that the hearer's expectation is excited by the art of the ventriloquist, so as to set aside the evidence of his ears. If a sedentary mechanic be in the habit of hearing a clock at the right hand of his seat, can the powers of expectation continue the delusion when the clock is removed unknown to him? Until this question is answered in the affirmative, the moral hypothesis must give place to the physical theory.

JOHN GOUGH.

Middleshaw, March 28, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A PAPER has just been put into my hand, intitled, "Commerce of the United States with Foreign Parts, in Sea-Salt." The name of the author is not given with it; but it was first printed in a periodical work, published at New York, intitled "The Medical Repository," has been since circulated with a good deal of industry in America, and appears to have excited considerable attention there. In this Paper the yellow-fever, and the various pestilential diseases which have long been so prevalent in America, are ascribed *to the salt brought from Liverpool*, which is stated to be "weak and impure;" and the author strongly impresses upon his countrymen the necessity of avoiding the use of this "pernicious article of import," if they wish to escape these infectious disorders. That it may not be ima-

gined I have mistaken his ideas, I will take the liberty of giving the substance of this paper, and of making such extracts from it as may serve to shew that he entertains the sentiments which I have imputed to him.

The author begins by stating the importance of the salt-trade to the United States. He goes on to say, that "though the salt springs in New York, Ohio, Kentucky, &c. furnish the interior with large quantities of muriate of soda, still by far the greatest proportion of the salt consumed is brought from abroad." The total quantity imported into America, from October 1, 1800, to September 30, 1801, was 3,282,063 bushels, of 56 lb. to the bushel. Of this quantity, 1,269,398 bushels, or rather more than one-third of the whole quantity imported, was brought from England, and was of English manufacture. He then states, "that the British salt imported into the United States comes chiefly from Cheshire, from the mines which contain it. It is found there near Northwich. The first was discovered in boring for coal, in 1670, by one John Jackson. Rock salt, and the white-salt made from it, are exported free from duty."

"Northwich rock-salt is never used in its crude state at table; and the employment of it for pickling, or curing flesh or fish, or preserving any provisions, without being previously dissolved in water, and boiled down into a white salt, is prohibited under a penalty of forty shillings for every pound of rock-salt so applied.—They use the rock-salt for strengthening brine-springs, or sea-water, preparatory to boiling down."

"The white fine salt is prepared by a boiling heat. Sea-water, brine-springs, and rock-salt, generally abound with various other earthy and saline ingredients, such as lime, magnesia, Epsom salts, gypsum, Glauber's salts, &c. all of which injure the quality of the salt, and disqualify it for preserving animal-flesh every where, but especially in hot countries and seasons. Therefore the British salt, which comes to us chiefly from Liverpool and the Mersey, is a most pernicious article of import. It is both weak and impure; and, deceived by its tempting appearance, the Americans have used it for curing their fish, beef, pork, and butter. In such cases, these kinds of provisions have generally spoiled, and become putrid. The septic (i. e. putrid,) gasses, exhaling therefrom, poison the atmosphere of our cities and ships, and infect the people with pestilential diseases; the way to avoid which is to avoid Liverpool salt."

The author's philippic against British salt does not end here. After enumerating the other sources from which America derives its sea-salt, which are chiefly the West Indies and Portugal, he adds—"These kinds of salt, any indeed that we import, besides that from Liverpool, may be employed with safety in preserving animal-flesh for food; but that British salt, which *they make to sell abroad, and not to consume at home*, ought to be shunned, as a most pernicious article in trade, and the cause of incalculable sickness, death, and loss of property, among the American consumers."

He goes on to say, "As soon as the use of British salt is discontinued, there will be less corruption of the provisions, which form so great a part of our West-India exports; there will be less septic and venomous air engendered in the vessels which contain them; there will be proportionally less sickness and mortality from their mischievous agency; and of course there will be less and less noise about importing yellow-fevers, &c. from the tropical latitudes. Thus, by degrees, we shall learn not to blame the West Indies for our own mis-doings. The evil lies chiefly at home, and in our own vessels; and this is one of the modes of correction and prevention."

On reading the first part of this paper, I was led to imagine that the object of the author, in levelling his abuse at the salt of foreign manufacture, was to induce his countrymen to improve the advantages which nature had afforded them, and to shew them that they might manufacture a salt of superior quality from their own brine-springs; an object in itself laudable. On proceeding, however, with the paper, I was soon aware of my error, and found that this was far from being the design of the author: that he allowed the Americans freely to use salt imported from any other country; whilst he ascribed to that of British manufacture all the long catalogue of evils which he enumerates.

Without entering into the motives of this inveterate and exclusive hostility against British salt, I shall briefly mention what the salt is that is exported to America, and examine the proofs adduced of its impurity, and consequent weakness.

That the quantity of white-salt which has been exported from Great Britain to the

the United States, in twelve months, has been at least equal to what is stated by the author of this paper, there can be little doubt. From an account which was ordered to be laid on the table of the House of Commons, of the rock and white-salt exported from Great Britain to different countries, for several years, it appears, that, from January 5, 1801, to January 5, 1802, 1,946,321 bushels of white-salt were exported to the States of America. Large as this quantity seems, it constituted a very small proportion of the total export of salt from Great Britain, which amounted in that year to 6,582,329 bushels. The mere duty on the salt consumed at home, which is used in curing of fish and provisions, in preserving butter, in the making of cheese, and for all domestic purposes,* amounted to little less than a million sterling. Is it not singular, that, from the United States alone, we should have heard of the dreadful effects which the importation of this "pernicious article has occasioned?" though it has been sent in such large quantities to different European States, to Africa, to our own American colonies: though it has been used in our own fisheries, and in curing the provisions for our navy: yet no yellow fever, no pestilential disease, has been here produced by it:—pretty strong proofs that this salt is not "disqualified for preserving animal-flesh" *every where*. Why in America alone its baneful effects should shew themselves, it is not easy to conceive!

From the account which the author next gives of the discovery of rock-salt in Cheshire, he seems to imagine, either that the salt is sent to America in the state in which it is procured from the mines—"the British salt imported into America comes chiefly from Cheshire, from the mines which contain it," or that it is manufactured principally from the "rock-salt used in strengthening brine-springs or sea-water, preparatory to boiling down." He appears to suppose that no white-salt was manufactured in Cheshire previous to the accidental discovery of rock-salt.—Whether these are his ideas, or whether they are facts, may not be of importance in discussing the question of the comparative purity of Liverpool salt; but the truth is, that no rock-salt, or salt in the state in which it is gotten from the mines, is ever exported to the United States, though very large quantities of it are annually exported to other countries; and that by far the greatest proportion of the white-salt exported from England, or used at home, is manufactured from the natural brine-springs, without any artificial addition of rock-salt, and has been procured from these sources as long as we have any records of the history of the country.—After having, however, endeavoured to give the idea, that it is only the "salt from the mines," or salt prepared from this, which is exported from England into America, he seems, in introducing the account of the penalty attached to the use of crude rock-salt in England, to wish to lead his readers to believe, that, though the English are very ready to supply the Americans with *this*, they take care not to use it themselves. That he wishes to impress upon them this idea, we are justified in supposing from what he afterwards says, "but that British salt, which they make to sell abroad, and not to consume at home, ought to be shunned as a most pernicious article in trade," &c.

What is the *difference* alluded to, it is for the author to explain. In England it is perfectly well known that no distinction is made, no difference known, betwixt the salt exported and that consumed at home; while England escapes all the terrible evils ascribed to this manufacture. It is hardly necessary to state, that the penalty on the use of rock-salt is intended merely to prevent frauds on the revenue.

The next part of the paper seems to contain the ground-work of the author's charge against salt of British manufacture; and the inference which he produces from the premises he gives us, is surely not a little singular and extraordinary!—"Sea-salt, brine-springs, and rock-salt, generally abound with various other earthy and saline ingredients, such as lime, magnesia, Epsom salt, gypsum, Glauber's salts, &c. all of which injure the quality of the salt, and disqualify it for preserving animal-flesh every where, but especially in hot countries and seasons. Therefore this British salt, which comes to us chiefly from Liverpool and the Mersey, is a most pernicious article of import. It is both weak and impure," &c.

That sea-water, brine-springs, and rock-salt, each contain, besides muriate of soda, various earthy and saline ingredients, often those which the author of this paper enumerates, is perfectly well known. But before he had presented us with the conclusion he draws, we might have

* No mention is here made of the salt used in manufactures, as this is unconnected with the subject of the present inquiry.

have expected that he would have shewn us, either that the salt imported into America from other countries, was procured from other and purer sources, or that the Cheshire salt, exported from Liverpool, contained a larger proportion of these earthy impurities, than the salt received from other quarters. Can the author be so ignorant of the subject about which he writes, as not to know that salt is procured in the large way from *no other sources* than sea-water, brine-springs, and rock-salt, (or, in some countries, from inland salt lakes, which partake of the nature of the former sources,) and that the Portugal and Mediterranean salt is obtained by slow evaporation of sea-water alone; whilst the Cheshire-salt is procured from native brine-springs and rock-salt? In his eagerness to vilify the salt of British manufacture, he has, with singular inconsistency, included *all kinds* of salt in the same indiscriminate censure; for, since all the sources of manufactured salt contain these impurities, and since the author attributes to these impurities an imperfection in the power of preserving animal-flesh, the fair inference would be, not that Liverpool salt alone must be weak and impure, but that every kind of salt is unfit for the preservation of animal food in hot climates, and is therefore "a most pernicious article of import."

But had the author given himself the trouble of examining into the component parts of Cheshire salt, he would have discovered that this very salt, which he states to be necessarily so impure, is *almost entirely free from those earthy salts*, which he states to be contained in the various sources whence muriate of soda is extracted; and he would have learnt, that even the rock-salt found in England consists of pure muriate of soda, combined with a certain proportion of argillaceous earth,* with scarcely any other earthy or saline admixture. The argillaceous earth, being perfectly insoluble in water, is completely separated when the rock-salt is dissolved; and if any earthy matter be found mixed with the salt afterwards made, it can be derived only from the water by which the solution is formed. In the natural brine springs, which owe their origin to the waters of the surface finding their way through the superincumbent earth to a stratum of rock-salt, and dissolving a certain portion of this, (greater or less as it is more or less exposed to their action,) the brine contains scarcely any more earthy matter than the water did previous to its action on the salt, or no more than the water of springs or rivers.

It is certainly only by experiment that the relative purity of the different salts, and of the different sources from which they are procured, can be ascertained.—Such experiments we have, and the following are their results:

First, with regard to the comparative purity of the *sources* whence the different kinds of salt are obtained; the bay-salt is procured entirely from sea-water, and the Cheshire salt from the brine-springs and rock-salt in that part of England.—The rock-salt, as we shall presently shew, contains few other soluble parts than pure muriate of soda, and therefore the proper subjects for comparison are the Cheshire-brine and sea-water.

To our ingenious countryman, Mr. William Henry, whose chemical knowledge and accuracy of research are well known, we are indebted for an examination of the brine from the springs at Northwich.

Examining it by re-agents, he found:

1. That muriate of barytes gave a white precipitate.

2. That there was a precipitation on the addition of oxalic acid.

3. That with prussiate of potash there was no immediate change, but after some hours the brine acquired a blue tinge.

4. That all the alkalies, fixed and volatile, threw down an abundant white precipitate.

The first and second experiments indicate sulphate of lime, and the third, an inconsiderable quantity of iron.

All the earths were precipitated from two quarts of brine, by carbonate of potash. This precipitate, washed and dried, weighed two hundred grains, and consisted of a mixture of carbonate of lime and carbonate of magnesia, principally the former. The muriate of soda in the same quantity of brine was 20 oz. 256 grains.

Hence it appears, that a *wine-pint* of the brine contains 5 oz. 64 gr. or 2464 grains, of muriate of soda, together with a quantity of earthy salts, which are to be considered as impurities, and of which the mere earthy part, brought to the state of a carbonate, amounts to 50 grains.

On the other hand, we have an analysis of

* In fixing the duty upon rock-salt to be used in refineries, Government allows sixty-five pounds of rock-salt to the bushel, instead of fifty-six pounds, as in white-salt; this being considered as the average proportion of argillaceous-earth mixed with the rock-salt.

of sea-water by the illustrious Bergman, whose authority stands among the very highest as a practical operator. This excellent chemist ascertained the contents of sea-water to be the following, (reducing the measures from the Swedish to the English, for the sake of comparison):

One English wine pint of sea-water, taken up at the latitude of the Canaries, contains:

	grains.
Of common salt	241
Of muriated magnesia	6 5½
Of sulphate of lime	8

Of these three ingredients, the two last are the earthy impurities, from which, if the earth were precipitated by a carbonated alkali, as in the former experiments, the 6 5½ grains of muriated magnesia would yield 45 grains, and the 8 grains of sulphate of lime would yield about 6 grains of earth—total 51 grains.

Thus we see that the *absolute quantity* of earth precipitable from a pint of Cheshire-brine, is nearly the same as from a pint of sea-water; but the *relative proportion* of this earth to the pure muriate of soda, is totally different; since a given bulk of the Cheshire brine contains full ten times as much pure salt as the same quantity of sea-water. Consequently it would be necessary to evaporate at least ten times as much sea-water as Cheshire-brine, to obtain a pound of salt; and, therefore, if the impurity of the source whence salt is obtained were to affect the quality of the manufactured product, as the author of the paper insinuates, it would follow that the *bay-salt*, which is procured from sea-water, ought to contain ten times the impurity of that of Cheshire manufacture, which is so much reprobated.

The following experiments will shew how small is the proportion of earthy salt contained in rock-salt, or in the salt which is procured from the Cheshire brine-springs, either natural, or when strengthened with rock salt. They will convince us, that if this last be not found to preserve animal substances from putrefaction, at least equally well with other salts, it cannot be owing to the want of purity in the salt, but must be ascribed to some other cause.

Experiments.—480 Grains of rock-salt were dissolved in four ounces of distilled water.

1. On addition of carbonate of potash, there was no precipitate.

2. No alteration was produced by this solution on blue vegetable juices.

3. On addition of a few drops of tincture of galls, a slight purple tinge was given to the solution; and, after standing some hours, there was a brown sediment at the bottom of the phial.

4. On addition of muriate of barytes, no precipitate.

The first experiment shews that the rock-salt has no muriate of lime or muriate of magnesia combined with it, earthy salts always met with in sea-water, and generally in brine. The second, that it has no uncombined acid or alkali. The third, that it contains some portion of iron. The fourth, that there is no sulphate of lime (gypsum) contained in it.

Though the presence of a small quantity of iron gives a brownish tinge to a large quantity of salt, it has never been suspected to injure the quality of the salt, or to lessen its power of resisting putrefaction. The iron here found is a carbonate; and if the brine be left for a few days in the reservoir, previous to its being drawn into the evaporating-pan, the greater part of the acid leaves the iron, and the oxyd subsides to the bottom of the cistern. If any still remain united with the acid, when the brine is heated to 100 degrees of Fahrenheit in the evaporating-pan, the acid quits the iron, and the latter then subsides. As the oxyd of iron affects only the colour, and does not diminish the use of the salt, less pains is taken to separate it.*

Similar experiments made with solutions of stoved (or fine-grained), salt, and with large-grained (fishery) salt, of Cheshire manufacture, such as are indiscriminately exported or used in England, shew, that the portion of earthy-salts contained in them is much too small to have any effect in lessening the value of the salt, and *much smaller than is met with in salt of any other manufacture.*

Experiment.—480 Grains of stoved-salt (prepared by a boiling-heat) were dissolved in 4 oz. of distilled water.

1. A precipitate was produced by a solution of carbonate of potash, which, when dried, amounted to 3 grains, and was found to consist of carbonate of lime and carbonate of magnesia.

2. On adding muriate of barytes, there was a white precipitate.

3. No alteration was produced by a similar solution on blue vegetable juice;

* At Walker, in Northumberland, the quantity of carbonate of iron contained in the brine, is so great, that it is separated by throwing quicklime into the reservoir; and the ochre is prepared for sale.

but

but on adding to it a *single drop* of muriatic-acid, a sensible redness was given.—By the addition of a few drops of a solution of carbonate of potash to a like solution of stoved-salt, a light green colour was given to the blue juice of vegetables.

On making similar experiments with a solution of 480 grains of large grained fishery-salt, prepared by an evaporation conducted at 120 degrees of Fahrenheit, the result was the same, excepting that the precipitate, on the addition of the solution of carbonate of potash, amounted to one grain only.

From the first experiment it appears, that there is a small quantity of muriated-lime and magnesia combined with each kind of salt; but that even in the stoved, or the salt prepared by a boiling-heat, these do not amount to $\frac{1}{150}$ part of the muriate of soda; and in the large-grained, to little more than $\frac{1}{500}$ part.

The second experiment shews that some sulphate of lime is in the salt; but as this is soluble in water only in the proportion of 1* to 500, it is obvious how small the quantity of this must necessarily be: and as it has appeared that none is contained in the rock-salt, what little there is of it can be derived only from the water of solution, and can contain no more than this. No one will, I believe, be found to suspect that the small portion there is of it can injure the quality of the salt.

The third experiment shews, that there is not either in the stoved, or the large-grained fishery-salt, any uncombined acid or alkali.

It was an idea of the late Dr. Brownrigg, when he published his ingenious and philosophical work on the Manufacture of common Salt, that by a boiling-heat, a portion of the acid in the muriate of soda was expelled, and that the salt prepared in this process had an excess of alkali. The learned Bishop of Llandaff seems to have entertained the same opinion.—He ascribes the supposed superiority of Dutch salt to the addition of *sour whey* which they make to the brine, and which, he imagines, unites with any uncombined alkali in it. The above experiment, which was frequently repeated, shews that this is not the case. It corresponds with the experiments made by Mr. Boyle, and proves that *no separation takes place in the component parts of the muriate of soda by boiling the brine.*

The experiments which have been mentioned, and the statement of facts which has been given, must, we presume, have convinced every unprejudiced person that the salt manufactured in Cheshire is almost entirely free from any foreign contents, and that it consists of pure muriate of soda, with scarcely any other saline or earthy addition. But, though more pure than any other salt manufactured, it does not necessarily follow, that, in *every form* in which it is prepared, it should possess superior advantages in the preservation of animal-food, since several other circumstances are here to be taken into consideration. These will be best understood by examining what is the process of nature in forming the crystals of muriate of soda; and by stating the different ways in which the manufacture is conducted in Cheshire.

The natural form of the crystals of muriate of soda, is that of a perfect cube; and they regularly assume this figure, when the due arrangement of their particles has not been interrupted by agitation, or the application of strong heat.—"These cubes exhibit diagonal *striæ*, and frequently, on each side, produce squares parallel to the external surface, gradually decreasing inwards, circumstances which shew

* It may here be remarked, that the proportion of earthy-salts to the muriate of soda, is still smaller in the manufactured-salt than in the brine, small as it is even in the latter; for on the application of heat to the brine, a portion of the acid may be observed to leave the carbonate of lime, and this is no longer held in solution; while, as the evaporation proceeds, the sulphate of lime subsides, and mixes with the carbonate of lime which has been separated. These earthy-salts are partly taken out in the early stage of the process of manufacture, with a portion of the muriate of soda first formed, by the operation of "clearing" the pan; and partly subside and adhere to the upper surface of the pan, forming that incrustation there which is called by the workmen "pancratch," or "scale," and which gradually accumulating, it becomes necessary to remove from the pan every three or four weeks by "picking."

From an analysis of the "clearings," by the excellent chemist above-mentioned, Mr. William Henry, it appears that 480 parts contained 384 of muriate of soda, 20 of carbonate of lime, and 76 of sulphate of lime.—He found 480 parts of the "pickings" to contain 40 of muriate of soda, 60 of carbonate, and 380 of sulphate of lime. Circumstances are, of course, occurring to vary these proportions. No muriate of magnesia is found in either the clearings or pickings, since this, being much more ready of solution than muriate of soda, remains in the liquor left at the bottom of the pan after the muriate of soda has been drawn out.

shew the vestiges of their internal structure; for every cube is composed of six quadrangular hollow pyramids, joined by their apices and external surface. Each of these pyramids is filled up by others similar, but gradually decreasing; and then the form is completed. By a due degree of evaporation, it is no difficult matter to obtain these pyramids separate and distinct, or six of such, either hollow, or more or less solid, joined together round a center."—"If we examine the hollow pyramid* of salt separately, we shall find it composed of four triangles, and each of these formed of threads parallel to the base; which threads, upon accurate examination, are found to be nothing more than series of small cubes."†

The perfect crystallization of the salt can, however, take place only under the circumstances above mentioned, a freedom from agitation, and from too rapid an evaporation of the water which holds the salt in solution; and it is principally on the presence or absence of these causes that the variation in the appearance of the salt manufactured in Cheshire depends.

The manufacture is conducted in three different ways, or, rather, heat is applied in three different degrees, to effect the evaporation of the water of solution.

1. In making the *stoved*, or *lump-salt*, as it is called, the brine is brought to a boiling-heat, (which, in brine fully saturated, is 226 of Fahrenheit,) and it is continued nearly at this heat during the formation of the salt. The little chrystal is no sooner formed, than, by the agitation of the brine, it subsides to the bottom of the pan. If taken out, it appears, at first sight, to be granular, or a little flaky; but, if more accurately examined, it is found to approach to the form of a little quadrangular, though somewhat irregular, pyramid.‡

2. In making the *common salt*, the crystallization is carried on with the brine heated to 160 or 170 degrees of Fahrenheit. The salt formed in this process is in quadrangular pyramids or hoppers, close and compact in their texture, frequently clustered together, and larger or smaller, according to the degree of heat which has been applied. Little cubical crystals will often be intermixed with, and attached to, these.

3. To make the *large-grained*, or *fishery-salt*, the brine is brought to a heat from 100 to 110 of Fahrenheit; and at this heat the evaporation of the water and the crystallization of the salt proceed.—No agitation is produced by it on the brine; and the slowness of the evaporation allows the muriate of soda to form in large, nearly cubical, crystals, seldom, however, quite perfect.

Though the outward form of the salt produced by these varied processes is very dissimilar, there is scarcely any difference, as has appeared by the experiments which have been given, in its degree of purity. Indeed, the different processes, instead of being regarded as distinct ones, might, perhaps with more propriety, be considered as gradations in the same process, interrupted only by the agitation which the heat gives to the brine. In the stoved-salt, where the agitation is greatest, only a small portion of the little pyramid has been formed. In the common-salt, the heat and agitation during the crystallization, being less, the hollow pyramid is completed. In making the large-grained fishery-salt, there being no agitation, the little pyramids are enabled to unite, and to form into cubes.

That these are facts, is readily proved by redissolving the large-grained fishery-salt, and applying a boiling-heat to the brine thus made. We then procure a granular or flaky salt, resembling the stoved-salt; while, on the other hand, if we redissolve the stoved-salt, and evaporate the water of solution at a heat of 100 degrees, we shall procure large cubical crystals of muriate of soda.

Since, from the experiments which have been mentioned, and the detail of facts which has been given, it is evident that the salt manufactured in Cheshire is procured from sources much purer than bay-salt, or than salt of any other manufacture: since it has appeared that it is an almost pure muriate of soda, and has scarcely any admixture of earthy-salts; since the salt made by the different processes, and the application of varied degrees of heat, differs only in outward

4 form

* The bases and altitudes of these little pyramids are in general equal; thus shewing the disposition of the salt to form a cube.

† See Bergman's Essays, vol. ii. p. 12, 13.

‡ The salt thus made, being afterwards dried in heated stoves, loses about one-seventh of its weight by the evaporation of a portion of its water of crystallization.

form, and not in its component parts: ſince this ſalt has been found, by long experience, not only in Great Britain, but in the different countries to which it has been every year ſo largely exported, to be a moſt excellent preſerver of animal-fleſh from putrefaction; and ſince theſe different countries have been free from the contagious diſeaſes which have prevailed in America—the concluſion ſeems obviouſly to follow, either that the author of the paper above-mentioned can have no foundation for his abuſe of the ſalt imported from England into America, or that there muſt have been ſome miſmanagement in the application of it.

From the account which has been given of the variation in the figure of the ſalt procured by the different proceſſes of manufacture in Cheſhire, it will readily be conceived that theſe, though differing little in purity, may admit of very various application in the preſervation of animal-fleſh and proviſions.

For table uſe, for the ſalting of butter, and for various domeſtic purpoſes, a preference is given, both in England and in the different countries of Europe to which it is ſo largely exported, to the ſalt prepared by a boiling-heat; the ſmallneſs of its grain better fitting it for theſe purpoſes.

For the ſame reaſon, and from the readineſs with which it diſſolves, this ſalt is well adapted for making the pickle uſed for *ſtriking* the meat, which is the firſt part of the proceſs in curing fiſh, and preſerving animal-fleſh.

For the *packing* of fiſh and proviſions, it is by no means ſo proper as the common or large-grained fiſhery-ſalt; and, as might be expected, it is found, when applied to this purpoſe, not ſo preſerve them equally well from putrefaction; for, being ſo ready of ſolution, the whole of it is formed into brine, which, being forced out from betwixt the layers of fleſh of fiſh, by the preſſure of theſe on each other, the different portions of animal-matter come into cloſe contact, without having any ſalt left interpoſed. Whereas, when the ſalt of larger grain is uſed, a conſiderable part of it long remains undiſſolved, ſeparating the different portions of meat, admitting, in ſome degree, the brine to flow betwixt the layers, and furniſhing a conſtant ſupply of ſaturated brine, from the ſolution of the ſalt in the fluids exuding from the animal matter, to every part of the packed proviſions.

H. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF the Danes themſelves have juſt cauſe of complaint, that the ſtudy of their language is neglected even by the learned of their own nation,* this reproach undoubtedly ought not to be extended to thoſe who are unacquainted with it in other countries. Notwithſtanding this diſcouragement, ſeveral valuable publications have lately appeared in Denmark in their native dreſs, of which I intend, from time to time, to ſend you ſome account. In the liſt of thoſe, Mr. Suhm's Hiſtory of Denmark has undoubtedly the firſt claim to public attention. This truly reſpectable hiſtorian was a gentleman of eaſy fortune, highly cultivated talents, and amiable manners: he devoted a long life to the execution of this work, which he has not founded on thoſe tales that float on the breath of tradition, nor the relations of thoſe who believe with *little* examination, "or the confidence of others, who expect to be believed without *any*:" by ſo doing, he has brought back the hiſtory of his country to what it ſhould be, a *ſchool of inſtruction*. He has weighed every doubtful point, even in the times of intellectual darkneſs, with philoſophic preciſion, and the temper of a man in the purſuit of truth; for undoubtedly, as Mr. Burke ſays, it is to be lamented "that hearts are kindled among wiſe and learned men upon ſubjects, which in themſelves ſeem the leaſt of all others of a nature to rouze the paſſions." As the moſt intereſting part of this hiſtory, to the Engliſh reader, will be found in that period when the United Kingdom was connected with Denmark either by treaties, or involved in war, I propoſe to furniſh you occaſionally with a tranſlation of ſome of thoſe articles, as well as others that relate to the manners, laws, &c. of thoſe times, which are now called rude and barbarous, from *Snorro Sturleſen*, *Speculum*, *Regale*, and other writers, ſcarcely known in this country.

As I have mentioned Mr. *Suhm*, perhaps a faint outline of his hiſtory may not be unacceptable. The title runs thus, "A Hiſtory of Denmark from the oldeſt Times to the Year 1095." It conſiſts of four volumes, quarto, with a Supplement. In the firſt volume, the writer traces the origin of the Danes up to the remoteſt antiquity:—weak in the beginning, he pro-

* See Profeſſor Baden's Preface to his Daniſh and German Dictionary.

ceeds

ceeds to ſhew, ſtep by ſtep, how they gathered ſtrength by the addition of one province after another to their original territory. He then ſhews how this rude and unpoliſhed people aſſumed, by degrees, a national character, when violence yielded ſomewhat to law, and when all the rules of natural juſtice were enforced. He then traces their naval expeditions to Spain, Italy, France, England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, &c. In the ſecond volume, he exhibits the internal ſtrength, and foreign conqueſts, of the Danes. This ſubject is alſo continued through a large portion of the third volume. In the fourth, he points out the fatal effects of the inordinate ambition of a ſtate that wiſhes to extend its conqueſts beyond certain bounds. The ſupplement is intereſting, as it comes down to a period in which our monkiſh hiſtorians began to ſhed ſome light on the hiſtory of our own country, and when mankind were not content to wrap themſelves up in the gloom of legendary tales.

Weſtminſter, C. H. WILSON.
May 12, 1804.

ACCOUNT *of the* MURDER *of* PRINCE ALFRED *in* 1036, *from the* DANISH *of* MR. SUHM.

"England ſtood thus on the death of Knud:—Hardeknud, who was at one time conſidered by the Engliſh as the heir-apparent to the throne, according to the arrangement of Knud and Emma, was abſent in Denmark, which he was heir to, and which he governed as regent. The beſt and moſt of the Engliſh writers, as well as the encomiaſt of Emma, agree in in this;* ſo that little credit is to be given to ſome later hiſtorians, who ſay, that he was in England at the time of his father's death: for if this had been the caſe, he would have ſeized immediately on the Engliſh crown. Harald, Knud's ſon by Alfifa, was preſent in England, when his father died; and poſſeſſed at the time, a part of Scotland as his patrimony. He was young, lively, and affable; and, through theſe qualities, had won the hearts of the Danes ſettled in England, as well as many of the Engliſh themſelves. It ſhould not then be matter of ſurprize, if he embraced ſo favourable an opportunity to aſcend the Engliſh throne, in the abſence of his brother, who was already in poſſeſſion of a kingdom; ſo that, according to the opinion of thoſe days, it was thought equitable that the ſecond ſon ſhould have a kingdom alſo. For, notwithſtanding his father was a Dane, yet his mother was an Engliſh woman, which weighed very much in his favour with the natives; and in order to ſtrengthen his claims to the Engliſh ſceptre, his party gave out, that his father himſelf, in his laſt moments, had declared him to be his ſucceſſor. Several Engliſh writers do not heſitate to aſſert, that his father had divided his dominions in the following manner; namely, that he bequeathed England to Harald, Denmark to Hardeknud, and Norway to Svend. This aſſertion does not even bear the ſemblance of probability; becauſe it is well known, that Knud wiſhed to unite the crowns of England and Denmark, as the ſubjugation of the former had coſt him ſo much blood and treaſure for this very purpoſe; and beſides, the Danes conceived that they had a claim on England on that account: yet, ſetting this aſide, it is not likely that he would oppoſe the wiſhes of his beloved Emma, to whom he had promiſed, that Hardeknud, his and her ſon, ſhould ſucceed to the crown of England; and in order that his intention in this reſpect ſhould be the more fully underſtood, the Engliſh, at the expreſs deſire of the king, were taught to look up to him as his immediate ſucceſſor. The encomiaſt, in addition to this, ſays, that Hardeknud, in the life time of his father, was appointed regent over all his dominions, Norway excepted. And in other places, he ſays, that Knud and Emma always treated him as the heir apparent, and allowed him an eſtabliſhment to maintain the dignity of that title. This was ſo well known, and ſo clearly underſtood, that Harald and his party, in the beginning, ventured no further than to ſay, that Harald only wiſhed to rule the kingdom in truſt for his brother Hardeknud. And Roger Hovedon ſays, that notwithſtanding Harald aſſumed the reins of government, yet he did not rule with the authority of his father, becauſe a more lawful heir, namely, Hardeknud,

* Out of this claſs Ingulphus, who died in 1109, muſt be excepted. This writer aſſerts, p. 894 and 895, that Hardeknud was in England at the time of his father's death; and that he, after a diviſion of the kingdom between himſelf and his brother Harald, went to Denmark. It is not probable, however, that he would have quitted the country at a moment when public opinion was in ſuch a doubtful ſtate. Beſides, the affairs of Denmark made it neceſſary that he ſhould viſit that kingdom previous to his father's death, ſo that he might be ready to aſſume the ſovereignty of it as ſoon as that event took place.

was expected from Denmark. This laſt named prince had a powerful partizan in the famous Earl Godwin, whoſe attachment to him aroſe in ſome degree from the favours which Knud and Emma had heaped on him, but ſtill more from his unbounded ambition; becauſe he conceived, that if the two crowns ſhould be united under one head, the king muſt neceſſarily be abſent on ſome occaſions in Denmark, which would not be the caſe if each kingdom was governed by its own monarch. The earl's wife beſides was a Dane. Hardeknud had alſo an additional ſource of power in his mother's treaſures; for immediately on the death of the king, Emma removed to a nunnery at Wincheſter, and carried with her all the money that Knud had left her, which ſhe promiſed to give to her favourite the moment he landed in England. Hardeknud's party, in order to weaken the intereſt of Harald, ſpread a report that he was not the ſon of Knud, but that his mother artfully feigned that ſhe was pregnant, and that on her pretended lying-in, the ſon of a ſhoe-maker was privately conveyed to her chamber, which ſhe paſſed off as the ſon of the king. But as Knud had a ſecond ſon, Svend, by the ſame queen, they they alſo gave out that he was the ſon of a prieſt, and that the king never ſuſpected the deceit. Thus every baſe attempt was made, through the wicked medium of party views, to blacken the memory of the innocent mother, in order to impair the intereſt of her ſons. But what will not ambition do, when the object is a crown!

"The baniſhed Engliſh Princes, Alfred and Edward, (the ſons of Ethelred by Emma,) were ſcarce ever thought of, though they lived in a neighbouring ſtate; namely, Normandy. They could expect no aſſiſtance to regain their right from the Duke of Normandy, who was then only eight years old: and it is well known, that their own mother bore them little affection, as ſhe never liked their father; but was fond of Knud; and all her maternal affections were centered in Hardeknud; ſo that the exiled princes had but a ſmall party in England, which was then divided between Hardeknud and Harald. Matters had now come to ſuch a criſis, that every thing bore the appearance of a civil war; in the dread of that event, men, women, and children, fled for refuge to the monaſteries. The thinking part of the natives, anxious to avert ſuch an awful irritation of Providence, propoſed that a meeting ſhould be held at Oxford, in order that the ſenſe of the heads of the nation might be taken on the ſituation of public affairs. Both parties accordingly met, the powerful Earl Leofric of Leiceſter, was called to the chair; and after a very ſtormy debate, it was at length reſolved, that Harald ſhould be inveſted with the regal power, ſo long as his brother Hardeknud remained in Denmark. Earl Godwin, and all the nobility in Weſſex, oppoſed this reſolution; but on finding that it was likely to be carried by a large majority, they yielded to it at laſt. The artful Earl Godwin though he yielded, did it with a view of gaining time, in hopes that, in the interval, Hardeknud would come over from Denmark. And as he ſaw that Harald entertained ſome fears from the party of the exiled princes, which was gathering ſtrength in England, he began to contrive how he might improve that circumſtance in favour of Hardeknud; and at the ſame time, he wiſhed to get rid of thoſe unhappy exiles, who might one day prove a thorn in the ſide of his favourite. Harald and the earl laid a plot together, with different views undoubtedly, to take away their lives. To accompliſh this abominable end, Harald cauſed the following letter to be written to Alfred and Edward, in the name of Emma:—"Deareſt ſons, at the ſame time that we lament the death of our lord and king, and that your lawful kingdom is daily rent in pieces from you, it fills me with ſurprize to think that you can remain quiet under ſuch afflicting circumſtances. The uſurper, who has ſeized on your rights, gathers daily ſtrength. He flies from place to place, and through promiſes, gifts, entreaties, and threats, adds to the number of his partizans; yet, withal, they would much rather that one of you ſhould rule over them, than one who has impoſed an intolerable yoke on them. I earneſtly requeſt that one of you will come haſtily and privately over to me, that we may conſult what is beſt to be done on an occaſion that will not admit of the leaſt delay. Let me know by the bearer what you intend to do. Live and be happy, vitals of my heart." Alfred, the youngeſt, with his brother's conſent, on the receipt of this letter, prepared to ſet out for England. In his way he called on Baldwin Earl of Flanders, who kindly received him, and adviſed him in vain to take a party of his own ſoldiers with him; but Alfred thought himſelf ſufficiently ſecure with a party of men that he found in Boulogne ready to accompany him. Having landed at Sandwich,

wich, he proceeded to Canterbury, where he was met by Earl Godwin, who ſtretched forth his right hand to the prince, ſwore fealty to him, and took him under his protection. They propoſed travelling by a circuitous route to London. When they came to Guildford, a royal ſeat in Surrey, Godwin divided his people into parties of twenty, twelve, and ten, and aſſigned apartments to each. Having entertained Alfred, and his men, with abundance of meat and drink, they retired to reſt; but as ſoon as they were all fallen into a deep ſleep, Godwin's followers, well armed, crept privately into the houſes where the gueſts were lodged, removed their weapons, and bound them hand and foot in iron chains. The next morning they were led out in this ſituation to the amount of ſix hundred; they were ſeated in rows; ſome were beheaded, and ſome were ſcalped. The prince himſelf was brought to London. With his hands tied behind his back, he was led into the preſence of Harald, who gave way to the moſt indecorous joy on ſeeing the royal youth in chains. The king ordered the heads to be ſtruck off of two of the unhappy prince's attendants in his preſence. Alfred, half naked, was placed on a horſe, and his feet tied beneath; in this manner he was conducted along the ſea coaſt to Ely, where the ſoldiers were encouraged to treat him with all manner of indignity. A guard of the meaneſt wretches that could be picked out was placed round his perſon. After experiencing a thouſand mockeries and inſults, he was condemned to loſe his eyes. In order to carry this ſentence into execution, he was conveyed on board a ſhip, two perſons ſtood over him, and held his arms; another ſat on his breaſt, and one on his legs; but ſuch was their impatience to root out his eyes, that the point of the knife penetrated into his brain, of which wound he happily died in a few days. During all the time of his captivity, he was allowed only a little coarſe bread and water. I write the hiſtory of men—and of men who called themſelves Chriſtians!- The monks of Ely begged his body, which they decently buried on the right hand ſide of their church."

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT *of* ALDO MANUZIO, *the famous* VENETIAN PRINTER.

THE three Manucci of Venice—men who contributed much more than any of their contemporaries to the reſtoration of the learning of Greece and Rome in modern times—have been lately made the ſubjects of an highly curious and learned work, by Mr. *Renouard*, of Paris. The new light which his reſearches have thrown upon many parts of their lives and literary exertions, encourages us now to make the elder Aldo, with his aſſiſtance, the matter of a ſhort memoir.

Aldo Manuzio, the elder, was born about the beginning of the year 1447. The place of his birth was Baſſiano, a ſmall town in the duchy of Sermonetta, ſituate near Velletri, and in the vicinity of the Pomptine Marſhes. His baptiſmal name, *Aldo*, is a contraction of *Theobaldo*, according to the Italian faſhion.

In his early youth, he ſtudied under a teacher who knew of no better elementary book for his firſt inſtruction in the Latin language, than the *Doctrinale* of Alexander de Ville-Dieu. The rules of this grammar, Aldo was obliged to get by art at a time when he could not well underſtand them. And, as it ſeems, he could never afterwards forgive this grammar for the trouble which it then occaſioned to him.

He went next to Rome, and there received leſſons from Gaſpar of Verona, and from Domizio Calderino, who was a native of the ſame city. Under theſe maſters, his proficiency was rapid. He retained through life a grateful ſenſe of the utility of their inſtructions; and in ſeveral of his Prefaces, he has mentioned their talents and erudition in terms of the higheſt reſpect. They were his maſters in Latin literature only.

He went to Ferrara to ſtudy Greek under the celebrated G. Batt. Guarini, who then taught the Greek language and literature with great ſucceſs in that city.

It ſeems to have been at Ferrara, that Aldo became preceptor to young Alberto Pio, Prince of Carpi, nephew, by a ſiſter, to the famous Giovanni Pico, Prince of Mirandula; or, he rather, perhaps, undertook the tuition of the Prince of Carpi immediately after finiſhing his own ſtudies at Ferrara.

In 1482, Ferrara being cloſely beſieged by a Venetian army, Aldo retired to Mirandula, and there ſpent ſome time in the ſociety of the illuſtrious Giovanni Pico,

who, though not quite twenty years of age, was already a conſummate maſter of almoſt all learning. From Mirandula, Aldo went, ſome time after, to reſide with his pupil, Alberto Pio, at Carpi. Giovanni Pico, in a ſhort time, followed him to the ſame place. Young Pio, though not more than twelve years of age, was of ſuch a forward genius, and had made ſuch advances in learning, that he was already qualified to take a part in the ſerious converſations, and the deſigns of his uncle and his preceptor. It is believed to have been at this time, and in concert with theſe two young noblemen, that Aldo conceived the project of his ſubſequent printing eſtabliſhment at Venice. As he had but little money of his own, it is naturally enough imagined, that Pico and Pio muſt have largely contributed to the expence of the undertaking.

He began to print, at Venice, in the year 1488. The firſt work of his preſs was the ſmall Greek poem of Muſæus, which he printed in quarto, with a Latin tranſlation. It is without date; but is known not to have been finiſhed in the preſs before the year 1494. In the end of the ſame year, he publiſhed the Greek Grammar of Laſcaris. He printed in 1495, in one collection, the grammatical treatiſes of Theodore Gaza, Apollonius, and Herodian.

He had already begun to collect, collate, and prepare for the preſs, the manuſcripts of the then unprinted originals of the works of Ariſtotle. Thoſe were, in number and extent, ſufficient to fill five volumes in folio. The manuſcripts were, in many inſtances, ſcarce legible, often mutilated, or having the reading almoſt obliterated. They were all prodigiouſly depraved by the ignorance and negligence of the copyiſts. Latin tranſlations of them were before this time in print; but none had hazarded the arduous taſk to give an edition of the Greek. With almoſt incredible efforts of diligence and erudition, Aldo brought out a firſt volume of the Works of Ariſtotle in 1495. The edition was completed in 1498. Aldo was from that time confeſſed, without diſpute, to ſtand as an editor in the very firſt rank among his contemporaries.

The printers of that age were in general more attentive to the demands of the market, than ambitious to promote the reſtoration of claſſical learning. Their preſſes were employed on works of ſchool-logic, of myſtic theology, and of juriſprudence, with ſome very few eaſy and popular works in claſſical literature, and in the philoſophy of the ancients. Many printing-houſes were entirely without types of the Greek characters; ſo that, for the Greek quotations in books printed in ſuch houſes, there were left blanks, to be afterwards filled up with the pen. Yet Aldo was not the very firſt that printed an entire Greek book. The Greek Grammar of Laſcaris had been printed in folio, at Milan, in 1476. The works of Homer were printed at Florence in 1488; and ſeveral other Greek works had alſo appeared in print, when Aldo began his eſtabliſhment. He was, however, the firſt that uſed elegant Greek types, and printed from the moſt correct and authentic manuſcripts.

In imitation, it is ſaid, of the handwriting of the celebrated Petrarch, Aldo procured the firſt examples of that which is called, in printing, the italic character, to be cut and caſt for him by Franceſco of Bologna, about the year 1500. An edition of the Works of Virgil, in octavo, was the firſt book he printed in this type. The type is ſtill known among printers, by the name of Aldine. The inventor obtained a patent from the Senate of Venice, for its excluſive uſe for ten years, from the 13th of November, 1502; and another ſimilar patent from Pope Alexander the Sixth, from the 17th of November, 1502. The laſt of theſe was renewed for fifteen years more, by Julius the Second, on the 27th of January, 1513; and again by Leo the Tenth, on the 28th of the following November.

From the year 1502, the different works printed by Aldo, were reprinted at Lyons, with a cloſe imitation of the Aldine type and edition. The very Prefaces of Aldo, and his aſſiſtants, were copied in the editions of Lyons. But the imitation was diſgraced by many typographical errors. Aldo obſerving and noting theſe, publiſhed on the 16th of March, 1503, a liſt in which they were particularly enumerated, and which he appears to have diſtributed to the purchaſers of copies of his own genuine editions. The cunning and induſtrious Lyonneſe took this liſt of their errors, corrected them in new editions of the ſame books; and thus ſtill divided the market with Aldo, and now more ſucceſſfully than at the firſt.

In the years 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, and 1505, Aldo printed in folio, or in octavo, a conſiderable number of the beſt authors, Greek, Roman, and Italian, ſuch as Demoſthenes, Lucian, Dante, Horace, Petrarch, Cicero's Epiſtles to his familiar Friends, Juvenal, Lucan, Homer, Sophocles,

cles, Euripides, &c. &c. He publiſhed, at the leaſt, a volume every month. Theſe publications were in all reſpects excellent. They were of works the moſt valuable in all literature, ancient or modern. The compoſition of the types was finely regular and uniform; the preſs-work was admirably executed; and the ink ſo truly good, that it retains to this day all its beauty and luſtre of colour.

In the neceſſary pains upon theſe works, Aldo had the aſſiſtance of ſome of the beſt and moſt learned among his contemporaries. His houſe became a ſort of New Academy. The learned in Venice began, about the year 1500, to aſſemble there on fixed days of frequent recurrence, for converſation on intereſting literary topics: and their meetings were continued for ſeveral years ſubſequent. The topics on which they converſed were, uſually, what books were fitteſt to be printed, what manuſcripts might be conſulted with the greateſt advantage, what readings, out of a diverſity, for any one paſſage, ought to be preferred. Among thoſe who attended theſe converſations, were, beſides Aldo himſelf, the famous A. Navagero, P. Bembo, the celebrated Cardinal; Eraſmus, when he was at Venice; P. Alcionio, M. Muſuro, Marc-Ant. Cocch. Sabellico, Alberto Pio, Prince of Carpi, and others, whoſe names, though they were then eminent, are not now equally in remembrance. Among thoſe who aſſiſted Aldo in the correction of the preſs, were men not leſs eminent than Demetrius Chalchondylas, Girolamo Aleandro, afterwards famous as a Cardinal, and even Eraſmus.

There are ſome curious circumſtances in the hiſtory of the acquaintance and connexion between Eraſmus and Aldo. The *Adagia* of Polydore Virgil had been printed at Venice, and well received in the world. Eraſmus, aware of this fact, wrote from Bologna, to requeſt that Aldo would undertake the printing of his *Adagia*. Aldo readily agreed to the propoſal, and invited Eraſmus upon it to Venice. When Eraſmus came, it was not till after ſome delay that he obtained admittance to the printer's cloſet, whoſe ſervants were not aware of the ſtranger's literary conſequence. But Aldo no ſooner knew that it was Eraſmus who waited for him, than he haſtened to receive his viſitor with open arms. He did more: he ſtopped the progreſs of ſeveral important Greek and Latin works, which he had then in the preſs, to make room for the printing of the great collection of Eraſmus, with the deſired expedition. Eraſmus was, in the mean time, entertained in the houſe of Andrea Torreſano d'Aſola, father-in-law to Aldo, with whom Aldo and his wife appear, by Eraſmus's account, to have lived. D'Aſola was rich; yet his table was, even for that of an Italian family, parſimoniouſly ſerved: and Eraſmus loved good cheer. The Dutchman made frequent remonſtrances to his friend Aldo, againſt the thinneſs of the ſoups, the abſence of ſolid animal food, the weakneſs and ſourneſs of the wine, the general ſcantineſs of the whole proviſions. The Italians, whoſe climate, and natural habits, had taught them to live much more ſparingly than was uſual for the Dutch and Germans, were aſtoniſhed and offended by his complaints. Some ſmall additions, ſuch as a fowl or two, and perhaps half a dozen eggs a week, were made on his account to the commons of the family. But theſe dainties were ſometimes intercepted by the women in the kitchen, on their way to the table. On the table, they were devoured by the reſt who ſat at it, ſtill more eagerly than by Eraſmus. And if he was not abſolutely ſtarved, he was aſſuredly a good deal mortified in his appetite for a glaſs of good wine and a meſs of delicate and ſavoury meat, before he could ſee the printing of his *Adagia* entirely at an end. His humours and complaints made him at length a very unpleaſant inmate to the family; while he was, on the other hand, diſſatisfied ſtill more, that his murmurs were not more complaiſantly attended to. They parted with mutual diſlike. Eraſmus wrote afterwards his Dialogue, which has the title of *Opulentia Sordida*, in ridicule of the parſimonious ſpirit, and the ſcantily-ſerved table of Andrea d'Aſola. Aldo, and his ſucceſſors, whenever they, after this time, reprinted any work by Eraſmus, avoided to mention his name, and gave him ſimply the appellation of *Tranſalpinus quidam homo*.

Aldo, not thinking that he did enough for the intereſts of literature, in printing, for the firſt time, ſo many excellent books in the Latin, Greek, and Italian languages, gave, in his Latin Grammar, in the year 1501, a ſhort Introduction to the Knowledge of the Hebrew Tongue; and even propoſed to give a beautiful edition of the original Hebrew of the Sacred Scriptures, with the Septuagint and the Vulgate Latin verſions. Of this, however, he was diverted from printing more than a ſpecimen ſheet. That ſheet, now in the National Library at Paris, exhibits the text in the three

three different languages, each occupying one of three parallel columns on the same page. It is to be regretted, that Aldo should have been by any means hindered from completing so noble a design.

In the year 1500, Aldo had married the daughter of Andrea d'Asola, who had been above twenty years a printer at Venice, and of some reputation. From D'Asola he obtained some pecuniary assistance toward his undertakings. The father and the son-in-law first printed some works at their joint expence; and after some time went fully into partnership. The first publication, indicating the existence of this partnership, is an edition of the Letters of Pliny, which came out in the month of November, 1508, and is marked as having been printed *in ædibus Aldi et Andreæ Asulani Soceri.*

In 1506, Aldo was a great sufferer by the war which then ravaged Italy. He had considerable property in the country, which was confiscated. He interrupted his printing, and leaving Venice for a time, took much fruitless trouble to procure its restitution. Having gone, at the invitation of certain learned persons, to Milan, he was seized, on his return for Venice, as a spy, by a party of the Duke of Mantua's soldiers, and detained in prison at Caneto. By the good offices of Goffredo Carolo, he was soon set at liberty. He then came back to his own home a poorer man, and in worse circumstances, than when he left it twelve months before.

He printed little or nothing for himself during the six years immediately subsequent. He began to renew his publications in 1512, the year of the birth of his third son, Paulo Manuzio. Beside Paulus, he had three other children; a daughter, who married Julio Catone, of Mantua; Manuzio de Manucci, who became a priest, and passed his life chiefly at Asola; and Antony, who was some time either a printer or a bookseller at Bologna.

Aldo published a number of books in the years 1413 and 1514. He was going on with many more, when, in the year 1515, he was cut off by death at nearly seventy years of age. His four children being then very young, were educated by their mother at Asola, while their grandfather, with his two sons, Francesco and Frederico, assumed the direction of the printing-office which he continued to conduct till his death in 1529.

It is impossible to bestow praise too high on the zeal, ability, and diligence of Aldo, as a printer. He spared no pains nor expence to procure unprinted manuscripts. From all parts of the Christian world, the best manuscripts were accordingly transmitted to him, some without price, others for money. He was not a printer and collater merely. His prefaces and dissertations, some in elegant Latin, others in Greek, gives him a right to considerable respect among the original writers of his age. He published a Latin Grammar of his own composition. In 1515, after his death, came out under the care of his friend Marco Musuro, a Greek Grammar, which Aldo had compiled with great research and industry. Aldo wrote, likewise, a Treatise *De Metris Horatianis*, which has been reprinted in Dr. Combe's late London edition of Horace's Works. He produced a Greek Dictionary, which was first printed by himself, in folio, in the year 1497; and afterwards by Francesco D'Asola, with improvements, in the year 1524. Aldo likewise translated out of Greek into Latin, the Grammar of Lascaris, the Batrachomyomachia ascribed to Homer, the Sentences of Phocylides, and the Golden Verses which pass under the name of Pythagoras. The Latin version of Æsop and Gabrias, printed in his edition of 1505, of which the copies are now very rare, was written by himself; and the translation of the Life of Aratus, in his collection of the ancient astronomers. He was the author of various other pieces, originals and translations. Several of his letters, excellent in their kind, have been printed in collections of those of his eminent contemporaries with whom he was in correspondence. It is probable, that many others of his letters may be yet in unpublished preservation in the libraries of Italy. Printing and the study connected with it, were not the only labours of Aldo, during his residence at Venice. For a series of years after he settled in that city, he gave a public course of readings of the best Greek and Roman authors, which was attended by a great number of students. While the duties in which he had engaged were of greater labour almost than he could perform; much of his time was unavoidably consumed by the necessity of answering letters, and receiving the visits of those whom curiosity or literary business brought to wait upon him. Impatient of these last avocations, he put up an inscription over the door of his study, inviting those who should enter, to tell their business in few words, and unless they came to give assistance, to leave him quickly.

Although universally esteemed, and certainly

tainly one of the moſt ingenious, learned, and ſtudious men of that age, yet he did not wholly eſcape the cenſures of criticiſm. Urceus Codrus, the learned Profeſſor of Bologna, complained, that Aldo ſuffered many errors to eſcape uncorrected, in his editions of the Greek authors; that he ſold his copies too dear; and printed them with an uneleſs and unſuitable width of margin. Later critics have not been ſparing of remarks ſomewhat ſimilar. Erneſti, in his notes on the Letters of Pliny, blames Aldo for exceſſive boldneſs of conjectural criticiſm. In the Preface to his Tacitus, the ſame critic remarks, that Aldo rarely made on the ſecond and ſubſequent editions of the works he printed, any alterations, but ſuch as conſiſted in neglected errors of the preſs. It is indeed true, that the editions of Greek works printed by Aldo, are not always ſo correct as his Latin and Italian editions. But their defects are owing to the diſadvantages of Aldo's ſituation, much rather than to negligence, or inability in himſelf, as a printer and a man of letters. He had not always a ſufficient number of manuſcripts to collate: — he could not have the benefit of the judgment of a ſufficient number of the learned upon the difficulties which occurred to him. After beginning to print any particular work, he often had not leiſure to pauſe for a ſufficient length of time, over the difficulties occurring in the progreſs of the edition. Aldo might, in ſome inſtances, alſo, print a manuſcript which he did not approve, leſt it ſhould otherwiſe have been loſt to poſterity.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ON THE EOLIAN HARP.

WHILE beneath the moon's dim ray,
Waves in peace the ſilent grove;
What ſounds along the valley play!
Theſe fairy ſtrings what fingers move!

Wak'd by breath of vernal breezes,
Swell on high the magic notes;
Ever varying, ſtill it pleaſes,
While on air the muſic floats.

Where the moonbeam trembling lights,
Shining on the ſylphic ring,
Move quick or ſlow, the airy ſprites,
With the wildly ſounding ſtring.

When touched by ruder gales, the lyre
Majeſtic ſounds in tones ſublime;
While Fancy, warm'd with kindred fire,
Looks back on deeds of ancient time;

Glowing with the martial ſound,
I long for glory to engage;
To deal the deadly blow around,
With heroes of a former age.

But, lo! the ſtrains ſo ſolemn, ſlow,
Seem like the dirges of the ſlain!
Sudden change my warmth to woe,
And bring reflection's ſober train.

And now, by ſofter breath inſpir'd,
The broken murmurs falter love,
And call to ſcenes of peace retir'd,
Heſperia's Bower, Arcadia's Grove.

Such was the wildly varying ſong,
That fill'd the echoing hall of old,
When Oſſian charm'd the liſt'ning throng
Of blue-ey'd maids and chieftains bold.

Such ſounds ſweet Melancholy loves,
As near the lonely tower ſhe treads;
While wrapt in thought ſhe ſlowly moves,
And hears them riſe amid the glades.

Such, in Imagination's ear,
Would be the wild melodious ſtrain,
Did ſhe, t' excite the pleaſing tear,
In ſoft and mournful notes complain.

O'er my melting boſom pour'd,
Emotions ſad, yet ſoothing riſe,
As deep and low the note is heard,
Or quivering in the gale it dies.

Thus all human grandeur flies,
Proud with the ſong of public praiſe;
With paſſing breath the ſtrains ariſe,
But with the breath the ſong decays.

Great Trinity Lane, D. F.
April 9th.

ON THE SPARTANS WHO FELL AT THERMOPYLÆ.

FROM THE GREEK OF SIMONIDES.

THE Patriots' early doom was bleſt,
Who fell by Perſia's hate oppreſt;
And holy is their tomb:
While memory laſts, it ſhall remain,
The reverence of an altar gain,
And brave Oblivion's gloom.

Decay their honours ſtill ſhall ſpare,
And Time, that all things does impair;
Nor Sorrow weep their fall:
But Greece with pride her glories tell,
That here her deareſt children fell,
Obedient to her call.

H. P. I.

ON

ON A LADY'S APARTMENT.

SACRED to silence and serene repose,
With dreams of bliss, be Anna's lonely room:
Her slumbers sweet, as when the sleeping rose
From dews of summer borrows fresh perfume!

Peace smooths her pillow in the shades of night,
And Love in graceful ringlets braids her hair;
While Hope to her reveals the dawning light,
Joy serenades her with the morning air.

When on the margin of the billowy main
My lovely darling nightly sinks to rest,
If still the image of her absent swain
Be kindly cherish'd in her faithful breast,
The brook, the river, shall resound his strain,
Enraptured, like the music of the blest.

RIVERAIN.

THE OUTCAST.

BY LAURA SOPHIA TEMPLE.

WHEN sun-beams bid the world adieu,
And ev'ning gales their flight pursue,
Slow o'er the heath I wend my way,
To muse upon the golden day
Of hopes for ever flown.

The infant smiles of blushing May,
The birds that carol on the spray,
Can boast no charms to Sorrow's child;
For Fancy weaves her visions wild,
And sings of vanish'd hours.

Then does her bold advent'rous hand
(Ne'er under Reason's sage command)
Lift the mysterious awful veil,
That hides the dark and blotted tale
Of moments yet to come.

Now does she guide my wand'ring eye
O'er times perplex'd, and wat'ry sky;
Spreads to my glance the features dark—
E'en all the dusky tints that mark
The tissue of my fate.

Oft have I listen'd to the theme
That speaks of youth's enchanting dream;
Oft have I smil'd to hear its praise,
For *I* shall never feel the rays
That waits upon its morn.

Where are the joys, the mantling joys,
The dimpled loves, with laughing eyes;
The hopes that soar on airy wing,
And o'er the scene rich magic fling,
Stealing the tints of truth?

When Night's dull wing, with shadowy sweep,
In darkness veils the world of sleep;
Or when the moon's affrighted eye
Peeps through the wild embattl'd sky,
Silv'ring the rough cloud's edge;
'Tis then I face the piercing wind;
What shelter can an outcast find?

'Tis then that 'midst the whistling blast,
The while the beating rain falls fast,
I tread my weary way.

How oft when journeying o'er the plain,
My sad heart torn by grief and pain,
While o'er my cheeks the cold gale blows,
(That cheek whence care has chas'd the rose
That once so gaily bloom'd);

Around I throw my eager gaze,
And view the ghosts of other days
Hurrying on the North's bleak wing—
They come—they come—I hear them sing
Sad strains that mem'ry loves.

Blest shades of all I once ador'd!
Of all I've worship'd and deplor'd!
Ye whom the hand of death laid low,
Dooming this heart to feel a blow
Greater than wreck of worlds!

As some fair trees, whose branching shade
Shelters the wild flower of the glade,
So did *ye* screen my helpless head,
So did your arms their shelter spread,
To shield my youth from ill.

But, lo! the angry tempest came,
And fiercely raged the lightning's flame,
Soon were my lovely trees laid low,
And I was doom'd to feel a blow
Greater than wreck of worlds.

Behold they beckon from the hill—
They ask, why *here* I linger still?—
I come—the storm will soon be past—
My weary sun is setting fast,
And then—we meet once more.

Chelsea, May 10th.

THE FOUNDLING.

On seeing a beautiful Infant, about a month old, in the arms of a Lady, at whose door it had been left about nine o'clock on Sunday Evening, March 25, 1804, neatly clothed, and carefully wrapped to defend it from cold:—accompanied also by a Letter, in which were strongly pourtrayed the grief and distraction of the unhappy Mother, on being compelled thus to abandon her Child; and earnestly imploring, on its behalf, that protection which, from desertion and distress of circumstances, it was no longer in her own power to afford.

OH! what a piteous sight is there!
The helpless victim of Despair,
In Mercy's lap reclin'd.
Poor, blameless, blighted child of woe!
Thou dost not yet thy suff'rings know,
Nor know thy patrons kind.

Alas! what guilt, or misery hard,
Could quench a mother's fond regard,
Could sever Nature's ties?
Could drop, forsaken and forlorn,
Her son, her suckling, newly born,
To *pain* a stranger's eyes?

Perhaps,

Perhaps, once happy, artleſs maid!
She fell, by artifice betray'd,
And thought the vows ſincere,
Which left her in a bitter hour,
For ſhame and anguiſh to devour,
Without one pitying tear.

Perhaps an outcaſt from her home;
Afraid to ſtay—unus'd to roam,
She ſought in vain relief:
Till hunger, cold, and toil, combin'd,
To 'numb her limbs, and wring her mind,
And break her heart with grief.

Ah, what could make, but horror wild,
A mother thus forſake her child,
And ſpurn the charge ſhe bore?
Reject it from her heaving breaſt,
And leave it, an unbidden gueſt,
At a promiſcuous door?

Yet not promiſcuous—He, unſeen,
Who knows what human ſorrows mean,
Thy wand'ring footſteps lead;
Where dwelt humanity to feel,
And ready ſkill was prompt to heal
Thine infant well nigh dead.

So, when a tyrant's cruel breath
Had doom'd each Hebrew ſon to death,
To ſooth his guilty fear;
Young Moſes, by the river's ſide,
Within his feeble ark had died,
But Providence was near.

He bid th' Egyptian Princeſs find
The babe, and, with a tender mind,
Compaſſionate its tears:
From ſedgy Nile the Prophet roſe,
Who ſav'd his race, and cruſh'd their foes,
In his ſucceeding years.

Who knows but this poor little frame
May hold a ſpark of future fame,
Which time ſhall give to ſhine?
Matur'd to happier days, he may,
With filial love, your cares repay,
And cheer your life's decline.

Almighty love, what words are thine!
"Ye outcaſts, I adopt you mine!
"Your parent, hope, and ſtay:
"A mother may her ſon forſake,
"But I my cov'nant will not break,
"Nor caſt my child away."

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

PRECEDENT.

IN order to compel public accountants to come to account, the King's Remembrancer uſed to iſſue periodically, a writ of *Diſtringas ad Computandum* to the Sheriffs of London and Middleſex, commanding them to diſtrain the lands and chattles of the defaulters, and produce their bodies before the Barons of the Exchequer within fifteen days of the next term. The writ, however, was never executed, though often levelled at perſons who had millions to account for. The Commiſſioners of Accounts obſerve, "The long uſage of office warrants the Sheriff to give it under his hand, and to confirm it by his oath in the Court of Exchequer, that the Treaſurer of the Navy is not to be found, either in the City of London, or in the County of Middleſex; and that the Paymaſter-General of the Forces has neither lands nor chattles in either of thoſe diſtricts, by which he can be diſtrained."

PARLIAMENTARY HOURS.

November 3, 1673.—A committee appointed to prepare an addreſs to be preſented to his Majeſty, to ſhew how the ſtanding-army is a grievance, and then adjourned till *three of the clock afternoon*. Mr. Speaker and the Houſe went to attend his Majeſty at Whitehall, with the addreſs; who returning, Mr. Speaker reports, that it was a matter his Majeſty would take into his preſent conſideration, and would return ſpeedily an anſwer. And then the houſe adjourned till *to-morrow morning eight of the clock*.

HAIR-POWDER TAX.

When Mr. Pitt propoſed this tax, he computed the number of perſons wearing hair-powder at 200,000, which, at one guinea each, would have amounted to 210,000l. per annum. The produce, however, fell ſhort of this ſum, and has conſtantly decreaſed ſince.

Eſtimated amount .	£.210,000
Produce in 1795 . .	187,085
1796 . .	183,736
1797 . .	173,694
1798 . .	157,617
1799 . .	131,881
1800 . .	95,695
1801 . .	74,869

In an Account preſented to the Houſe of Commons on 20th March laſt, of the "Net produce of all the permanent taxes of Great Britain for two years, ending reſpectively the 5th Januury, 1803, and 5th January, 1804," the produce of this tax might be expected to be found; but

but of its amount in 1802, there appears only 7,823l. which is ſtated to be arrears. The amount of the year 1803 appears, by this account, to have been only 44,852l.

ORIGINAL LETTERS.

Ex Bib. St. John, Oxon.

Dr. John Wallis to Mr. Teniſon, (afterwards Archbiſhop Teniſon) at the Biſhop of St. Aſcephs Houſe in Leiceſter Fields London, containing an account of Mr. Hobbes and his Writings.

Oxford November 30, 1680.

SIR,

I RECEIVED your's of the 25th of November, and approve the deſign. The Life you ſpeak of, I have not ſeen, nor do I know that I ever ſaw the man.* Of his writings, I have read very little ſave what relates to mathematics. By that I find him to have been of a bold and daring fancy to venture at any thing, but he wanted judgment to underſtand the conſequence of an argument, and to ſpeak conſiſtently with himſelf. Whereby his argumentations which he pretends to be demonſtrative, are very often but weak and incoherent diſcourſes, and deſtructive in one part of what is ſaid in another, ſometimes within the compaſs of the ſame page or leaf. This is more convincingly evident (and unpardonable) in mathematics, than in other diſcourſe, which are things capable of cogent demonſtration and ſo evident that, (though a good mathematician may be ſubject to commit an error) yet one who underſtands but little of it, cannot but ſee a fault when it is ſhewn him. For (they are his own words. Leviathan part 1. cap. 5. p. 21.) *who is ſo ſtupid as both to miſtake in geometry, and alſo to perſiſt in it* when *another detects his error to him?* Now when ſo many hundred paralogiſms and falſe propoſitions have been ſhewed him in his mathematics by thoſe who have written againſt him, and that ſo evidently that no one mathematician at home or abroad (no, not thoſe of his intimate friends) have been found to juſtify him in any one of them, which makes him ſomewhere ſay of himſelf, *Aut ego ſolus inſanio, aut ſolus non inſanio,* he hath been yet ſo ſtupid (to uſe his own word) to perſiſt in them, and to repeat and defend them: particularly he hath firſt and laſt given us near twenty quadratures of the circle, of which ſome few, though falſe, have been coincident (which therefore I repute for the ſame only differently diſguiſed, but more than a dozen of them are ſuch as no two of them are conſiſtent; and yet he would have them thought to be all true. Now either he thought ſo himſelf (and then you muſt take him to be a perſon of a very ſhallow capacity, and not ſuch a man of reaſon as he would be thought to be); or, elſe knowing them to be falſe, was obſtinately reſolved notwithſtanding to maintain them as true, (and he muſt then be a perſon of no faith or honeſty); and if he argues at this rate in mathematics, what are we to expect in his other diſcourſes?

Nor am I the firſt who have taken notice of his incoherent way of diſcourſe and illogical inferences. Mr. Boyle, in his Examen of Mr. Hobbes's Dialogus Phyſicus de Naturâ Aëris, p. 15, (and I think elſewhere, though I do not remember the place) refers to Dr. Ward's Diſſertatio in Philoſophiam Hobbianam, p. 188, who voucheth Des Cartes to the ſame purpoſe; "Nempe hoc eſt quod alicubi admiratus eſt magnus Carteſius nuſquam eum, ſive verum, ſive falſum poſuerit, recte aliquid ex Suppoſitionibus Academiarum," againſt one Webſter with ſome animadverſions on Mr. Hobbes. He had in his younger days ſome little inſight in mathematics, and which, at that time, (when few had any) paſſed for a great deal. On the credit of which he did much bear up himſelf as a great man, and having ſomewhat ſingular, and thereupon deſpiſed divines as not being philoſophers or not mathematicians, without which he would have it thought impoſſible to do any good in philoſophy;—De Corpore cap. 6. ſect. 6—and ſo long as he did but talk and forbear to write, he did by his own report paſs for a mathematician: but when once he began to write mathematics, he preſently fell into thoſe groſs abſurdities, and diſcovered in himſelf ſuch an incapacity for it, as could not have been imagined of him if he had forborne to write: and truly I look upon it as a great providence that God ſhould leave him to ſo great a degree of infatuation in that, wherein he did ſo much pride himſelf. For whereas in diſcourſes of other ſubjects, miſtakes may be ſhuffled over with a multitude of great words, in mathematics it cannot be ſo;—and hereby he diſcovered himſelf (without poſſibility of palliation), not to be that man of reaſon he would be thought to be. For though a man may be rational who is not a mathematician, (and had he not pretended to it, his ignorance had been excuſable) but for ſo great a pretender, and who had gloried in it for ſo long

* Mr. Hobbes.

long a time, and was acquainted with the principles of it, from ſuch principles to infer ſuch abſurd concluſions, muſt needs argue a want of logic, and an incapacity not only to reaſon well, but even to underſtand reaſon. And I gueſs it was his affectation of ſingularity (as much as any thing) which made him engage in atheiſtical tenets, that he might ſeem to be a man of greater reach than all the world beſides. I know not what to add more, but if this may contribute any thing to your ſatisfaction, it is at your ſervice.

Your's to ſerve you,
JOHN WALLIS.

BISHOPS.

Dr. Jeremy Taylor.

Ex Mſs R. Thoreſby, Eſqutre.

DEARE SIR,

I know you will either excuſe, or acquit, or at leaſt pardon mee, that I have ſo long ſeemingly neglected to make a returne to your ſo kind and friendly letter, when I ſhall tell you that I have paſſed thorough a great cloud, which hath wetted mee deeper than the ſkin. It pleaſed God to ſend the ſmall poxe and feavers among my children; and I have ſince I received yr laſt, buiried two ſweet, hopeful boys, and have now but one ſonne left, whom I intend (if it pleaſes God) to bring up to London before Eaſter, and then I hope to waite upon you, and by your ſweet converſation, and other divertiſements, if not to alleviate my ſorrowes, yet at leaſt to entertaine myſelfe, and keepe mee from too intenſe and actual thinkings of my trouble.—Dear Sr will you doe ſo much for mee as to beg my pardon of Mr. Phurland that I have yet made no returne to him for his ſo friendly letter and expreſſions. Sr you ſee there is too much matter to make excuſe; my ſorrow will at leaſt render me an object of every good man's pity and commiſeration: but for myſelfe I bleſs God I have obſerved and felt ſo much mercy in this angry diſpenſation of God's, that I am almoſt tranſported, I am ſure highly pleaſed, with thinking how infinitely ſweet his mercies are, when his judgments are ſo gracious.—Sr there are many particulars in your letter to which I would faine have anſwered; but ſtill my little ſadneſs intervenes and will yet ſuffer me to write nothing elſe: but that I beg your prayers, and that you will ſtill owne me to be,

Dear and Honoured Sr,
Your very affectionate freind,
and hearty ſervant,
Feb. 22, 165$\frac{7}{6}$. JER. TAYLOR.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

NOTICE *of the* LABOURS *of the* CLASS *of* FINE ARTS, *by* JOACHIN LE BRETON, *perpetual* SECRETARY *of the* CLASS, *and* MEMBER *of that of* HISTORY *and* ANTIENT LITERATURE, *read in the* PUBLIC SITTING *of the* INSTITUTE, *of the 8th* VINDEMIAIRE, YEAR XII.

AS ſoon as the arrêt of the 3d *Pluviose*, which changed the organization of the National Inſtitute was carried into execution, the claſs of Fine Arts entered with ſolicitude upon the exerciſe of the functions aſſigned to it: grateful to government for the eaſy duties impoſed upon it, it has ſought out for new means wherewith to diſcharge them.

The painters, ſculptors, architects, and compoſers, uſually had it in their power to obtain conſiderable prizes; but the art of engraving, unjuſtly neglected in the firſt formation of the Inſtitute, was not even as yet treated upon an equitable footing; for although it was placed in the new organization, it was the only one of the ſections which compoſe the claſs of fine-arts, that had neither competitions to propoſe, nor prizes to adjudge.

This ſection remained almoſt a nullity in whatever relates to the encouragement of the arts. It is to all the other arts, what typography is to the ſciences and letters, and to the progreſs of human knowledge; it tranſmits, multiplies and renders them durable. It ſtands no leſs in need of extraordinary patronage, by reaſon of the facility with which engravers may ſupport themſelves in eaſy circumſtances, by confining their labours to imperfect or licentious works. It is on this account, particularly, that ſo few are to be found that have courage to ſurmount the laſt difficulties, wherein, however, conſiſts the true glory of the artiſt. Thus after having acquired an aſcendancy in France, next to painting, engraving is now declined there very much beneath it; with the exception of one artiſt (citizen Bervic, a member of the Inſtitute)

whom we ought not to confound with the others

The Claſs has propoſed to the government, in order to encourage and ſupport the art of engraving, to do what Louis XIV. did with the ſame views; he ſent Gerard Audran, to ſtudy at Rome, and above all, to acquaint himſelf with what is called the *grandioſe* on the ſubject of the arts. From henceforth, it is our intention, likewiſe, to decree a conſiderable prize for engraving, which ſhall enjoy the ſame advantages as the other great prizes, that is to ſay, a penſion and a reſidence in the ſchool at Rome. There will be alternately, a grand prize for engraving in *taille-douce*, and for fine ſtones and medals. Theſe two laſt kinds, ſo intereſting for the ſtudy of hiſtory, are yet further to be recommended by the circumſtances wherein we now live; circumſtances which will exhibit ſo many glorious titles to immortality, ſo many famous events to tranſmit to poſterity.

Next to this principal advantage, in favour of engraving, we have obtained one for the other arts, equally deſirable. The revolutionary war having interrupted the labours of the French-ſchool at Rome; thoſe who had obtained conſiderable prizes, were, for a long time, diſenabled from deriving what may be conſidered as the moſt valuable advantage accruing from it, that of going to complete their ſtudies in Italy. But on the peace, the above ſchool was overcharged with pupils, which induced the miniſter of the Interior to render the competition triennial, until the ordinary courſe could be reſumed. But this was too conſiderable a reduction of the neceſſary encouragements. The claſs of fine-arts has undertaken to fulfil all points, by demanding of the miniſter prizes analogous to thoſe that are decreed by the other claſſes of the Inſtitute, and which are conferred as an honour on the man of letters and of ſcience. This demand has been equally ſucceſsful with that which the Inſtitute addreſſed to the Firſt Conſul, for the encouragement of engraving. The miniſter has, moreover, granted an indemnity to the claſs for the charges to which the candidates or competitors are liable. And, laſtly, the Firſt Conſul has exceeded our hopes, by a gratification of the medal that was ſtruck for the inauguration of the Venus de Medicis to the young artiſts who ſhall be crowned in the ſitting. Another favour of a more recent date has been likewiſe obtained. A letter from the Miniſter of the Interior has juſt granted an encouragement of 600 francs to the young artiſt who obtained the ſecond prize of painting, and which was then under the inſpection of the Inſtitute.

After theſe primary caſes, and having made different regulations for the ſeveral competitions, in the fine-arts, conſtantly ſucceeding each other, from the firſt day of *Germinal* to the end of the year, the claſs has reſumed the execution of an arrêt, by which government has demanded of the National Inſtitute "the preſent ſtate of the ſciences, of letters and arts in France, at the epoch of 1789, of their progreſs from that epoch to the 1ſt of *Vindemiaire*, year 10; and the views of the Inſtitute for their advancement, encouragement, and perfection."

Two of the ſections of the Arts, Declamation and Painting, had made their Report before the changes which have recently taken place in the Inſtitute. In the one, Citizen Grandmeſnil had diſplayed the reſults of long and learned experience in his art; and in the other, Citizen Vincent had traced an hiſtorical and deſcriptive ſketch of painting, from the time of Francis I. whoſe character and perſonal qualities attracted the able artiſts whom he invited from Italy, towards the middle of the XVth century. Theſe artiſts produced others amongſt us who ſurpaſſed their archetypes. Vouet, le Pouſſin, Le Sueur, Le Brun, Mignard, were the firſt generation. Since that time, the French ſchool has ſhone with diſtinguiſhed luſtre. At firſt, a number of painters formed themſelves into a ſociety, from an inherent love of the art, with a view to direct the pupils by a regular courſe of inſtruction. This ſociety was erected into an academy, in the year 1653; and twenty years after, Colbert annexed to it a ſchool of the fine-arts, at Rome.

Undoubtedly Lewis XIV. and his miniſter were not ſo enamoured of the arts as Francis I. but they did more for their eſtabliſhment, by founding them upon inſtitutions. Notwithſtanding this, painting, and the arts in general, have declined ſince that reign; the cauſes of which have not been hitherto well explained.

The ſection of painting conſiders as one of the principal remoras, the dictatorſhip exerciſed over the arts, by one man, whoſe genius, however, contributed to their illuſtration; Charles Le Brun, ſupported by the favour and authority of the Prince, erected himſelf into an arbiter and diſpenſer, both of the labours and the favours, and exacted from the other artiſts an entire ſubmiſſion to his own taſte, which was an excluſive one, and to his character which was imperious: they were under a neceſ-

a neceſſity either to model themſelves agreeably to his ideas, or to be ſervile and perſecuted. All the productions bear the impreſſion of his ſeal, and had but one phyſiognomy. He preſcribed even to the ornaments of the locks and bolts of the gates of Verſailles, and the Meſſrs. Girardon themſelves worked upon his plans. Thus, in lieu of the genius and the originality which the great artiſts of that epoch would have impreſſed on the art, we find a cold monotony in the execution, and a dull uniformity in the deſign; for artiſts could only conſecrate their pencils to flattery. Some endured perſecution, others were removed to a diſtance. But after the death of Pouſſin, of Le Sueur, and Le Brun, there only remained the elements, as it were, of decay, which this laſt had prepared. This decay was ſudden and deplorable; for the art ſunk into utter contempt, under the reign of Lewis XV.

ASIATIC SOCIETY INSTITUTED IN BENGAL.

IN conformity with the deſign and plan of this inſtitution, Mr. Colebrooke has preſented to it an elaborate account of the religious ceremonies of the Hindus, particularly of thoſe of the Brahmens, from which we ſhall extract the leading articles.

Daily and frequent ablutions, and the ſtudy of the Veda, are among the moſt important duties attaching to the life of a Brahmen; next to theſe is the ſacrament of the manes, of deities, and of ſpirits, which conſiſts in oblations to fire, with prayers addreſſed to various divinities. The ceremony of conſecrating the fire, and of hallowing the ſacrificial implements, is the ground-work of all religious acts, and is thus performed.

Firſt the prieſt ſmears with cow-dung a level piece of ground, four cubits ſquare, free from all impurities. Having bathed and ſipped water, he ſits down, with his face towards the eaſt, and places a veſſel of water, with *cús-a* graſs on his left; then, dropping his right knee, and reſting on the ſpan of his left hand, he draws with a root of *cús-a* a line directed towards the eaſt. From the neareſt extremity of this line, he draws another, at right angles to it, and directed to the north. Upon this line he draws three others parallel, and equal in length to the firſt. The firſt line is yellow and ſacred to the earth; the ſecond is red, and ſacred to fire; the third black, and ſacred to *Brahmá*, the creator; the fourth blue, and ſacred to *Indra*, the regent of the firmament; the fifth, white, and ſacred to *Soma*. He next gathers up the duſt from the edges of theſe lines, and throws it away towards the north-eaſt, ſaying, "What was *(herein)* bad, is caſt away," and he concludes by ſprinkling water on the ſeveral lines.

Having thus prepared the ground for the ſacrificial fire, he takes a lighted ember and throws it away, ſaying, "I diſmiſs far away carnivorous fire; may it go to the realm of Yama, bearing ſin." He then places the fire before him, ſaying, "Earth! Sky! Heaven! fire alone remains here, may it convey my oblation to the Gods!" He next proceeds to place the *Brahmá*, or ſuperintending prieſt, which, in general, is nothing more than a bundle containing fifty blades of *cús-a* graſs, to repreſent the *Brahmá*; but upon very extraordinary occaſions, a learned *Brahman* diſcharges the functions of the ſuperintending prieſt. The officiating prieſt takes up the veſſel of water, and walks round the fire, keeping his right ſide turned towards it; he then pours water near it, directing the ſtream towards the eaſt; he ſpreads *cús-a* graſs thereon; and croſſing his right knee over his left, without ſitting down, he takes up a ſingle blade of graſs, between the thumb and right finger of his left hand, and throws it away towards the ſouth-weſt, ſaying, "What was herein bad is caſt away." Next, touching the water, reſting the ſole of his right foot on his left ancle, and ſprinkling the graſs with water, he places the *Brahmá* on it, ſaying, "Sit on this ſeat until thy fee be paid."

If any profane word have been ſpoken during the preceding ceremony, atonement muſt now be made, by pronouncing a certain text; and if it be intended to make oblations of rice, mixed with milk, curds and butter, this is the proper time for mixing them; and the prieſt afterwards proceeds to name the earth, in the following prayer, which he pronounces with a downcaſt look, reſting both hands on the ground: "We adore this earth; this auſpicious and moſt excellent earth: do thou, O fire! reſiſt our enemies: thou doſt take on thee the power and office of other deities!" With blades of *cús-a* graſs held in his right hand, he muſt next ſtrew leaves of the ſame graſs on three ſides of the fire, arranging them regularly, ſo that the tip of one row ſhall cover the roots of the other. He then bleſſes the ten regions of ſpace; and riſing a little, puts ſome wood on the fire, with a ladle full of clarified butter, while he meditates

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in silence on *Brahmâ*, the lord of creatures. After various other ceremonies, the priest sprinkles water all round the fire, while he pronounces this text; "Generous sun! approve this rite; approve the performer of it, that he may share its reward. May the celestial luminary, which purifies the intellectual soul, purify our minds. May the lord of speech make our prayers acceptable!"

Holding *cús-a* grass in both, he then recites an expiatory prayer, and throwing away the grass, he thus finishes the hallowing of the sacrificial implements: a ceremony which necessarily precedes all other religious rites. Another oblation to fire, consists of sacrifice to the nine planets, accompanied by as many prayers.

We now proceed to a description of funeral rites: When a man has no hopes of surviving, he is laid on a bed of *cús-a* grass, either in or out of the house, if he be a *Súdra*; but in the open air if he belong to another tribe. When he is at the point of death, donations of cattle, land, gold, silver, or other things, according to his ability, should be made by him, or by some other person in his name. His head should be sprinkled with water, drawn from the Ganges, and smeared with clay brought from the same river. A *Sálagráma** stone ought to be placed near the dying man; holy strains from the Veda or from sacred poems should be repeated aloud in his ears, and leaves of holy basil must be scattered over his head. When he expires, the corpse must be washed, perfumed, and decked with wreaths of flowers; a bit of tutenag, another of gold, a gem, and a piece of coral, should be put into the mouth of the corpse, and bits of gold in both nostrils, both eyes, and both ears. The corpse must be preceded by fire and by food, and be accompanied with musical instruments; a perfumed cloth must be thrown over it, which is the perquisite of the first who officiates at the funeral. The corpse is carried out by the southern gate of the town, if the deceased were a *Sádra*; by the western, if he were a *Brahmána*; by the northern if he belonged to the military class; and by the eastern portal, if he sprung from the mercantile tribe. Should the road pass through any inhabited place, a circuit must be made to avoid it; and when the procession has reached its destination, the corpse must be laid on a bed of *cús-a*. The relations having prepared the funeral pile with a sufficient quantity of fuel, it is to be lighted with any fire, except what is taken from another funeral pile, or from the abode of an outcast, or of a man belonging to the tribe of executioners, of a woman who has lately born a child, or of any person who is unclean. For a priest, the funeral pile must be lighted with consecrated fire.

When the body is laid on the pile, a relation of the deceased takes a lighted brand, and exclaims, "May the Gods with flaming mouths burn this corpse!" he then walks thrice round the pile, with his right hand towards it, and shifts the sacrificial cord to his right shoulder. The fire must be so managed that some bones may remain for the subsequent ceremony of gathering the ashes. While the pile is burning, the relations of the deceased take up seven pieces of wood, which they throw over their shoulders upon the fire, saying, "Salutations to thee, who dost consume flesh."

The body of a young child under two years old must not be burnt, but buried. It is decked with wreaths of fragrant flowers and carried out by the relations, who bury it in a clean spot, while a priest chaunts the song of *Yama*.

When funeral rites are performed for a person who died in a foreign country, or whose bones cannot be found, a figure is made with three hundred and sixty leaves of the butea, or as many woollen threads distributed so as to represent the several parts of the human body; round the whole must be tied a thong of leather, from the hide of a black antelope, and over that a woollen thread; it is then smeared with barley meal mixed with water, and must be burnt as an emblem of the corpse.

After the body has been burnt, all who have touched it must walk round the pile, keeping their left hands towards it, and taking care not to look at the fire. They then walk in procession, according to seniority, to a river, and after washing and again putting on their apparel, they advance into the stream. They then ask the deceased's representative, "Shall we present water?" If the deceased were an hundred years old, the answer must be simply "Do so:" but if he were not so

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* The Sálagrámas are black stones, that are commonly perforated by worms, or, as the Hindoos believe, by Vishnú, in the shape of a reptile. According to the number of perforations, and of spiral curves in each, the stone is supposed to contain Vishnú in various characters. The Sálagráma is found, upon trial, not to be calcareous: it strikes fire with steel, and effervesces a little with acids.

aged, the reply is, "Do ſo, but do not repeat the oblation." Upon this they all ſhift the ſacerdotal ſtring to the right ſhoulder, looking towards the ſouth, and being clad in a ſingle garment, without a mantle, they ſtir the water with the ring finger of the left hand, ſaying, "Waters purify us." With the ſame finger of the right hand, they throw up ſome water towards the ſouth, and after plunging once under the ſurface of the river, they rub themſelves with their hands. An oblation of water muſt be next preſented from the joined palms of the hands, naming the deceaſed and the family from which he ſprung, and ſaying, "May this oblation reach thee!"

When the perſons who attended the funeral return home, and approach the houſe-door, they each bite three leaves of nimba between their teeth, ſip water, and touch a branch of læmi with their right hand, while the prieſt ſays, "May fire grant us happineſs!" and ſtanding between a bull and a goat, they touch both thoſe animals, while the prieſt recites an appropriate prayer: and before any one enter into his houſe, the prieſt ſays for him, "May I be firm like this ſtone!" upon which he ſtands.

During ten days, funeral cakes with libations are to be offered; and ſo long as the mourning laſts, the neareſt relations of the deceaſed muſt not exceed one meal daily, nor eat fleſh meat, nor any food ſeaſoned with factitious ſalt; they muſt uſe a plate made of the leaves of any tree but the plantain, or take their food from the hands of ſome other perſons; they muſt not handle a knife or any implement of iron; nor ſleep upon a bed-ſtead, nor adorn their perſons, but remain ſqualid, and refrain from perfumes, and other gratifications; they muſt likewiſe omit the daily ceremonies of ablution and divine worſhip. On the third, fifth, ſeventh and ninth days, the kinſmen aſſemble, bathe in the open air, offer tila and water to the deceaſed, and take a repaſt together, they place lamps at croſs roads, and in their own houſes, and likewiſe on the way to the cemetery, and they obſerve vigils in honour of the deceaſed.

We ſhall now notice ſome miſcellaneous cuſtoms: —The houſeholder is injoined to give daily alms, but no particular time is preſcribed for the diſtribution of them: he is ſimply directed to give food to religious mendicants whenever they come to his door; but eſpecially if they come at the time when food is ready for his own meal. It is alſo the common practice to feed a cow before the houſeholder breaks his own faſt. He either preſents graſs, water, and corn to her, with this text "Daughter of *Surabhi*, framed of five elements, auſpicious, pure, holy, ſprung from the ſun, accept this food given by me;" or elſe, he conducts the kine to graſs ſaying, "May cows, who are mothers of three worlds, and daughters of *Surabhi*, and who are beneficent, pure, and holy, accept the food given by me!"

Hindoo legiſlators have heaped together a multitude of precepts, many of them trivial and abſurd. Some relate to diet, prohibiting many ſorts of food, forbidding the conſtant uſe of others; in ſeveral, the time of taking nouriſhment is ſpecified, and the perſons with whom it is to be taken are particularly mentioned. Directions are given as to the poſture in which a Hindoo muſt ſit, and the point of the heavens to which he muſt look.

After waſhing his hands and feet, and ſipping water without ſwallowing it, he ſits down on a ſtool, or on a cuſhion, before his plate, which muſt be placed on a clean ſpot of ground, that has been wiped and ſmoothed, in a quadrangular form, if he be a *Brahmanà*; a triangular one, if he be a *Cſhatriya*; circular, if he be a *Vaiſya*; and in the ſhape of a creſent, if he belong to the fourth tribe. When the food is firſt brought in, he is required to bow to it, raiſing both hands, in the form of humble ſalutation, to his forehead, and ſaying, "May this be always ours;" that is, "May food never be deficient." When he has ſat down, he ſhould lift the plate with his left hand and bleſs the food, ſaying, "Thou art invigorating." He ſets it down, naming the three words, or if the food be handed to him, he ſays, "May Heaven give thee," and receives it with theſe words, "The earth accepts thee;" before he begins eating, he muſt move his hand round the plate, to inſulate it, or his own perſon rather, from the reſt of the company. He next offers five lumps of food to *Yama*, by five different titles; he ſips and ſwallows water, he makes five oblations to breath by five diſtinct names, and, laſtly, he wets both eyes. He then eats his repaſt in ſilence, lifting his food with all the fingers of his right hand, and afterwards again ſips water, ſaying, "Ambroſial fluid! thou art the couch of *Viſhnu* and of food."

The Reverend Dr. John has laid before the ſame ſociety a ſummary account of the life and writings of *Awyar*, a Tamul female philoſopher, from which it appears

the

ſhe was a Polytheiſt, and worſhipped the GOD SUPPIRAMANIEN, who is conſidered by the Hindoos to be the protector of learning and ſcience, as Mercury was among the Greeks. Some pretend ſhe was a goddeſs, one of *Brima*'s wives, and had been guilty of a treſpaſs, for which ſhe had been driven from heaven to earth, where ſhe was condemned to remain till ſhe had performed atonement for her ſin, by ſevere and long repentance. On earth, ſhe compoſed her moral writings, for the benefit of mankind, and particularly for youth. On account of her divine origin, ſhe is greatly reſpected. Others take her to be one of the ſeven wiſe or moral philoſophers, in whom the *Tamuls* glory as well as the ancient Greeks. All theſe ſeven wiſe perſons belonged to the ſame family, were of the ſame parents, but were educated by different charitable guardians. One in the royal palace, by a king; the other in a hut of a baſket-maker; another by a Bramin; another even by an outcaſt; at length they all turned out ſages. Their father was *Perali*, and their grandfather *Vedamoli*, both great ſaints and philoſophers. The latter ſaw once in the night a bright ſtar falling down, in a village inhabited by outcaſts, upon a houſe in which a girl was juſt born. By his prophetic power, he diſcovered that this girl would be one day married to his ſon, *Perali*, who was then twelve years of age, which made him very uneaſy.

He communicated his ſorrow to his fellow Bramins: they were ſtruck with terror, and they deliberated as to the diſpoſal of the infant. The father of it was called, and was aſked which ought to ſuffer, his child, or the revered caſt of the Bramins? The poor man anſwered very ſubmiſſively, "I deliver up my child to you; do with her what you think proper." It was at length determined to put it in a box, and, floating it on the river *Kaveri*, to leave it to the deſtiny of the Deity. During this tranſaction, the old prophet ordered his ſon to go and look at the child before it was committed to the water, and ſee if he could diſcover any diſtinguiſhing mark on her body: this he did; the matter was now dropt, and the old man died ſoon after.

When the poor little naiad was thus floating to a remote country, a Bramin was one morning at the river, waſhing and performing his uſual devotions and ceremonies; he ſaw the box coming on, and inſtead of finding a treaſure, as he had anticipated, he diſcovered in it a newborn ſmiling girl. Having no children, though he had often prayed to obtain that bleſſing, he imagined his deity had heard his prayers, and favoured him with this child. He put her to nurſe, and provided for her education as his own daughter. Meanwhile, young *Perali* having been well inſtructed in philoſophy, began, after the example of his father, to travel as a *Njani* to viſit holy places, and to converſe with ſaints and philoſophers for his improvement.

On theſe travels, he came accidentally to the houſe of the Bramin, who had adopted the girl, and in a few years married her. Not long after, he diſcovered the mark by which he knew ſhe was the ſame perſon that had formerly been abandoned to the waves. Diſtracted at his ſituation, he reſolved to leave her. She wandered about in ſearch of him, weeping and deploring her loſs. At length ſhe was taken under the protection of a Bramin, as a companion to his own daughters. After ſhe had lived in this ſituation ſeveral years, the good man died, and left her part of his fortune, with which ſhe built a *ſhel-trum*, where ſhe paſſed her days religiouſly, affording accommodations to travellers who might paſs that way. To theſe ſhe uſed to relate the events of her own life, requeſting them at the ſame time to give ſome account of their hiſtory. In a few years her huſband came, and was entertained by her as a pilgrim. They knew not each other, till ſhe related to him her hiſtory. He then took her as his wife, upon her engaging to do every thing he ſhould command. She had by him ſeven children, who became the philoſophers before mentioned. This was, indeed, no great wonder, as they were born with the gifts of ſpeech and of wiſdom. She was ordered by her huſband to expoſe the children in the woods, in the open air, leaving them to Providence, to which ſhe yielded implicit obedience, though not without the greateſt reluctance and inward grief. The children, however, each though but a few days old, are ſaid to have ſpoken to her, and given reaſons why ſhe ſhould be reſigned to her fate. They were found and educated by perſons of different ranks. It was *Avyar*'s fate to be educated by a poet; the time in which ſhe lived was about the ninth century of the Chriſtian æra.

Among other ſciences, ſhe was well acquainted with chemiſtry, and became an adept, poſſeſſing the power of making gold, and a celebrated medicine which preſerves life to a great age, and by the virtue of which ſhe lived 240 years.

Such

Such is the fabulous narration of this perſon, which, however, is differently repreſented in ſeveral Tamul ancient writings. Her performances authenticate her exiſtence; theſe are little moral treatiſes under different titles. They are introduced in the Tamul ſchools, and read by the children amongſt the firſt books which they learn to read. The ſentences are all ſhort and contain ſome moral precept or maxim. They are arranged according to the order of the Tamul alphabet, each begins with a letter; therefore it is called the Golden Alphabet of the Tamuls. The following precepts will ſhew the nature and ſpirit of her writings. "Do not uſe thy hands to do miſchief.—Do not deſire ſtolen goods.—Keep ſtrictly to the laws of thy country.—What thou doeſt, do with propriety.—Speak not diſreſpectfully of the Deity.—He who is without knowledge, is like a blind man.—Gain by deceit will at laſt be loſt."

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

ACCORDING to the annual Report of the viſitors, on the accounts of the ROYAL INSTITUTION for 1803, and on the progreſs and ſtate of the Inſtitution, it appears that the expenditure of the year 1803, has been only 1578l. 6s. 5d. and in this total of expence are included all the recent improvements in the laboratory, model-room, and lecture-room, &c. and ſome ſmall part of what has been expended for the library and collection of minerals. Beſides the return of ſome annual ſubſcribers who had quitted the Inſtitution, there has been, ſince the commencement of the preſent ſeaſon, the addition of three proprietors, three life ſubſcribers, 175 annual ſubſcribers, and 242 ladies and young perſons ſubſcribing to the Lectures only; and the ſum received for ſubſcriptions and proprietors' ſhares, from the 1ſt January to the 31ſt March, 1804, has amounted to 1902l. 12s. The Lectures, Experiments, &c. are now regularly and fully attended; and there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe, that a general intereſt in favour of the eſtabliſhment has been created among the inhabitants of the metropolis. The laboratory, which had been formed ſome years ſince, on a limited ſcale, has this year been enlarged to the ſize of 48½ feet by 34½, by the addition of the old workſhop; on the ſide of which, and under flues already exiſting, three additional furnaces have been conſtructed, and the remainder of the ſpace has been fitted up with ſeats, as a theatre, for thoſe who attend the Experiments of Research; an arched opening being made in the wall, in front of the table of the laboratory. The chemical apparatus has been improved, and this part of the eſtabliſhment is now found to anſwer very completely the end of enabling the Profeſſor of Chemiſtry, and his aſſiſtants, to prepare materials for the Chemical Lectures, and to carry on original inquiries upon new objects of ſcience. A collection of minerals has been formed during the laſt year, principally from preſents liberally made by ſome of the proprietors and ſubſcribers; and this collection, which already conſiſts of more than 3000 ſpecimens, will, it is preſumed, when arranged and deſcribed, be found a very uſeful part of the Inſtitution. Great progreſs has been made in completing the library, the plan for which was formed previous to the laſt annual meeting, and is noticed in the Report of the viſitors at that period. The old lecture-room, rendered uſeleſs by that which has been built on a larger ſcale, has been fitted up with ſhelves on three ſides, and a gallery, conſtructed at half the height, ſo as to make every ſhelf acceſſible. The liſts of books undertaken to be furniſhed, have been moſtly ſince delivered, and purchaſes have been made in the different branches, as opportunities have offered; in particular, the library of the late Thomas Aſtle, Eſq. purchaſed for 1000 guineas, has proved an important acquiſition to the collection, furniſhing in itſelf almoſt every book in ancient Britiſh Hiſtory, Topography, and Antiquities, beſides a variety of ſcarce and valuable books in other claſſes. Of the total ſum of 4846l. 15s. raiſed by a ſeparate ſubſcription for this expreſs purpoſe, and increaſed by intereſt of exchequer-bills to 4922l. there has been expended in fitting up the room 207l. 11s. in ſalaries and other expences 47l. 5s. 6d. and in books

2559l. 10s. 4d.; the reſidue (excepting 169l. 14s. 4d. in hand for preſent ſupply, and 131l. 5s. ſubſcriptions not yet paid) remaining inveſted in exchequer-bills, till opportunities of ſuitable purchaſes offer. On the whole, ſuch is the forward ſtate of the collection and arrangements, that the managers expect to be enabled to open the room to the proprietors and ſubſcribers in a few weeks.

Mr. BARROW who has publiſhed ſo ſatisfactory an Account of the Cape of Good Hope, has announced, a New Account of the Embaſſy of Lord Macartney to the Court of China. It will appear in a few days, and will be accompanied with Engravings.

Mr. EDWARD WILLIAMS, the Welſh Bard, is preparing for the preſs a new edition, with additions, of his Poems, Lyric and Paſtoral; to which will be prefixed, an Introductory Eſſay on Paſtoral Poetry; alſo, an Account of the Ancient Britiſh Bards and Druids, their Inſtitutes, Poetry, Ethics, Theology, Arts of Memory, &c.—With a few Ancient Welſh Melodies, to which ſome of the Songs are adapted.

Dr. TURNER intends to publiſh his work, entitled the Principles of the Newtonian Philoſophy; or, a Mathematical Demonſtration of the Properties of Nature, the latter end of this month. It will be compriſed in one volume, 8vo.

A new edition of Mr. JOSHUA STEELE'S ingenious Treatiſe on the Meaſure and Melody of Speech, with a popular Commentary, and ſome Improvements on the Syſtem of Notation invented by that gentlemen, is intended either to proceed or to accompany Mr. THELWALL'S work on the Phyſiology of Elocution. According to the ſyſtem of the lecturer, phyſiology and the laws of muſical proportion are the baſes of elocutionary ſcience; theſe two works are, therefore, intended to throw light upon each other; and to render ſo much both of anatomical and muſical reſearch, as may be uſeful in correcting the tones and inflections of the voice, and in removing impediments and ungraceful habits of ſpeech, intereſting to the ſtudent of polite and general literature, and intelligible even to thoſe readers who are not initiated into the minutiæ of thoſe abſtract ſubjects.

The Chicheſter preſs, which has been lately brought to ſuch particular notice by Hayley's Life of Cowper, will ſhortly produce a ſecond edition of Mr. ROBERDEAU'S "Fugitive Verſe and Proſe," with conſiderable additions.

A very improper and unfounded reference to the name of Mrs. DUNCOMBE, of Canterbury, having found place in ſeveral Journals, relative to a ſuppoſed *collection* of the correſpondence of Richardſon being in her poſſeſſion, we are authorized to ſtate, that Mrs. Duncombe poſſeſſed no letters of that eminent writer, beſides his correſpondence with her; the whole of which ſhe liberally and voluntarily conſigned to the care of Mrs. BARBAULD, to be incorporated in the general aſſemblage of Richardſon's Correſpondence, which is to be publiſhed in a few days, under the direction of that lady.

Mr. WEBSTER, lecturer in philoſophy, has ready for publication, Elements of Natural Philoſophy, explaining the Laws and Principles of Attraction, Gravitation, Mechanics, Pneumatics, Hydroſtatics, Hydraulics, and Optics, with a general View of the Solar Syſtem; adapted to public and private inſtruction, and illuſtrated with a great number of diagrams.

The original Correſpondence of J. J. ROUSSEAU with Madame LATOUR DE FRANQUEVILLE and M. DU PEYRON, the friend to whom he bequeathed his manuſcripts, relating to his difference with DAVID HUME, &c. &c. Atteſted by the executors of M. du Peyron and the Magiſtrates of Neufchatel; tranſlated from the French, juſt publiſhed at Paris, will be ready for ſale in a few days.

Mr. RICHARD PARKINSON, author of "The Experienced Farmer," late of Orange Hill, near Baltimore, propoſes to publiſh by ſubſcription, in one volume octavo, a work under the title of The Experienced Farmer's Tour in America; exhibiting in a copious and familiar view the American ſyſtem of agriculture and breeding of cattle, with its recent improvements.

Mr. W. IRELAND intends to publiſh, by ſubſcription, a romance, under the title of St. Columba; or, the Abbot of Oronza; interſperſed with Legendary Ballads, and a Poetical Introduction to the Reader, in Vindication of this Species of Literary Publication.

Mr. THELWALL has juſt concluded a very ſucceſsful Courſe of Lectures on the Science and Practice of Elocution, to a numerous audience, at Edinburgh; where alſo he has been employed upon ſome ſerious caſes of impediments of ſpeech, for the cure of which he has diſcovered a new and efficacious proceſs. His Courſe of Lectures is to be repeated at Liverpool, in the enſuing autumn; and will be commenced in London, during the courſe of the

the winter-season. Mr. Thelwall purposes to establish in London, a Seminary for the Instruction of Persons who are afflicted either with Natural or with Habitual Impediments; and to give Private Instructions in the different Branches of Elocution—Reading, Recitation, and Oratory.

We are enabled to state, that the new Planet described in the news papers, as having been recently discovered by Dr. OLBERS has not yet been seen in England; and the astronomers of this country consider the paragraph to be a fabrication.

A Mr. GELL has advertised a new work, on the subject of the well known work, by Mr. Chevalier, relative to the Scite of Troy. The subject appeared to be exhausted by various writers; but it is stated, that Mr. Gell has collected some facts that are likely to interest many lovers of classical antiquities.

For several months past preparations have been making for a new Periodical Work, upon a plan at once so novel and interesting, as to challenge the attention of all patrons of literature It is intended to publish, monthly, a General History; or, Collection of New Voyages and Travels: to consist of the Productions of eminent Modern Travellers in every quarter of the globe. One feature of the work will be, that a considerable portion of each volume will consist of Voyages and Travels which have never before been published, and the copyright of which will belong exclusively to the undertaking in question. It will also contain Translations of the Works of celebrated Travellers from every European language, and a full analysis of all interesting publications of this class, which may henceforward appear in our own country, but in a form too expensive for general circulation.

The Rev. ROGER KINGDON has in the press, a work on the Authenticity, Uncorrupted Preservation, and Credibility, of the Books of the New Testament; translated from the German of DI. LESS, late Professor at Gottingen.

Dr. HARRINGTON has now in the press, to be ready in June or July, a Complete Overthrow of the French Theory of Chemistry; proving its unstable principles, upon the most clear and satisfactory evidence.

The "Dance of Death," a subject considered by HOLBEIN worthy of his pencil, will be republished in the course of the present month, with the thirty original Etchings, by HOLLAR.

The Court Companion and Peerage Directory, a work that will be very useful in the *beau monde*, will be ready before the king's birth-day. It will be accompanied by a short Introduction to Heraldry, the Arms of the Nobility, and several useful Lists of Tables.

An entertaining book on the various Qualifications of the Dog, is nearly ready for publication, illustrated by a great number of curious anecdotes of that trusty animal, by Mr. JOSEPH TAYLOR.

The numerous MSS. collected by the late Rev. JAMES GRANGER, Vicar of Shiplake, in Oxfordshire, for a continuation of his Biographical History of England, we understand, are now under revision by the Rev. M. NOBLE, F. A. S. L. and E.—One volume, containing the Reigns of King William and Mary and of Queen Ann, will be published with all convenient speed. The continuation will come down to the end of King George II.

The Anti-Corsican; or, War of Liberty; a series of Letters addressed to the Inhabitants of the United Empire, and first published in the Star, under the signature of Galgacus, is in the press, and will be published in a few days. These patriotic and well written letters have been collected into one publication, to gratify the wishes of numbers who had not been able to procure copies of the papers in which they first appeared.

The amateurs of fine printing may now be gratified with copies of the Philosophical Magazine, printed on royal paper, and embellished with proof impressions of the plates, which are chiefly by Lowry, and superior to any thing of the kind ever before given in a periodical publication. Only about 50 copies have been printed off on the large paper, and they have not made their appearance sooner, because the idea of printing a few fine copies did not occur till after the 8th number was published.

Mr. BYERLY has in the press a work under the title of Continental Sketches, comprizing a portrait of Revolutionary Holland, and an Essay on the Ancient and Modern Histories of the Low Countries, and an Enquiry into the Political and Commercial Interests of the Dutch.

Miss HAMILTON has another work in great forwardness.

Mr. GEMINGHAM, Mr. CLARKE, Mr. HOLDEN, and Mr. PALMER are Candidates for the Arabic Professorship, vacant by the death of Professor CARLISLE. The Oriental languages are now much in fashion at Cambridge.

An Analysis of Dr. PALEY's Natural

Theology, after the manner of the analyses of his "Moral Philosophy," and "Evidences of Christianity," will be published in the course of the present month. These analyses have been found very useful to lecturers and pupils, who study the valuable originals.

Mr. CROWE, lecturer at the Royal Institution, is printing a new edition of his "Lewesdon Hill," with additional poems, in a pocket volume.

Dr. LEMPRIERE is engaged in printing a new and improved edition, in 4to. of his "*Bibliotheca Classica.*"

Mr. SOTHEBY, is about to publish his Translation of Wieland's Oberon, in small volumes, with engravings.

Mr. POLWHEELE is preparing a new edition of his "Old English Gentleman," with other poems.

A pocket edition of the late Bishop LAW's "Life of Christ," with Memoirs of the author, is about to be published.

The following is said to be a good preparation for vinegar. To thirteen quarts of water, add half a pint of brandy, four ounces of tartar of wine, twelve ounces of sugar, and six of yeast. The tartar and sugar are to be dissolved in warm water, adding the yeast, so as to form a thick solution, which, being mixed with the brandy, must be poured into the cask, which is to be placed in a warm situation for six weeks. Before the cask, which is to be made of oak, is bunged, the ingredients should be shaken together.

The smell of garlic is so inimical to moles, that, to get rid of them, it is sufficient to introduce a few heads of garlic into their subterraneous walks. It has also been employed with success against grubs and snails.

Citizen J. VIALARD, at the *ci-devant* College of Harcourt, *Rue de la Harpe*, at Paris, has been employed for several years on the art of restoring, or regenerating, books, designs, outlines, prints, &c. The public is primarily indebted to the learned Chaptal for this valuable discovery; but Citizen Vialard has carried it to a high degree of perfection. He acknowledges that he has had instructions from the best masters; and that he has discovered nothing peculiar in the art, but the improvement of it, both in the use and in the composition of acid liquors, and in having been the first to render it applicable to the purposes of commerce. His first lessons were given by M. Roux, whose talents for the repairing of prints are above all eulogium. He is indebted to M. Roger, an excellent artist in all that relates to the purification of oils, (of the Cloister St. Benoit,) for his acquaintance with the composition of acids. M. Heraud, an apothecary, now residing at Briondes, has likewise communicated the result of his observations; and the experiments which they have made together, have been so much the more useful, in that they have conducted Citizen Vialard to the composition of a new liquor, indispensible for removing greasy substances, and recovering paper that is mouldy, rotten, and even damaged by sea-water. M. Bozerian, the elder, whose talents are well known, has communicated the process of restoring to paper the strong tone which it had lost, either from its antiquity, or from its having been stained by acids. His judicious observations have been of singular help in difficult circumstances. Citizen Vialard has not been discouraged in his career by difficulties, seemingly without number, and which might be considered as almost insurmountable. His first experiments served to strengthen his confidence. The flattering testimonies of the Conservators of the National Libraries, and of others, the most distinguished by their knowledge of ancient books, attracted the fostering regards of the learned societies, all of whom have pronounced in his favour. Citizen Vialard can now, therefore, announce both to the amateurs, and to those engaged in trade, the infallible means of restoring valuable articles, the antiquity of which is a fresh call upon our gratitude to the inventors of the typographic art; but whose bad condition seems to say to the proprietors, *Nolite nos tangere*—Touch us not. According to Citizen Vialard, the manutention (or handling) of spoiled paper is familiar to him. He is well acquainted with the difference of printer's ink, and the superior care that is required in meddling with what has been used in one age, to what has been used in another. The composition of different acid liquors renders the application of them more easy and safe; and he avers that he can make a splendid book of one that is worm-eaten, mouldy, rotten, and that has been even drenched in the sea-water; and that books in this deplorable state, which have been consigned to him, have recovered their former beauty and freshness.

Notice relative to certain animals brought from the cabinet of Meyer, and sent by M. VAN MARUM to the Museum of Natural History at Paris.—1. The Cephalotte (*vespertilio cephalotes*). This species

species of bat is in all respects analogous to the *rousette*: — it resembles it in the form of the molar teeth, in having a nail on the second digit of the fore paws, in the shortness of the tail, &c.; but it seemed, however, excluded from that genus on account of the incisores, which Pallas found to the number of two in the upper jaw: these teeth, which were altogether wanting in the lower jaw, had been broken out; an accident pretty frequent with bats. This has been ascertained, by finding in the cephalotte that has arrived at the Museum, four incisores in each jaw, as in the whole tribe of rousettes. This observation leaves no longer any room for doubt with respect to the general determination of the *vespertilio cephalotes*. — 2. The Weazel of Java. Seba is the only author that has made mention of this species, and who has given a figure of it in his forty-eighth plate. Systematic authors had not ventured to consider it as a distinct species. It bears the strongest analogy to a ferret, but deviates from it in its skin, or colour of a fallow brown, and by yellow spots above the eyes. — 3. A Tatou with ten bands. This is only a variety of the cachicame, or of the tatou with nine bands. — 4. A Hedge-hog of Malacca. The one just received at the Museum, is probably one of the young individuals designed or figured by Seba; it has a closer affinity to the hedge-hogs of Europe, than to those of Madagascar. — 5. A new species of shrew-mouse *(sorex alba)*. The figure of this Shrew-mouse is found in the Thesaurus of Seba, plate 33, fig. 7.; but as it is there given under the name of American Rat, it has been neglected, and does not occur in any systematic work. Its teeth resemble, in number and form, that of our European shrew-mouse; it is three times greater, and all white; its tail is covered with long hairs, rare and verticiliated, or curled upward. Although preserved in liquor, it yields a very strong scent of musk. Seba observes, that it feeds chiefly upon nuts.

Lately at Paris, in the School of Natation, the first experiment was made of a cloth-boat, impermeable to air and water) the invention of Citizen DESQUINEMARD, Mechanical Engineer and Member of the Society of Inventions and Discoveries) in presence of Citizen Bralle, Hydraulic Engineer in Chief of the Department of the Seine; as likewise of Citizen Magin, Inspector-General of Navigation, and of several members of different learned societies. The results of these experiments were such, that the directors of the manufactory were cogently induced to submit them to the inspection of the Class of Physical and Mathematical Sciences of the Institute, with a view to decide on the useful purposes to which this novel invention may be applied. In the interim, the boat is open every day to the inspection of all comers at the manufactory, in the Rue Notre Dame des Champs, at Paris, Fauxbourg St. Germain.

An experiment has lately been made at Lyons to try the effects of vaccination in preserving fine-woolled sheep from the ravages of the scab, which prevailed in the neighbourhood, and had already extended its pernicious influence to a flock of common sheep, belonging to M. FLANDRES D'ESPINAY. Another flock of the Merinos breed, belonging to the same gentleman, was submitted to vaccination, which produced its usual effect, and preserved the flock in the midst of the contagion. Forty of the sheep which had undergone the operation were placed among the infected flock, but they withstood the attacks of the disease, while not one of those which had not been vaccinated escaped.

The following is a prize-question proposed at Paris: — "What are the characters that in animal and vegetable matter distinguish the active and passive substances in the operation of fermentations?"

M. DE LA HAYE discovered, during his travels, a species of wheat, a single grain of which produces a trunk with from twelve to eighteen shoots. Each shoot has a bunch composed of ten or twelve grains. This discovery has been announced to the Minister of the Interior in France, and from it much advantage is expected.

Baron D'ARETIN, librarian to the Elector of Bavaria, has discovered an old manuscript of the thirteenth century, containing a Treatise on the Greek Fire, with an account of the method of preparing it, and a process for manufacturing gunpowder similar to that followed at present.

M. KLAPROTH has written a Paper on the Nature of a Saline substance observed and collected in the Botanical Garden of Palermo, on the Bark of the (*Morus Alba*) White Mulberry Tree. The pure acid from this substance he proposes to call *moronilic*, and its saline combination *moronitates*.

A new periodical work has been established at Petersburgh, under the title of the Petersburgh Imperial Journal of Trade. From it we learn that the trade of

of that city is in a rapidly increaſing ſtate. The exports in 1742 were equal to 2,479,656 roubles; in 1802, they were equal to 30,498,663 roubles.

M. DIEUDONNE has diſcovered that the ſeeds of gooſeberries, waſhed, dried, and roaſted, are a good ſubſtitute for coffee. When mixed in equal parts of real coffee, the taſte does not all differ from that of ordinary coffee.

It has been diſcovered, from the Tranſactions of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, for the year 1700, that animal electricity, or Galvaniſm, was known at that period.

COLLET DESCOSTILS has announced a new metal found in the black duſt left by platina, when diſſolved in the nitro-muriatic acid. The principal properties of this metal are:—it gives a red colour to the triple ſalts of platina; with the triple ammoniacal ſalt of platina it is precipitated; it is eaſily reduced; it diſſolves readily in acids, when in the metallic ſtate; the oxides are green and blue, or at leaſt communicate theſe colours to the acids in which they are diſſolved, and they ſeem to be volatile. C. Deſcoſtils found that the ſand which accompanies platina contains *titanium*, when ſuſceptible of attraction by the magnet; and, that when not ſo, it contains *chrome*. Fourcroy and Vauquelin have written on the ſame ſubject, and admit the diſcovery to belong to C. Deſcoſtils.

Profeſſor VALLI and Dr. PEZRONI have left Conſtantinople for Natolia, to make further experiments on the means of extirpating the plague.

The following is M. WOOLF's method of meaſuring the contents of any pipe: "Square the diameter in inches, and the product will be the number of pounds of water in every yard length of the pipe; or, if the laſt figure be cut off, or conſidered as a decimal, the remaining figures will give ale-gallons in the yard."

A new Philoſophical Journal has been lately eſtabliſhed at Madrid, the object of which is to treat of phyſical and mathematical ſciences, natural hiſtory, agriculture, the different branches of literature, and the fine arts.

A curious Petrifaction has been diſcovered at Vaucelles, in the north of France. A workman, in breaking a ſtone that came from the ruins of the Abbey, divided it into two parts, one of which preſented the impreſſion of a fiſh, and the other the ſame fiſh in *relievo*. Upon careful examination it was found to be a fiſh in the moſt excellent ſtate of preſervation. It appears to be of the abdominal claſs, and a ſalmon. The ſcales are of a violet colour mixed with yellow; the colours of the impreſſion and of the *relievo* are the ſame. The ſtone was originally taken from a quarry in the neighbourhood of Vaucelles, which has been long abandoned. But if further obſervations were made upon the ſtones of this quarry, they might exhibit the ſame phenomena as the mountain near Verona.

The late Mr. HUMBOLDT deſcended into the crater of the volcano of Torcello, which ſtill burns, to the depth of ſeventy toiſes; being only about fifteen toiſes from the bottom. He ſtated, in one of his letters, that the examination of this volcano would enable him to throw conſiderable light on the nature of theſe terrible phenomena.

A root of jalap, brought originally from Charleſtown, is in a very flouriſhing ſtate in the garden belonging to the Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory in France.

The Aguſt Earth, hitherto ſuppoſed to be a ſimple earth, has been diſcovered by C. F. BUCHOLZ, to be only phoſphate of lime.

The Royal Academy of St. Peterſburg have received letters dated the 25th of laſt October, at Santa Cruz, in the iſland of Teneriffe, from their correſpondent M. VON KRUSENSTERN, the commander of the two Ruſſian ſhips, which have ſailed on a voyage round the world. Their voyage from Falmouth to this place was extremely expeditious. On the 25th of October, the ſhips had already taken on board a ſupply of water and wine, and were preparing to ſet ſail the following day for Rio Janeiro, in the Brazils, where they are to remain ſome weeks. On the voyage, in north lat. 37° 40′, and 3° 28′ eaſt long. from the firſt meridian, the expedition had an opportunity of obſerving a moſt remarkable meteor. On the 10th of October, in the evening, they ſaw in the ſouth-weſt a large fire-ball, which, at the height of fifteen degrees, took a direction, completely horizontal, towards the north-weſt, when it burſt. It had a very long tail, which was ſo bright that that the whole ſhip was for the ſpace of a minute illuminated by it. The moſt remarkable circumſtance, however, attending it, and which indeed is almoſt without a parallel, was the uncommon power of the luminous matter; as bright ſtreaks continued viſible in that quarter for upwards of an hour after the fire-ball had burſt.

LIST

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A Sermon preached before the Judges of Aſſize, at Kingſton on Thames, 21ſt March, 1804. By the Rev. John Barwis, A. M. 4to. 17 pages.

Practical Diſcourſes. By the Rev. R. Warner. 2 vols. 8vo. 14s. boards.

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VETERINARY.

An Addreſs to Yeomanry Cavalry, reſpecting the Management of their Horſes; pointing out the Accidents and Diſeaſes that are likely to happen in the Field, and the moſt effectual Means for recovering them: together with Directions for Shoeing, and practical Obſervations on the Prevention and Cure of Lameneſs. By James White, Veterinary Surgeon. 2s. 6d.

NEW

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. MARCUS HYMAN'S (EXETER-STREET) *for a* COMPOSITION *for* SHAVING *without the* USE *of* RAZOR, SOAP, *or* WATER.

THIS compoſition is prepared and uſed in the following manner: mix one pint and a half of clear lime water, two ounces of gum-arabic, an half-ounce of iſinglaſs, an eighth of an ounce of cochineal, a quarter of an ounce of turmeric-root in powder, an eighth of an ounce of ſalt of tartar, and an equal quantity of cream of tartar together; boil them for one hour at leaſt (ſtirring up the mixture during the whole time of boiling, and being careful not to let it boil over), clear it through a ſieve; then add two pounds and an half of iron pumice ſtone finely pulverized; mix the whole together into one cake with the white of eggs. The cake ſo made is to be divided into twelve ſmaller ones; dry them in the open air for three days, put them into an oven of moderate heat for twenty-four hours, when they will be completely dry, and fit for uſe. Apply them with a gentle friction to the beard, and they will produce the complete effect of ſhaving.

Obſervation.—As ſoon as we ſaw this patent compoſition announced, our expectations were raiſed, and we hoped that a portion of our daily labour would no longer be neceſſary. How much we were diſappointed every reader will eaſily conceive, when he underſtands that, inſtead of the operation of ſoap and a razor, the uſe of a new-formed grindſtone is recommended. What effect iron pumice-ſtone will have on the lips and chin, we know not from experience; but we ſhould not expect that the operation would be either very eaſy or very quickly diſpatched.

MR. GEORGE MEDHURST'S (BATTLE-BRIDGE) *for a condenſing* WIND-ENGINE, *capable of being applied to all* KINDS *of* PURPOSES *in which* STEAM, WIND, WATER, *or* HORSES *are uſed.*

We ſhall find more difficulty in deſcribing the merits of this invention, than we did thoſe of the laſt. The drawings that accompany Mr. Medhurſt's ſpecification, are neceſſary to the illuſtration of his machinery. He firſt condenſes the air of the atmoſphere, in a ſtrong and cloſe veſſel, by means of a wind-mill, ſo as to make it from ten to twenty times more denſe than it is in its natural ſtate: the denſe air from the magazine is conducted through a pipe to the top of a cylinder, where it acts upon a piſton, by its elaſticity, without the aid of fire, and by theſe means keeps the machine in conſtant motion for a time, proportioned to the capacity of the magazine, though the wind do not blow. The object of this invention is to accumulate and preſerve the irregular power which the wind produces, ſo that it may be applied to machinery, to produce an uniform and regular motion whenever it is wanted. The wind-mill ſails are conſtructed in the uſual vertical manner; but if a greater power is required than can be obtained in that manner, they are then conſtructed according to a method deſcribed in the ſpecification.

By means of an inclined plane and ſcrew, the condenſing piſton is made to work a long or a ſhort ſtroke according to the ſtrength of the wind, and the denſity of the air in the magazine. When the wind is ſtrong, or the air in the magazine not much condenſed, the inclined plane is to be ſet at a great angle, that the piſton may make a long ſtroke, and drive into the magazine a greater quantity of air; but when the wind is weak, or the air in the magazine ſtrongly condenſed, the inclined plane muſt be ſet at a leſs angle. Thus the full effect of the leaſt wind will be obtained, as well as of the greateſt.

The regulator for raiſing or depreſſing the inclined plane is next deſcribed by means of drawings: and the form of the magazine is ſaid to be ſpherical, or cylindrical, with ſemi-ſpherical ends, according to the ſituation and circumſtances. The materials are copper, plate-iron, or caſt-iron; and when large, caſt or wrought into ſegments, and ſcrewed together, being painted or varniſhed in the inſide, to make them air-tight. Where it is practicable, ſays the patentee, "I make an excavation under ground, ſo much below the ſurface, that the incumbent earth may be ſufficient to reſiſt the force of the confined air, and line the excavation with lead, copper, or caſt-iron, or with bricks or tiles cemented together, and covered on the inſide with pitch, paint, varniſh, or any bituminous matter, to render it air-tight; and to and from the magazine I conduct the air by a ſtrong caſt iron pipe, on or near the top of which muſt be a ſafety valve, for the ſecurity of the magazine, and a ſtopt cock, to cloſe the pipe occaſionally."

MR. W. H. WOLLASTON'S (BUCKINGHAM-STREET) *for an* IMPROVEMENT *in* SPECTACLES, *by the* APPLICATION *of* CONCAVO-CONVEX GLASSES *to them.*

The object of this invention is to remedy a defect that has long been complained of in spectacles, viz. that no objects appear distinct through them but such as are seen through the centre of the glasses, or nearly so, but are indistinct in proportion to the distance of the part of the glass through which they are seen from the centre, whether side ways, or upwards or downwards; that is to say, the indistinctness is greater in proportion as the rays of light passing from an object to the eye pass more obliquely through the glass.—Mr. Wollaston having observed, that the portion of any glass employed in any one position of the eye is small, he perceived that by making the substance of a glass curved in the manner of a hollow globe, each portion of it might be situated nearly at right angles to the direction of the sight, and would thereby render lateral objects distinct, without impairing the distinctness at the centre. Mr. Wollaston has applied this principle in such a manner, that the form of his glasses is such that the outer surface of each is spherically convex, and the inner surface spherically concave. For short-sighted persons, the concave surface of each glass is more curved than the convex surface, by which the rays of light passing through the same are diverged, and the degree of curvature of the concave surface is to be increased in proportion as the person is more short-sighted.

For long-sighted persons, the form of each glass must be such that the convex surface shall be more curved than the concave, by which the rays are converged; and the degree of curvature of the convex surface of the glass is to be increased in proportion as the person is more long-sighted.

Observation.—This patent has occasioned some controversy between the patentee and Mr. Wm. Jones, who not only denies the advantages which Mr. Wollaston conceives to be attached to the *meniscus* glass, but avers, that so far from being a new invention, he has long been possessed of a spectacle glass made in the form for which this patent was obtained.

MR. JAMES BENNET'S (MANCHESTER) *for a* METHOD *of* FELTING WOOLLEN CLOTH, *&c.*

After the cloth has been manufactured by the weaver, and has gone through the processes of cutting, scouring, and cleansing, as it may require, it must be immersed in hot water, a little below the boiling-point. It is then to be taken out, and laid on a large flagged stone, placed on a frame, having a roller at each end, for the purpose of receiving the cloth, which must be wound tight over one of the rollers, the flag-stone having been heated with hot water. One end of the cloth must then be drawn tight over the surface of the stone, and fixed to the roller at the other end; when so fixed, hot water, just below the boiling point, must be poured on the cloth as it lies on the stone, and the surface of the cloth is to be rubbed or worked in that state with a polished marble, or some other hard body having a polished surface, until the workman perceives a stiffness in the friction, by the cloth becoming nearly dry: the process is to be repeated until the felt required be produced; which processes will produce a felt, and cause the body of the cloth to unite in a sound substance. This method may be used either with or without soap, but the latter is found to be most beneficial to the substance of the cloth, which may then be dyed and finished to any colour.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requested.)

The EXHIBITION *of the* ROYAL ACADEMY, 1804.

IN the exhibition of this year, there are many good pictures, though few of any very striking or leading description. The president has ten: No. 30 is marked with genius and spirit. No. 37, *the portrait of himself*, is a resemblance, but we do not wish to see his pencil so employed. *The Tomb of Archimedes* is an address to the mind; but, though it may be materially altered, we think this picture has been in a former exhibition; the same has been said of his *Hagar and Ishmael.* His *Moonlight, Venus and Adonis*, and *Phaëton*, are classically conceived, and forcibly painted.

Sir George Beaumont has three pictures, which, considered as the production of an amateur, are very extraordinary indeed: they

they display a taste, feeling, and knowledge of the art, which has not been the portion of very many of those who have past their lives in the profession.

Sir William Beechy has seven portraits, painted in a style which entitles him to retain that pre-eminent situation in his profession, which was so justly allotted to him some years ago.

Mr. Opie has seven, and they are all marked with his usual force and vigour of pencil. His portrait of Mr. Holcroft is admirably drawn and coloured. Mr. Hoppner has one fine portrait; Mr. Shee has five.

Of Mr. Henry Thomson, A. E. we had occasion to speak in high terms in our remarks on last year's exhibition. His pictures now exhibited are worthy of himself; i. e. they are very fine.

If any honour be attached to the title, Mr. Owen ought to be a R. A.—he is not even an associate. His picture, No. 1, is admirably drawn; his Beggars, and Cottage Door, are each of them so capitally painted, that we scarce know which to prefer.

Drummond's Drowned Sailor, Gleaners, &c. display marks of mind and much improvement in his style of painting.

Mr. S. Phillips has six characteristic portraits.

Mr. Buckler's drawings of Cathedrals are very well understood.

Mr. Bone's Miniatures are in the very first style of the art; and those by Mr. Eddridge display a correct eye, and skilful hand.

A miniature portrait of the Rev. R. Young, by W. J Thomson is painted in a manner which led us to regret that it is the only picture this artist has in the exhibition.

No. 207. *Narcissus and Echo*——*I. M. W. Turner, R. A.*

So melts the youth, and languishes away,
His beauty withers, and his limbs decay;
And none of those attractive charms remain
To which the slighted Echo fu'd in vain.
She saw him in his present misery,
Whom, spite of all her wrongs, she griev'd to see:
She answer'd sadly to the lover's moan,
Sigh'd back his sighs, and groan'd to every groan.
"Ah! youth, belov'd in vain"! Narcissus cries;
"Ah! youth, belov'd in vain!" the nymph replies.
"Farewel!" says he: the parting sound scarce fell
From his faint lips, but she replied, "Farewel!"

This is a very classical, and capital picture; the Echo behind the tree is poetically conceived, and correctly drawn, and the whole scene peculiarly appropriate to the subject, though the foreground is slovenly, which seems to arise from either affectation or negligence, and we are sorry to see any traces of either one or the other in the work of an artist who possesses so many superior requisites for ranking so high in his profession. If a little more brilliancy had been given to the foreground, it would have brought out the tints in the middle distance, which are very fine indeed.

Whoever has seen many of the works of Poussin, will instantly recognize the manner, and, in some degree, the scenery of that great master, who studied the ancient statutes and *basso-relievos* with so much idolatry that his colouring borders on the marble; and it has been sometimes said, he peopled his landscapes with the beings of another world. However, as his subjects were frequently taken from Ovid and other poets, it was perhaps more than justifiable to introduce ideal figures. The same reasoning will apply to this picture, if we consider that the characters are of the poet's creation; but in Mr. Turner's View of Edinburgh, from Caulton-hill, No. 373, he might as well have attended a little to common nature, and surely it is of infinitely too brown a tint. This, considering the great merit of the picture in other particulars, is to be regretted: the burst of light beyond the bridge is magnificent; the group in Highland dresses are picturesque; and the cattle in the foreground are truly Scotch—they are neither bred, nor fed, nor farted, in England. But, to return to the Echo—the colouring is too chaste and sober for the common eye, which is invariably attracted by tinsel and glare, the mere fustian and bombast of the art.

It is curious to consider the different medium through which very superior artists have seen and represented nature; but for one that admires the severe and modest colouring of Rafaelle, there are ten who are dazzled by the forcible and luxuriant tints of Rubens; but when our modern painters attempt to imitate the former, we have sometimes seen figures resembling statues; and in the place of the splendid brilliancy of the Fleming, they give us the gaudy glitter of a modern tea-board.

To contrast the manner of any of the common people of the palette with Mr. Turner, would not afford a fair example: but

but Mr. Loutherbourg is a giant in his art: of his glowing and spirited style we think with high respect; but his pictures have sometimes a tumult that more than borders on the *extravaganza*. In No. 116, he has chosen a scene, which gives him full scope for indulging his favourite manner in its fullest extent. It is

An Avalanche or Ice-fall, in the Alps, near the Scheideck, in the Valley of Louterbrunnen. P. I. De Loutherbourg, R. A.

This is a spirited, striking, and most forcible picture. It represents a torrent of snow and ice rolling from the adjacent heights with such impetuosity as to destroy a bridge, on which were two men, one of whom is plunged, with the fragments of the arches, into the cataract, and the other is delineated in the act of endeavouring to escape to the land, which exhibits every mark of devastation: trees torn up by the violence of the tempest, and peasants displaying every possible mark of terror and dismay. When we say *every possible mark*, we mean to include the studied attitude and start of the heroes and heroines *that strut and fret their hour upon the stage*, in which these good people seem better versed than one would expect from either their habits or insulated situation; for they do not appear to be travellers but natives. This gives it rather a theatrical air, and by a natural coincidence leads the mind to an admirably conceived, and inimitably well executed, scene, painted for a playhouse, rather than to what the children call *right earnest tempest*, in a mountainous country. From this and some other circumstances, a worshipper of Rafaelle or Poussin would say, the picture is *rather* overcharged; be that as it may, if taken as a whole, it is such a picture as no other artist in this country could paint.

No. 150. A Summer Evening. P. I. De Loutherbourg, R. A.

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea.

Of the picturesque Elegy, from which the quotation informs us this picture is painted, Dr. Johnson truly says—"It abounds with images which find a mirror in every mind; and with sentiments to which every bosom returns an echo."—The consequence of this universal admiration is, that the stanzas with which the poem opens, are impress on the memory of every one who sees the picture, and the lines which follow in the poem occur to every reader of those quoted in the Catalogue. Now, unluckily, there are scarcely any two scenes that can be imagined more opposite to each other, than Mr. De Loutherbourg's red-hot landscape, and the following picture drawn by the poet

The ploughman homeward plods his weary way,
And leaves the world *to darkness* and to me.
Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight,
And all the air a solemn stillness holds;
Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight,
And drowsy tinklings lull the distant folds;
Save that from yonder ivy mantled tower,
The moping owl does to *the moon* complain.

The mouldings on the tower, in this twilight scene, are so highly coloured that they look like gilt picture-frames. The ploughmen of this country, we believe, usually bring home the horses without the plough, which they leave in the field, until they return to their labour on the following morning. On the whole, this picture would have past muster much better without the inscription from Gray's Elegy, than it will with it.

No. 183. Boats carrying out Anchors and Cable, to Dutch Men of War, in 1665. J. M. W. Turner, R. A.

We were at first at a loss to conceive what could be Mr. Turner's motive for dating the performance of so common a thing as *carrying out anchors and cables*, 150 years ago, when it occured to us that he might possibly not be very conversant with the naval architecture of the present day, and therefore dated so far back upon the same ground "that Toby Shandy recommended to Corporal Trim, that when he was telling a story in which giants were the principal performers, he should date his story at an early period, to keep his giants *out of the way of the critics*."—Yet though it is rather dangerous to paint a subject *after* Vandevelde, this is a very good picture.

The portrait of Mr. Fox, by Mr. I. R. Smith of King-street, we noticed in a former Retrospect, with the praise to which it was justly entitled. In this year's exhibition, there are six by the same artist, and they are all in a very superior style.

No. 382. The Portrait of Sir W. Milner, Bart. M. P. for York,

Is of the same size with that of Mr. Fox, and bears as strong a resemblance to the original; and to point out a more characteristic likeness than that would not be an easy task. Sir William's portrait has been engraved by Mr. Reynolds, the same excellent artist that engraved Mr. Fox.

No. 424.

No. 424. *Portrait of S. Athawes, Esq.*

This portraiture does Mr. Smith very high honour: is is not a mere map of the countenance, but a most spirited and forcible representation of the mind, delineated and coloured in a broad and masterly style: the whole beams with simplicity and nature, and produces an effect that we do not recollect to have ever seen transferred in an equal degree to a small whole-length. The shadow given to the face from the hat is peculiarly picturesque, and the background &c, is in perfect harmony with the rest of the picture, in which the dog is marked in a manner that would not have been surpassed, if it had been equalled, by many artists, who, without ever attempting to draw *the image of man*, have devoted their whole lives to painting quadrupeds.

In the next picture Mr. Smith has quitted the path in which he has so much deserved celebrity, and, in No. 442, given a delineation from Burn's very beautiful description of

The Cotter's Saturday Night.

"But hark! a rap comes gently to the door;
Jenny, wha kens the meaning of the same,
Tells how a neebor lad came o'er the moor
To do some errands, and convoy her hame.
The wily mother sees the conscious flame
Sparkle in Jenny's ee, an' flush her cheek:
Wi' heart-struck anxious care, enquires his name;
While Jenny hafflins is afraid to speak;
Weel pleas'd the mother hears it's nae wild worthless rake.
Wi' kindly welcome Jenny brings him ben,
A strappan youth; he takes the mother's eye;
Blythe Jenny sees the visit's no ill taen;
The father cracks o' horses, ploughs, and kye."

The poet has painted this scene with most interesting simplicity, and the painter has transferred his ideas to the canvas, in a characteristic and attractive composition, marked with truth and narrative. The figure of Jenny is modest and attractive, and beams with rural beauty, unalloyed by meretricious ornaments. The parents have that sober, prudent, and serious cast, which marks a large portion of the peasantry of North-Britain; the young man has a modest consciousness, and the colouring of the whole is natural and pleasing.

No. 553. *Mr. Swan and Family.*

The figures are well drawn and skilfully grouped: of the likeness we cannot judge, having never seen any of this family; but a portait of any one that we knew, by Mr. Smith, has always been a strong resemblance.

No. 585. *Dr. Hunter of York.*

This is a most respectable looking portrait, and we believe the face is the mirror of the mind of the original, whose medical talents need not be recorded in this page; they are recorded in a better place—the hearts of very many whom his professional attentions have raised from the bed of sickness. His literary reputation is founded on works that will long survive the author; and his benevolence has been exerted on many occasions. The exertions that he made for the establishment of the Lunatic Asylum at York are the more honourable, as the objects relieved are not generally capable of expressing, or even feeling, gratitude to their benefactors.

No. 587. *T. Hartley, Esq. as the R. Hon. the Lord Mayor of York.*

A very fine head, painted, we believe, in the undress of the office.

The uncommon abilities of Miss Emma Smith we have had frequent occasion to mention, and regret that she has only two miniatures in this Exhibition; but we look forward to another year, in the hope that she will not be tardy in her pursuit of that fame and distinction in the arts, which she gave such early promise of becoming qualified to obtain.

No. 23. *Henry III. replying to the Bishops, who, deputed by the Ecclesiastical Order, had remonstrated with him on his frequent Violations of the Privileges of his Subjects, and the uncanonical and forced Elections which were made to vacant Dignities. R. Westall, R. A.*

"It is true (replied the king) I have been somewhat faulty in this particular: I obtruded you, my Lord of Salisbury, upon your see; I was obliged to employ both entreaties and menaces, my Lord of Winchester, to have you elected: my proceedings I confess were very irregular, my Lords of Salisbury and Carlisle, when I raised you from the lowest stations to your present dignities: I am determined henceforth to correct these abuses; and it will also become you, in order to make a thorough reformation, to resign your present benefices, and try to enter again in a more regular and canonical manner."—*Hume, Vol.* 2. *Chap xii.*

Of Mr. Westall's taste and talents, we have always thought very highly, and we think his manner is materially improved; he paints in a broader and better style than that which marked his early productions. The very animated speech which Hume has

has given to the king, would lead to an expectation of a more ſpirited character of countenance than what we know of his royal portrait warranted:—the Biſhops are, however, extremely well conceived, and their variety of ſurprize very forcibly delineated.

A ſimilar praiſe will attach to his other productions in this Exhibition; they are marked with taſte and feeling; almoſt every figure has an eaſy and natural air.

A picture of the Liboya Serpent ſeizing its prey was painted by Mr. James Ward, ſent for exhibition to the Royal Academy, and rejected! To ſhew that it was worthy of being admitted, Mr. Ward is now exhibiting it with fifty-nine other paintings (among which is a moſt capital landſcape in the manner of Rubens) at No. 26, Newman-ſtreet.—The Serpent &c. is a grand and terrific picture.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Six Anthems and Ten Chants, compoſed by the late Mr. Jonathan Battiſhill; dedicated to the Hon. George Pomeroy, by John Page, Vicar Choral of St. Paul's Cathedral, from the original Manuſcripts in his Poſſeſſion. 1l. 1s.

THIS valuable work (to which is prefixed the life of the ingenious compoſer, written by Dr. Buſby) forms a handſome folio volume, that will, we doubt not, ſpeedily find its way into the muſical libraries of all thoſe who love fine harmony, and reſpect departed merit. Every one of theſe Anthems carries with it *internal* evidence of the mind from which it emanated and cannot fail to gratify the friends of the *good old ſchool*. The melodies are as ſweet as they are natural; and the *combinations* and *contrivance* beſpeak all that ſkill in arrangement, and profundity of ſcience, for which the grave productions of this admired maſter have ſo long been diſtinguiſhed. The *Chants* are alſo excellent in their kind, and make no ſmall addition to the value and uſefulneſs of the volume; for the appearance of which all the friends of the late compoſer, and the muſical public in general, will think themſelves obliged to Mr. Page's laudable zeal and induſtry.

No. 1. Of Love and Loyalty, a Muſical Olio; conſiſting of Original Songs, Duetts, Glees, &c. &c. ſung by the moſt celebrated Performers; compoſed and now firſt publiſhed by James Hook, Eſq. 3s.

The firſt number of this uſeful and pleaſing work, contains "Little Sailor Joe," ſung by Maſter Kelner; "If you love me as I love you," ſung by Mrs. Second; and "The Kiſs," a favourite glee. Each of theſe pieces is ſtrongly ſtamped with the well-known merit of its author; and Mr. Hook, we truſt, will feel this public acknowledgment of his *undecaying* talent in the ſale of the work.

War Anthem; "a Sound of Battle is in the Land;" compoſed by Joſeph Kemp, Organiſt of the Cathedral Church of Briſtol; dedicated to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland. 6s.

This Anthem, which is prefaced by an addreſs of thanks to the Duke of Cumberland for his approbation of the compoſition, exhibits conſiderable genius, a reſpectable portion of ſcience, and much knowledge of effect. The words are ſelected with judgment, and in ſeveral inſtances felicitouſly expreſſed, while the harmony and modulation are calculated to greatly raiſe Mr. Kemp's reputation as a ſound and experienced muſician.

The Duffield March and Quick Step; compoſed, and dedicated to Captain Balguy and the other Officers of the Duffield, Eaton, and Breadſall United Volunteers, by I. C. Start. 1s. 6d.

We have peruſed this little production with much pleaſure. The ideas are in many inſtances original, and the general ſtyle is martial and ſpirited. With the ſubject of the Quick Step, we are particularly pleaſed; as alſo with the digreſſion in the *mirror* of the original key. The whole is ſkilfully adapted for the pianoforte, and will be found uſeful as an exerciſe for that inſtrument.

Twelve Waltzes for the Grand Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Flute or Violin, Obligato and a Violincello; compoſed and dedicated to Miſs Elizabeth De Lambe, of Mountsfield Lodge, Suſſex, by an Amateur, Scholar of Mr. Diettenhofer. 5s.

Theſe Waltzes are written with an eaſe and freedom, that not only beſpeak much facility of fancy, but that alſo exhibit a more intimate acquaintance with the ſecrets of good compoſition, than we generally find in the productions of amateurs; and Mr. Diettenhofer has great reaſon to be proud of a pupil who can give the the public ſuch proofs of his own genius and his tutor's profeſſional ſkill.

Three Favourite Arietts, and a Duett, for two Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Pianoforte or Harp; compoſed and inſcribed to Miſs Richardſon, by Theodore Smith, Eſq. 3s.

Mr. Smith has produced in his preſent publication, ſome very pleaſing ſpecimens of that talent we have ſo often acknowledged.

The

The melodies of these songs are smooth, graceful and expressive; and the duett is constructed with that ingenuity and skill, which ensure a sweet and interesting effect.

Six Ballads, composed and inscribed to Mrs. Sheridan by Mrs. Bland. 5s.

The perusal of this little collection of ballads has afforded us much pleasure. They are marked by an easy flow of fancy, and, in some instances, a felicity of expression, not common to those who step out of their own professional tract, in order to become composers. The airs, "The streams of day forsook the sky;" "Ah! he's dead, and do not hear;" and "To other shades my Delia flies;" would not disgrace the pens of some who rank high in the list of our musical authors.

No. 2. of Original Airs in various and familiar Styles for the Piano-forte; composed by John and William Crotch. 2s. 6d.

We find in this collection, thirty-four little airs; most of which are pleasing trifles, and so simple and easy in their construction, as to form a good sequel to the number which has already appeared, and of which we spoke in the commendatory terms it merited.

Suzette of Savoy, Canzonette Ala Villageoise, written by F. Bryan; composed by August. Voiut. 1s. 6d.

We admire the appropriate simplicity of this ballad. Mr. Voiut, who we understand is a foreigner lately arrived in this country, has caught the plain natural English style, with an exactness that surprizes us; and has conveyed the sense of his author with an accuracy that would do credit to a native composer.

The Thrush. The words by Z. W. Vincent; the Music composed with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by John Banner. 1s.

This little ballad is by no means without merit; nor is it wholly free from faults. The former, however, is sufficient to evince considerable talent, while the latter are only to be charged to inexperience; aided, perhaps, by too great an avidity to *publish*.

"*Enquiry after Happiness*;" *composed by I. Tenail.* 1s.

This is an engaging little ballad. The melody, we are obliged in candour to say, is not so striking as we would wish; yet, we must allow that it is easy, smooth, and unaffected; and by no means unsuitable to the subject of the words.

The British Volunteers, a Patriotic Glee and Chorus; set to Music by I. Marsh. Esq. 1s 6d.

Mr. Marsh has acquitted himself in this laudable attempt, in a style worthy the subject he has adopted. The *melody*, is broad, bold, and spirited; and the *combinations* ingenious and correct.

Mr. Russell is printing Proposals for publishing by subscription; Twelve Voluntane's for the Organ. The Merits of which, we have no Doubt, will confer much Honour on the ingenious Author. The Compositions are to appear immediately. Price to Subscribers, 10s. 6d. *to Non-subscribers,* 12s.

Those of our musical readers who are fond of scientific information, sound criticism, and interesting anecdote, will be glad to hear that Dr. Busby's classical pen is now employed on a History of Music, from the earliest period of harmonical intelligence to the present time.

NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

Being an Analysis of all Acts of General Importance, passed during the late Session of Parliament.

"An Act for repealing the several duties, under the management of the commissioners for the affairs of taxes, and granting new duties in lieu thereof; for granting new duties in certain cases therein mentioned; for repealing the duties of excise on licences, and on carriages constructed by coachmakers, and granting new duties thereon, under the management of the said commissioners for the affairs of taxes; and also new duties on persons selling carriages by auction or on commission." 43d Geo. III. Cap. clxi. Passed August 12, 1803.

IT is enacted, "that from and after the 5th of April, 1804, throughout England, Wales, and Berwick-upon-Tweed; and from and after the 24th of May, 1804, throughout Scotland, in lieu of the duties thereby repealed; there shall be paid the several duties set forth in the hereinafter schedules.

The provisions in this very voluminous Act are too diffuse and extensive to be inserted; but as the new duties affect all persons, they appear to be too important to be omitted, and in particular, at this period, when they are about to commence.

The following new rules for charging the duties, seem to be the most important, out of the thirteen annexed to the above schedule.

WINDOWS, OR LIGHTS.

NUMBER OF WINDOWS, According to which the dwelling-house shall be charged.	Duties to be charged for windows in every dwelling-house in England. £.	s.	d.	Duties to be charged for windows in every dwelling-house in Scotland. £.	s.	d.
Not more than 6 windows, (except in such houses which shall be worth 5l. by the year, and shall be charged to the duty in schedule (B), according to the rent thereof,)	0	6	0	0	6	0
Not more than 6 windows, if of the value before-mentioned, and charged to the said duty	0	8	0	0	6	0
7 windows	0	18	6	0	16	6
8	1	0	0	1	8	0
9	1	13	0	1	16	0
10	2	10	0	2	8	0
11	3	5	0	3	3	0
12	4	0	0	3	18	0
13	4	15	0	4	13	0
14	5	10	0	5	8	0
15	6	5	0	6	3	0
16	7	0	0	6	18	0
17	7	15	0	7	13	0
18	8	10	0	8	8	0
19	9	5	0	9	3	0
20	10	0	0	9	18	0
21	10	15	0	10	13	0
22	11	10	0	11	8	0
23	12	5	0	12	3	0
24	13	0	0	12	18	0
25	13	15	0	13	13	0
26	14	10	0	14	8	0
27	15	5	0	15	3	0
28	16	0	0	15	18	0
29	16	15	0	16	13	0
30	17	10	0	17	8	0
31	18	5	0	18	3	0
32	19	0	0	18	18	0
33	19	15	0	19	13	0
34	20	10	0	20	8	0
35	21	5	0	21	3	0
36	22	0	0	21	18	0
37	22	15	0	22	13	0
38	23	10	0	23	8	0
39	24	5	0	24	3	0
40 to 44	25	15	0	25	13	0
45 -- 49	28	5	0	28	3	0
50 -- 54	30	15	0	30	13	0
55 -- 59	33	5	0	33	3	0
60 -- 64	35	9	0	35	7	0
65 -- 69	37	9	0	37	7	0
70 -- 74	39	9	0	39	7	0
75 -- 79	41	9	0	41	7	0
80 -- 84	43	9	0	43	7	0
85 -- 89	45	9	0	45	7	0
90 -- 94	47	9	0	47	7	0
95 -- 99	49	9	0	49	7	0
100 -- 109	52	9	0	52	7	0
110 -- 119	56	9	0	56	7	0
120 -- 129	60	9	0	60	7	0
130 -- 139	64	9	0	64	7	0
140 -- 149	68	9	0	68	7	0
150 -- 159	72	9	0	72	7	0
160 -- 169	76	9	0	76	7	0
170 -- 179	80	9	0	80	7	0
180 and upwards	83	0	0	82	18	0
And for every such dwelling-house which shall contain more than 180 windows, for every window exceeding 180	0	2	6	0	2	6

WINDOWS OR SKYLIGHTS.

All ſkylights, and all windows, however conſtructed, in ſtair-caſes, garrets, cellars, paſſages, and all other parts of dwelling-houſes, to what uſe ſoever applied, and whether, in the exterior or interior parts, to be charged.

Where any charge in the occupation ſhall take place after the aſſeſſment, then the duties on the occupier ſhall be levied upon and paid by the occupier, landlord, or owner, for the time being, or on both or all, according to their times of poſſeſſion, without any new aſſeſſment, notwithſtanding ſuch change in the occupation; but where a tenant ſhall quit, on the termination of the leaſe or demiſe, after an aſſeſſment made, and ſhall have given notice thereof to the aſſeſſor, the duty ſhall be diſcharged by the commiſſioners for the remainder of that year, if it ſhall appear to the commiſſioners, at the end of ſuch year, that ſuch houſe ſhall have continued wholly unoccupied for the remainder of ſuch year.

Where any houſe is let in different apartments, tenements, lodgings, or landings, and ſhall be inhabited by two or more perſons or families, the ſame ſhall be charged as if inhabited by one family only; and the landlord or owner ſhall be deemed the occupier, and, ſhall be charged with the duties; but where the landlord ſhall not reſide within the limits of the collector, or the ſame ſhall remain unpaid by ſuch landlord for twenty days after due, the duties charged may be levied on the occupier, and ſuch payment ſhall be allowed out of the next, on account of rent.

Every houſe, whereof the keeping is left to any ſervant, ſhall be ſubject to the like duties, as if inhabited by the owner or a tenant, and if ſuch ſervant ſhall not pay rates to the church and poor, the ſaid duties ſhall be paid by the owners or tenants.

When a partition or diviſion between two or more windows, fixed in one frame, is of the breadth of twelve inches, the window on each ſide ſhall be charged as a diſtinct window.

Every window extending ſo far as to give light into more rooms, landings, or ſtories than one, ſhall be charged as ſo many ſeparate windows.

Every window, including the frame, partition, and diviſions thereof, which by due admeaſurement of the whole ſpace on the aparture of the wall of the building, on the outſide of ſuch window, ſhall exceed in height twelve feet, or in breadth four feet nine inches, not being leſs than three feet ſix inches in height, ſhall be charged as two windows, except ſuch as ſhall have been made of greater dimenſions, prior to the 5th of April, 1785; except alſo the windows in ſhops, workſhops, and warehouſes, and except the windows in the public room of any houſe licenſed to ſell liquors by retail, uſed for the entertainment of gueſts; and the windows in daries, farm-houſes, excepted from the duties in chedule (R) or in any dwelling-houſe not chargeable to the duties mentioned in the ſaid ſchedule.

Where any dwelling-houſe ſhall be divided into different tenements, being diſtinct properties, every ſuch tenement ſhall be ſubject to the ſame duties, as if the ſame were an entire houſe, to be paid by the occupiers; but every ſuch tenement in England, Wales, or Berwick-upon-Tweed, which ſhall not contain more than ſeven windows, ſhall be charged at the rate of three ſhillings for every window, and in Scotland two ſhillings and ſixpence for every window.

HOUSES.

The duties payable on all inhabited dwelling-houſes.

For every ſuch houſe, which, with the houſehold and other offices, yards, and gardens, therewith occupied, ſhall be worth the rent following, there ſhall be charged the yearly ſums following, viz.

	In the pound.
5l. and under 20l. rent, by the year	l. 0 1 4
20l. and under 40l. rent, by the year	0 2 0
30l. rent by the year, and upwards	0 2 6

SERVANTS.

The duties payable annually for every male ſervant, employed in the capacities mentioned herein.

Number of Servants.	Amount of duty for each Servant.
For 1 ſuch ſervant - - -	l. 2 0 0
2 - - - - - - -	2 10 0
3 - - - - - - -	3 0 0
4 - - - - - - -	3 10 0
5 - - - - - - -	4 0 0
6 - - - - - - -	4 4 0
7 - - - - - - -	4 6 0
8 - - - - - - -	4 12 0
9 - - - - - - -	5 0 0
10 - - - - - - -	5 10 0
11 and upwards - -	6 6 0
For every ſuch ſervant employed by any male perſons, never having been married, over and above the before duties, the further ſum of	1 10 0

1. The ſaid duties to be paid by the maſter

or miſtreſs, and to be payable for every male ſervant in any of the following capacities: '*maitre d'hotel*, houſe-ſteward, maſter of the horſe, groom of the chamber, *valet de chambre*, butler, under butler, clerk of the kitchen, confectioner, cook, houſe porter, footman, running footman, coachman, groom, poſtillion, ſtable boy, or helper in the ſtables of the maſter or miſtreſs, gardener, park keeper, game-keeper, huntſman, whipper-in, or by whatever name or names male-ſervants, really acting in any of the ſaid capacities ſhall be called, or whether ſuch male-ſervants ſhall have been retained or employed an one or more of the ſaid capacities, or in any other buſineſs jointly, and to any ſuch ſervant let to hire with any carriage or horſes, for one year or longer.

2. The duties ſhall extend to all ſervants before-mentioned, employed in taverns, coffee-houſes, inns, ale houſes, and in eating or victualling houſes, and in hotels or lodging houſes, being eating and victualling houſes, although not licenſed, except oſtlers and helpers in ſtables, and drivers employed to drive carriages let out to hire, in ſuch manner that the ſtamp-office duty ſhall have been paid, and except waiters.

3. The ſaid duties on gardeners ſhall extend to every gardener who ſhall have contracted for the keeping of any garden, and to every perſon who ſhall have been hired to work in any garden wherein the conſtant labour of one perſon ſhall be neceſſary, or where one perſon ſhall have been conſtantly employed, to be paid by the perſon for whoſe uſe, and in whoſe garden, ſuch perſon ſhall have been employed.

4. The ſaid duties ſhall extend to all apprentices employed in any of the capacities aforeſaid, except ſuch as ſhall have been impoſed upon any maſter, under the powers given to magiſtrates, and pariſh officers by acts of parliament, ſo as the number ſhall not exceed two, not wearing livery, nor being employed as livery ſervants.

5. The ſaid duties on game-keepers ſhall extend to every perſon employed to kill or preſerve game for the uſe of any other, whether lawfully appointed or not, to be paid by the perſon employing ſuch perſons; except game-keepers, being the ſervants of other qualified perſons, charged to the duties as ſervants.

6. The ſaid duties ſhall extend to every perſon who ſhall be employed as a coachman poſtillion, groom, or helper in the ſtables, although ſuch perſons ſhall have been retained for the purpoſes of huſbandry, or any manufacture or trade, where the maſter ſhall be chargeable with duty for any carriage (other than a taxed cart) or for two horſes for riding or drawing carriages.

7. The ſaid duties ſhall extend to every perſon employed as a groom, ſtable-boy, or helper in the ſtables of the maſter, to take care of any horſe the property of ſuch maſter, kept for the purpoſe of racing or running, or in training for the ſaid purpoſes.

Claſs 2. The duties payable annually for male ſervants employed in the ſeveral capacities herein mentioned.

For every gardener, or perſon employed to work in any garden, under any perſon chargeable to the duties mentioned in Claſs 1, and for every gardener employed in any garden wherein the conſtant labour of one perſon ſhall not be neceſſary, 5s. To be paid by ſuch perſon in whoſe garden ſuch perſon ſhall be employed.

EXEMPTIONS.

Any perſon employed by the day or week, to work as a day-labourer, at the uſual rate of wages for day-labourers in agriculture in any garden belonging to a dwelling-houſe, being a farm-houſe, and exempted as ſuch from the duties in claſs 2, or in any garden belonging to a dwelling-houſe not chargeable to the duties mentioned in the ſaid ſchedule, ſuch garden not requiring the conſtant labour of one labourer.

Claſs 3. The duties payable annually for every male-ſervant, employed in the capacities herein-mentioned.

For every male perſon employed by any merchant or trader as a traveller or rider where one, and no more, ſhall be employed 2l. 2s.

And where more than one ſuch traveller or rider ſhall be ſo employed, for each 3l. 3s.

For every male perſon employed by any perſon in trade, or exerciſing any profeſſion whatever, as a clerk or book-keeper, or office-keeper, except apprentices where no premium, or a premium leſs than twenty pounds has been paid, the duties following, viz.

Where one ſuch clerk, book keeper, or office-keeper, and no more ſhall be ſo employed, 1l. 1s.

And where more than one ſhall be ſo employed, for each 2l. 2s.

For every male perſon employed by any perſon in trade as a ſhopman, warehouſeman, or porter (except apprentices as aforeſaid) for the purpoſe of expoſing to ſale

sale or selling goods, whether by wholesale or retail, 1l. 1s.

For every male-servant employed as a waiter (except occasional waiters, above the ordinary number usually kept) in any taverns, coffee houses, inns, ale-houses, or other licensed houses, or in eating or victualling-houses, or in hotels, or lodging-houses, being eating or victualling-houses, 2l.

For every male servant retained by any stable-keeper to take care of any horse of any other person, kept for the purpose of racing or running, or any horse in training for any of the said purposes, whereby such stable-keeper shall gain a livelihood or profit, 1l. 1s.

For every male servant *bonâ fide* retained for the purposes of husbandry, manufacture, or trade, by which the master shall gain a livelihood or profit, and at any time employed in any domestic employment in any of the capacities in schedule (C, No. 1) and not chargeable to the duties in the said schedule, 5s.

For every male-servant *bonâ fide* retained for the purposes of husbandry, or any manufacture or trade by which the master shall gain a livelihood or profit, and at any time employed in the capacity of a groom, stable-boy, or helper in the stables, where the master shall be chargeable for one horse, and no more, to the duty on horses kept for riding, or drawing a taxed cart, or the duty on such taxed cart, and not on any other carriage, 5s.

The said duties to be paid by the employer.

Class 4. The duties payable on servants let to hire.

For every coachman, groom, postillion, or helper, kept for the purpose of being let to hire, for any period of time less than one year (and in such manner that the stamp office duty payable on horses let to hire shall not be payable) by persons licensed to let post-horses, or by any coach-maker or maker of such carriages, or other person, 2l.

The said duty to be paid by the persons letting the same to hire; but if the persons hiring the same shall not make a return thereof, then the progressive duty payable in Class 1, shall be chargeable.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In May, 1804.

An ACCOUNT *presented to the* HOUSE *of* COMMONS, *shewing how the* MONIES, *given for the* SERVICE *of the* YEAR 1803, *have been disposed of, distinguished under their several* HEADS, *so far as relates to* GREAT BRITAIN.

SERVICES.	£.	SERVICES.	£.
NAVY.		For victuals for the said 10,000 men	209,000
For wages of 50,000 men, including 12,000 marines, for thirteen month, at 1l. 17s. per man, per month	1,202,500	For the wear and tear of the ships in which the said 10,000 men are to serve	330,000
For victuals for the said 50,000 men, at 1l. 18s. per ditto ..	1,235,000	For wages of a further additional number of 40,000 men, including 8,000 royal marines, for seven lunar months	518,000
For the wear and tear of ships, at 3l. per man, per month	1,950,000	For victuals for the said 40,000 men	532,000
For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay	1,228,238	For the wear and tear of the ships in which the said 400,000 men are to serve ..	840,000
Towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of ships of war	901,140	For the further hire of transports	100,000
For the hire of transports	590,000	For prisoners of war in health ..	65,000
For defraying the charge of prisoners of war	22,000	For sick prisoners of war	20,000
For defraying the charge of sick prisoners of war	5,000	TOTAL NAVY, { Sum granted	9,951,378
For wages of an additional number of 10,000 men, including 2,400 royal marines, for eleven lunar months, as above	203,500	{ But satisfied with ..	8,174,711

SERVICES.

SERVICES.	£.
ORDNANCE.	
For ordnance for sea service, for the 50,000 men, at 5s. per man, per month	162,500
For ordnance for sea service for the 10,000 men	27,500
For ordnance for sea service for the 40,000 men	70,000
For the office of ordnance for land service	637,947
For the further charge of the office of ordnance	282,565
TOTAL ORDNANCE	1,180,013
FORCES.	
For 66,574 effective men for guards, garrisons, and other his Majesty's land forces, in Great Britain and Ireland	2,322,700
For his Majesty's forces in the plantations, &c.	1,129,976
For five troops of dragoons and seventeen companies of foot, stationed in Great Britain, for recruiting regiments serving in India	28,63
For recruiting and contingencies for his Majesty's land forces	2
For General and Staff Officers, and officers of the hospitals	173,341
For the allowances to the principal officers of several public departments, their deputies, clerks, and contingent expences	58,468
For the increased rates of subsistence to be paid to innkeepers and others, on quartering soldiers	127,512
Upon account of the reduced officers	200,645
For half-pay and allowances to the reduced officers of British American forces	358,152
On account of several officers late in the service of the States General	52,000
For pensions paid to widows of officers of the land forces	1,000
For volunteer corps	26,883
For the barrack departments	99,169
For foreign corps	513,440
For medicines, bedding, and hospital contingencies	159,672
For the extraordinary expences of the army	18,461
For full pay to supernumerary officers	1,032,151
	29,337

SERVICES.	£.
For the in and out-pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals	266,004
For one regiment of light dragoons, and one West India regiment	218,270
For additional General and Staff officers	31,000
For appointing effective Captains to the troops and companies lately held by the Colonels, First Lieutenant-Colonels, and First Majors	35,751
For the embodied Militia	1,747,500
For contingencies for the Militia	38,545
For cloathing the militia	143,891
For the increased rates of subsistence to be paid to innkeepers and others, on quartering the Militia	145,000
For the Supplementary Militia	416,000
For the further charge of volunteer corps of cavalry and infantry	300,000
For the further charge of the barrack department in Great Britain	58,333
For the further charge of the barrack department in Ireland	54,907
Towards the extraordinary services of the army in Great Britain	1,400,000
Towards the extraordinary services of ditto in Ireland	600,000
Total for the LAND FORCES	11,786,619
Whereof was granted for the service of Ireland	2,706,856
On account of Great Britain	9,079,763
For discharging exchequer bills	2,781,532
For ditto	27,474
FOR THE CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS UNDER-MENTIONED, VIZ.	
Upper Canada	8,900
Nova Scotia	7,665
New Brunswick	4,650
Island of St. John	2,21[illegible]
Cape Breton	1,840
Newfoundland	1,515
Bahama Islands	4,100
Bermudas	580
Dominica (29cl. not paid)	600
New South Wales (Nothing paid)	9,124

SERVICE.	£.
The British forts and settlements on the Coast of Africa	13,000
For bounties on corn and grain imported into Great Britain	521,573
For the settlement of New South Wales (7,970l. not paid)	25,000
For convicts at home (2,105l. not paid)	46,847
For the relief of the suffering clergy and laity of France, Toulonese and Corsican emigrants, St. Domingo sufferers, and American loyalists (22,000l. not paid)	191,584
To make good various sums, which have been issued at the receipt of the exchequer out of his Majesty's civil list revenues	34,298
For interest on sundry exchequer bills	868,923
To make good the money issued to the Secretary to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, for salaries to the officers, and incidental expences	1,910
To the officers of the exchequer, for extra trouble in making out exchequer bills	500
To the Bank of England for discount on prompt payments to the loan	22,564
To ditto	22,538
For references to American claims, &c.	371
For expences attending the lotteries	3,600
George Martin, Esq. as an American loyalist	12,626
For the Royal Military College	8,110
For the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea, for the reception of the children of soldiers	37,000
For repairs at the Fleet Prison (Nothing paid)	1,760
For printing the 56th volume of the Journals	4,500
For fitting up a house in Abingdon-street, for depositing the printed Journals and papers (Nothing paid)	1,281
To complete the purchase of certain buildings, for the accommodation of the two Houses of Parliament	14,369
For works done at the Auditor's Office, the Pipe Office, and Record Office, at Somerset Place	8,771

SERVICE.	£.
For work done at the two Houses of Parliament, and at the house of the Speaker	21,434
For foreign and other secret services	150,000
For expences, pursuant to the 6th and 7th Articles of the American Treaty	340,000
For the extraordinary expences incurred for prosecutions, &c. relating to the coin	2,661
For the superintendance of aliens (Not paid)	7,620
To the United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies, on account of the expences incurred by them in the public service during the late war	1,000,000
Towards an inland navigation from the Eastern to the Western Seas by Inverness and Fort William (10,000l. not paid)	200,000
Towards the roads and bridges in the Highlands of Scotland (10,000l. not paid)	20,000
For the benefit of the illustrious House of Orange (49,221l. not paid)	60,000
For printing Journals of the House of Commons, the Votes, Reports, and other papers	15,000
For arrears of expences at the seven Police Offices (Nothing paid)	960
For designs, elevations, and estimates, for alterations in the House of Lords	1,000
For the deposit money made on forty tickets of the lottery of the year 1801	204
To reimburse to Dr. Jenner the amount of the fees and charges on the receipt of the sum granted as a reward to him for promulgating his discoveries of the Vaccine Inoculation	725
For the Board of Agriculture	3,000
To the Trustees of the British Museum	3,000
To the Veterinary College	1,500
Isaac du Bois, Esq as an American Loyalist	5,320
For the works and repairs of the military roads in North Britain	5,000
To make good the deficiency of the malt duty, granted for the service of the year 1801	117,45[illegible]

SERVICES.	£.
To enable his Majesty to take such measures as the exigency of affairs may require ..... (5,470l. not paid)	1,500,000
To make good the deficiency of the grants for the service of the year 1802 ..... (5,000l. not paid)	171,431
For the charges and expences of preparing and drawing the lotteries 1803 ..... (11,100l. not paid)	16,000
For interest on Exchequer Bills, raised per act 42 Geo. III. cap. 41	102,980
Ditto, 42 Geo. III. cap. 111 .	74,527
Ditto, — Ditto, — 110 .	225,557
Ditto, 43 Ditto, — 5 .	126,621
For expences of the Commissioners for Reducing the National Debt	1,910
Payments for other services ..	579,706
To the Commissioners appointed in virtue of a Convention concluded with America, for incidental expences	1,600
To the Officers of the Exchequer, for extra trouble in making out Exchequer Bills ...	500
To the Officers of the Paymaster of Exchequer Bills, for ditto in paying off ditto	360
To the Bank of England, for discount on prompt payments to Loan 1803	35,978
To ditto, for receiving subscriptions to Loan 1803	9,669
GRAND TOTAL - - £.	26,582,126

An ACCOUNT, *shewing how the* MONIES, *granted for the* YEAR 1803, *for* IRELAND, *have been disposed of; distinguished under the several* HEADS; *stated in* IRISH CURRENCY.

SERVICES. FORCES.	L.
Army, with Garrisons, and their incidents	1,000,003
Recruiting and Contingencies, for the Land Forces	101,119
General and Staff Officers, and Officers of the Hospitals ..	31,855
Muster Master General, and other Principal Officers of several Public Departments, their Deputies, Clerks, and Contingent Expences	7,359
Half-pay Officers and Reduced Chaplains	66,248
Widows of Officers	6,500
Volunteer Corps, cavalry and infantry	172,433
Barrack Department	597,570
Hospital Contingencies and Royal Military Infirmary	20,000
Royal Hospital, Kilmainham ..	49,104
Embodied Militia and Contingencies	529,579
Extraordinaries for the Army ..	650,000
Vote of Credit	541,669
Office of Ordnance	223,067
	3,696,508

SERVICES. PUBLIC OFFICERS for several SERVICES.	L.
Accountant-General	340
Deputy Accountant-General ..	240
Paymaster of Corn Bounties ..	800
Examinator of Corn Bounties ..	200
Inspector-General of Imports and Exports	250
First Clerk to ditto	200
Examinator of Excise	200
Assistant Examinator of Excise .	150
Clerk in the Office of the Auditor of the Exchequer	200
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.	
Civil Buildings	25,000
Printing and binding 250 copies of the Acts of 43d of Geo. III.	900
Printing Proclamations, &c. in Dublin Gazette and other newspapers	7,020
Printing and Stationary for several Public Offices in Dublin Castle	20,410
Treasury Incidents	2,000

SERVICES.	£.
Apprehending Public Offenders	2,500
Criminal Profecutions and other Law Proceedings	20,000
Expence of Pratique in the Port of Dublin	1,047
Working his Majefty's Gold Mine in the County of Wicklow	1,784
Printing 1,500 Copies of an Index to the Acts of the 39th and 40th Geo. III.	312
(Nothing paid)	
Building Law Offices	4,000
Civil Contingencies	54,166
PUBLIC BOARDS.	
Board of Firft Fruits for building New and repairing Old Churches	5,000
Linen and Hempen Manufacture	21,600
Commiffioners for making Wide and Convenient Streets in Dublin	4,500
The Corporation for Paving, Cleanfing, and Lighting the Streets of Dublin	10,000
The Dublin Society, for promoting Hufbandry and other ufeful Arts	5,500
More, towards completing additional building at their Repofitory and Botanic Garden	4,500
Farming Society	2,000

SERVICES.	£.
PUBLIC HOSPITALS and SCHOOLS.	
Incorporated Society for promoting Engliſh Proteſtant Schools	21,062
Secretary to Commiſſioners of Charitable Donations and Bequeſts	400
Penitentiary for Young Criminals, in Dublin	2,200
Foundling Hoſpital, in Dublin	17,500
Hibernian Marine Society	2,043
Hibernian Military School	4,500
Weſtmorland Lock Hoſpital, Dublin	6,395
Fever Hoſpital, Dublin	515
Houſe of Induſtry, Dublin	18,765
Roman Catholic Seminary, at Maynooth	8,000
Society for diſcountenancing Vice, and promoting the Knowledge and Practice of the Chriſtian Religion	1,000
Female Orphan Houſe, near Dublin	978
Lying-in Hoſpital, Dublin	2,700
	3,977,396
Exchequer Bills	386,250
£.	4,363,646

GREAT BRITAIN

HAS not lately been the ſcene of any events ſo important as a change of adminiſtration, by which the Right Hon. William Pitt again became, about the middle of May, firſt Lord of the Treaſury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. A coalition of Mr. Pitt's friends, the friends of Lord Grenville, with Mr. Fox, and the friends of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, had agreed to puſh their reſiſtance to the meaſures of Mr. Addington's miniſtry, to the abſolute interruption of the national buſineſs. The late miniſters counſelled their Sovereign to form a new cabinet. Mr. Pitt was accordingly authorized by the King, to preſent to his Majeſty a ſcheme for a new adminiſtration, from which only Mr. Fox, and thoſe who would not come into office without him, were to be excluded. Mr. Pitt returned upon this to the appointments of chief financial miniſter, and firſt agent for government in the Houſe of Commons; placed Lord Melville at the head of the treaſury, Lord Harrowby in two of the offices of ſecretaries of ſtate; aſſigned to Mr. William Dundas the appointment of ſecretary at war; and has compoſed a cabinet, in which half the members are of the party called the KING'S FRIENDS; the other half, perſons who will probably in all caſes vote with Mr. Pitt. A ſharp parliamentary oppoſition is expected.

INDIA.

From India diſpatches have been received, in the courſe of laſt month, which explain the cauſes of the war, in that part of the world, and announce a continuation of the firſt ſucceſſes of the Britiſh, which ſeem to have ended in the entire ſubjection of the Marhatta Chiefs.

The *Peiſhwah* of the *Marhattas* is, according to a memorial tranſmitted from the Marquis of Welleſley, a Bramin, and as well by the public law of India, as by the Conſtitution of the Marhatta government, the acting ſovereign of that empire, though inferior, in nominal dignity, to the Rajah of Sattarah. The Peiſhwah's authority has been recognized by the Eaſt

India Company, in many treaties. That prince has been in faithful alliance with the Company for many years. It was the Company's intereſt to ſupport his authority, becauſe this would tend to confirm the internal tranquillity of its own dominions; as well as to preſerve and eſtabliſh the general peace of all India. The Peiſhwah, finding his whole authority uſurped, and his very perſonal ſafety endangered by the ambition of Dowlut Rabo Scindia, Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, the Rajah of Berar, and others of his great military officers and nobility, threw himſelf under the immediate protection of the Company's government in India; and on the 31ſt of December, 1802, concluded a treaty, offenſive and defenſive, with an authorized repreſentative of their authority, in the iſle of *Baſſein*, which was finally ratified by the Governor-general in Council, before the 18th of March, 1803. By that treaty, the Peiſhwah and the Company engaged, at all times, and againſt all enemies, to make common cauſe with each other. The Company particularly engaged in it, to maintain in the Peiſhwah's ſervice, for the ſupport of his authority, a ſubſidiary military force of not fewer than "6000 regular native infantry, with the uſual proportion of field-pieces and European artillery-men attached, and with the proper equipment of warlike ſtores and ammunition; this force to be ſtationed in perpetuity, in his Highneſs's dominions." The Peiſhwah, on the other hand, aſſigned to the Company, in the ſame treaty, to defray the expence of this auxiliary force, territories affording a revenue of 2,600,000 rupees, or between three or four hundred thouſand pounds ſterling.

Under this treaty, inſtant preparations were made to reſtore the Peiſhwah to his throne at Poonah. The ſubſidiary troops, in a force much more conſiderable than had been ſtipulated, were ſoon upon their March to the Marhatta capital. On the morning of the 20th of April, 1803, Major-general Welleſley, at the head of a ſufficient body of troops. Another detachment to the number of 2475 Britiſh and native ſoldiers, under the immediate command of Colonel Murray, eſcorted the Peiſhwah from Baſſein to Poonah, in a journey which his Highneſs performed between April 26, and May 14.

The lawful authority of the ruler of the Marhatta Empire was now reſtored; but its reſtoration and its maintenance, by the authority of the Britiſh, were fatal to the uſurpations of Scindia, Holkar, and the other great vaſſals who aſpired to independence. Scindia aſſembled an army, and led it into poſitions in which it threatened the ſecurity of the Britiſh dominions. He was required to withdraw this army to a ſufficiently remote ſituation, within his own immediate poſſeſſions. He refuſed. He was informed, that, if he ſhould engage in any confederacy againſt the Britiſh power; the Britiſh would immediately commence hoſtilities againſt him, on all ſides of his dominions. He replied that, he would decide—"*whether it ſhould be peace or war*, after he ſhould have had a meeting with the Rajah of Berar." The Rajah of Berar joined Scindia on the 3d of June. Theſe Chiefs, then, with a force of about 24,000 infantry, 38,000 cavalry, and 210 pieces of artillery, took a formidable poſition at Cheekly, on the frontier of the territories of the Company's ally and dependent, the Nizam, the Sovereign of the Dekkan. From that poſition, they negotiated to engage Holkar to join them, in an offenſive alliance againſt the Britiſh; they employed threats and menaces to detach the Nizam from the Company's friendſhip; they uſed ſimilar ſolicitations to induce the Peiſhwah to adhere to them, in contempt of the Treaty of Baſſein; and they even iſſued orders to ſome of the Peiſhwah's other officers to prepare for hoſtilities againſt the Britiſh.

This conduct was the more plainly hoſtile, and the more alarming, becauſe the effective ſtrength of Scindia's army was under the command of French officers. M. Perron, the chief of theſe, was at the head of a body of 43,650 troops, infantry and cavalry, with 464 pieces of artillery. For the maintenance of theſe troops, Perron held under Scindia a wide and fertile territory, and was even maſter of the perſon of Shah Aulum, the depoſed Emperor of Hindooſtan. This French officer was known alſo to be privy to a deſign which had been conceived in the councils of Bonaparte, for the French, as ſoon as they ſhould be able to muſter a ſufficient military force in India; openly to aſſume the taſk of reſtoring Shah Aulum to all the ancient dominions of his family; and, under this pretext, to wreſt from the Engliſh, their dominions in Hindooſtan. That deſign the French were carrying gradually into effect, by diſmiſſing officers and ſoldiers, from time to time, from Pondicherry, with directions to enter into the ſervice of the native powers. Perron had,

for ſome time, evidently co-operated in this policy, and had artfully removed out of Scindia's ſervice, almoſt every European officer that was not implicitly devoted to the intereſts of France. Scindia himſelf could not be ignorant of the hoſtilities between France and England. He was the more preſumptuous, as truſting to a co-operation of France, to overthrow the Britiſh power. But for this indirect connection with France, his conduct, and that of the Marhatta Chiefs in confederacy with him, might have had leſs of hoſtile alarm in it, than has it now neceſſarily appeared to thoſe who guided the affairs of the Engliſh Company.

The Governor-general had made his preparations. He directed an inſtant attack on the armies, and the whole poſſeſſions of Scindia and all his confederates, from Delhi and the Preſidencies of Fort William, Fort George, and Bombay, to Poonah, Hyderabad, Guzerat, and Oriſſa. One army under Major-general Welleſley was directed to oppoſe the confederate force of Scindia and the Rajah of Berar. General Lake was to commence operations on the north-weſt frontier of Oude, chiefly to deſtroy the power of Perron and the French adventurers, and to reſcue and protect the perſon of the Emperor Shah Aulum. The ſea-ports belonging to the Marhatta Chiefs, were to be, at the ſame time, ſeized. The whole forces aſſembled, in different parts of India to carry into effect this plan of hoſtilities, were about 54,918 men, beſides pioneers, gun-laſcars, and perſons belonging to the ſtores and ordinance ſervice.

After negociation was perceived to be hopeleſs, the firſt enterprize of actual hoſtility was accompliſhed by the troops under the command of Major-general Welleſley. On the 8th of Auguſt, they took by ſcaling, the fortified town of Ahmednuggur. On the 12th, the fortreſs or caſtle of that place was likewiſe ſurrendered to them. With Ahmednuggur, territories yielding a revenue of 634,000 rupees annually, fell under the Britiſh power. On the night of the 9th of September, Scindia and the Rajah of Berar were ſurprized in their camp, on the river Godavery, by the activity of Colonel Stevenſon. On the 23d, Major-general Welleſley, with a force of about 10,500 men, attacking the confederate army, which conſiſted of between thirty and forty thouſand men, at the village of Aſſye, drove them from their guns, and ſcattered them in general flight, with a loſs on their ſide of 1200 men left dead on the field of battle, with ninety-eight pieces of cannon, their camp equipage, a great number of bullocks and camels, and a large quantity of military ſtores; while the whole country was covered with their wounded. Colonel Stevenſon, with the force under his command, coming up on the evening of the 24th, was ordered to purſue the enemy in their flight. On the 16th of October, the city of Hyderabad, and on the 21ſt the fort of Aſſeerghur, were ſurrendered to him.

In other quarters, the operations of the campaign were puſhed on with equal activity and ſucceſs. Lieutenant-col. Woodington from Bombay, with a ſmall, but gallant and well-appointed, force, ſtormed and carried fort Baroach, on the 29th of Auguſt. He next reduced the town of Champaneer, the fortreſs of Powanghur, and with theſe all the remaining poſſeſſions of Scindia, in the province of Guzerat.

With a force of nearly 5000 men, Lieutenant-colonel Harcourt, in the month of September, occupied the province of Cuttack. The ſeizure of that province was rendered complete, by the ſtorming of the fortreſs of Barabutty, on the 14th of October.

General Lake was, in the mean time, in action, on the north-weſt frontier of Oude. On the 29th of Auguſt, he encountered the army under M. Perron, on on a plain by the fortreſs of Allyghur. Perron and his troops quitted the field before it was poſſible to bring them into an engagement. The town of Coel was taken by the Britiſh immediately after their retreat. On the morning of the 4th of September, Allyghur was taken by ſtorm; more than two thouſand of the enemy were ſlain in the action. On the 7th of September, Perron, withdrawing himſelf from Scindia's ſervice, obtained leave to paſs, with his family, property, and attendants, unmoleſted to Lucknow. Near Delhi, the reſidence of Shah Aulum, the Engliſh forces were again encountered by the French, under the command of M. Louis Bourquien, who had ſucceeded to the authority of M. Perron. The action was deſperate. Gen. Lake himſelf fought at the head of the 76th regiment, had his horſe killed under him, and was ſaved only by the gallantry and filial affection of his ſon. The ſucceſs of the Britiſh arms was at length, in every point complete. Full three thouſand of the enemy fell in the action: ſixty-eight pieces of ordnance, thirty-ſeven tumbrils of ammunition, and two tumbrils of their treaſure,

were taken on the field of battle. On the 14th, Bourquien, and four other French officers surrendered themselves prisoners of war. On the 16th, General Lake paid a first visit to the Emperor Shah Aulum. On the 4th of October, General Lake appeared before the fortress of Agra. The approaches to the fortress were defended by some battallions of the enemy, which, after a gallant resistance agreed to surrender, and were received as prisoners of war, in the British camp, on the 13th. Agra was surrendered, by capitulation, on the night of the 17th. The remainder of the French army, about 19,000 men with seventy-four pieces of artillery, retreated before the British till they were overtaken at Laswaree. In a desperate action, the enemy lost all their guns: 2000 of them were made prisoners: and the rest are believed to have perished on the field of battle.

The province of Berndeland, was, in the mean time, successfully occupied by Lieutenant-colonel Powell, with the assistance of Rajah Himmut Bahadur, an officer under the Peishwah.

In consequence of these successes, Daowlut Rao Scindia sent to negotiate peace on such terms as should be acceptable to the English. The Governor-general has sent dispatches to communicate the fortunes of the war to the Company's Government in England. The thanks of the two Houses of Parliament, and of the Courts of Directors and Proprietors of the India Company, have been voted to him and to the Commander in Chief; to Majors-generals Wellesley and St. John; to the officers, and to the whole army. The entire destruction of the French interest in India is believed to have been effected. The Emperor Shah Aulum and the Peishwah are expected to be restored to authority and possessions in which they shall prove bulwarks to the British power.

LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of April to the 20th of May.

Admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.

	No. of Cases.
Erysipelas	21
Hæmoptysis	14
Rheumatismus	15
Catarrhus	39
Scrophula	11
Phthisis Pulmonalis	7
Tussis et Dyspnœa	27
Diarrhœa	6
Amenorrhœa	23
Menorrhagia	3
Hypochondriasis et Dyspepsia	19
Hysteria	2
Epilepsia	2
Anasarca	12
Asthenia	24
Morbi Infantiles	36
Eruptiones Chronica	25

The various modifications of Erysipelas have occurred with peculiar frequency during the last month. Concerning the nature of this disease there has existed a considerable diversity of opinion; but this probably arises from an actual difference in the nature of the disease itself occurring at different periods, and in different situations. Between the erysipelas of Edinburgh, for instance, which the Reporter has seen, and that of London, which he is constantly in the habit of seeing, there exists in the generality of cases an important practical distinction. The former, for the most part exhibits characteristics of active inflammation; the latter, those of positive debility or decay. The one of course requires sedatives and the various means of evacuation, the other the application, both externally and internally, of exciting and invigorating remedies. Cases of erysipelas, though sometimes regarded as surgical, fall more properly within the department of the physician. The fact is, that cutaneous affections in general ought to be regarded not as diseases in themselves, but merely as indices of a diseased state of the constitution, which is frequently restored to its natural health and vigour by encouraging, rather than checking or retarding, the progress of a superficial eruption. It is likewise worthy of remark, that the same appearance on the surface of the skin sometimes arises from one, and sometimes from an opposite morbid condition of the system.

The ignorance of the medical attend-

ant,

act, with regard to this matter, cannot fail to be of ſerious, and perhaps fatal, injury to his patient.

Since the publication of the laſt Report, the writer was called, in the middle of the night, to a lady who was ſeized ſuddenly with the ſymptoms of an apoplectic paroxyſm. Though there was in her habit an evident prediſpoſition to the diſeaſe, the immediate cauſe ſeemed to have been the having eaten the evening before a very hearty ſupper; a meal in which, by medical preſcription, ſhe ſcarcely ever had indulged. It is often mentioned in the public papers, as remarkable, that a perſon has been found dead in his bed after having partaken, with a more than uſual appetite, his evening repaſt; a circumſtance which, ſo far from making the event curious, ſufficiently accounts for its premature occurrence. Emetics are often given, but are never proper in a ſudden attack of this diſeaſe, as they inevitably produce a violent determination to the head, at the moment when its veſſels are already dangerouſly diſtended; even bleeding is ſometimes of dubious utility. The partial accumulation more rarely ariſes from a ſuperabundance of blood than from a want of power in the veſſels to diſtribute it regularly and impartially through the trunk and all the extremities of the frame. In many caſes, therefore, we ought to have recourſe to ſtimulation rather than to evacuation.

Inſtances of this diſeaſe occur where brandy would cure, and bleeding infallibly deſtroy. When it ariſes, as it often does, from a burden on the ſtomach, or retention of matter in the inteſtinal canal, the ſymptoms are more ſafely and as effectually relieved by the adminiſtration of a glyſter, or other modes of gentle purgation, than by thoſe remedies which act more immediately and violently upon the ſtomach.

Another caſe in the private practice of the Reporter has recently occurred, which, by the patient himſelf and former medical attendants, was conſidered as hydrothorax, or what is more commonly called water in the cheſt; but, after due examination, and reflecting at leiſure on the nature of the ſymptoms, there appears every reaſon to believe that it is not a diſeaſe of the lungs themſelves, but of the ſtomach, which, unnaturally diſtended by a habit of inordinate ingurgitation, preſſes upon the diaphragm, and thus contracts the thorax, and prevents the free exerciſe of the pulmonary organs. If it were an idiopathic diſeaſe of the lungs it would have been chronic, and without intermiſſion, whereas it occurs only after intervals of different duration, and in general at periods when the ſtomach had been too copiouſly repleniſhed. As it generally occurred in the evening, the patient fancied that it was produced by the evening air, but, in fact, it aroſe merely from the circumſtance of the evening being after his dinner, the only meal which he reliſhed, and after which he was in the habit of indulging in liberal and ſometimes inebriating potations.

In two inſtances of intermittent fever, which have of late occurred within the province of the Diſpenſary, opium in lieu of bark has been made uſe of with decided efficacy and advantage. The employment, however, in ague of this inеſtimable drug is not abſolutely a novel practice.

What at the preſent time ſurprizes us as diſcoveries in medicine, will, upon enquiry, be found in more inſtances than one to have been familiar to the practitioners of former periods. Important improvement in this region of phyſical ſcience is perhaps more likely to ariſe from a diligent reſearch into what has been already done, than by the utmoſt and moſt ſucceſsful exerciſe of modern imagination or ingenuity.

In a melancholy caſe, where there was no chance of life, the Reporter ſcrupled not, at the requeſt of the patient, to declare the exact nature of his ſituation. The fear of death, no doubt in many caſes, accelerates the event; but this circumſtance, although it ought to regulate the time and modify the manner in which the truth ſhould be told, cannot juſtify in any inſtance a direct violation of veracity. That principle may be compared to the principle of gravity; the latter ſometimes may kill, and frequently occaſions important miſchief: but unleſs we felt an entire reliance upon the invariable action of that principle, it would be impoſſible for us to reaſon with certainty, or to ſtir a ſtep in life, without unceaſing anxiety and alarm.

J. Reid.

Southampton-row, Ruſſel-ſquare,
May 26, 1804.

Alphabetical

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of April and the 20th of May, extracted from the London Gazette.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

ACKLAM, William, Beverley, tanner (Lowndes and Lambert, Red Lion square
Arrowsmith, James, Stockport, baker (Bullivant, Bernard street Brunswick square
Bell, William, Southampton street, Covent garden, hofier (Palmer and Tomlinfon, Warnford court, Throgmorton ftreet
Balfour, James, Ruffell court, fhoemaker (Carpenter and Guy, New inn
Beattie, William, St. Paul's Church yard, pocket-book maker (Richardfon, Monument yard
Brooks, William, Bideford, fhopkeeper (Pearfon, Pump court, Temple
Bradley, Samuel, Holborn, victualler (Hebden, Inner Temple
Bland, Francis, Ifleham, fhopkeeper (Browns and Gotolee, Norfolk ftreet
Brown, Henry Wilfon, Cannon ftreet, fhoe manufacturer (Warrand, Arundel ftreet
Black, John Henley, Lamb's ftreet, Spitalfields, oil and colourman (Store, Garlick hill
Brain, Stephen, Pile marfh, Gloceſter, coal-miner (Blandford and Sweet, Inner Temple
Buſhell, William, Cannon ftreet, grocer (Lee, Southwark
Bunting, John, Wapping, victualler (Robinfon, Bermondſey
Cook, William, Cannon ſtreet road, mariner (Nind, Great Prefton ſtreet
Cooper, Thomas, Leathernead, cornchandler (Burt, Gould ſquare, Crutched friars
Coombe, William, Queen ſtreet, warehouſeman (Pullen, Fore ſtreet
Corlett, Thos. Friday ſtreet, warehouſeman (Walker, Coleman ſtreet
Cannan, Michael, Little Cheapſide, Sun ſtreet, cheeſemonger (Edmund, Hatton garden
Carlitt, Edward, Louth, Sadler (Dyneley and Sons, Gray's inn
Corbyn, Thomas, Cheapſide, draper (Scott, St. Milgred's court
Coulthring, Thomas, Briſtol, cydermerchant (Blandford and Sweet, Inner Temple
Dickenſon, Thomas, Manchester, builder (Foulkes, Bury place, Bloomſbury
Dalton, Richard, Church ſtreet, Kenſington, Carpenter (Edwards, Red lion ſquare
Dobſon, John, Leeds, merchant (Battye, Chancery lane
Dalrymple, John, Ruſſel ſtreet, Bermondſey, corndealer (Broad, Union ſtreet
Dymoke, Robert, Temple mills, Stratford, Callico printer (Humphreys, Token houſe yard
Drimmy, Robert, Great George ſtreet, Minories, taylor, (Burt, Gould ſquare, Crutched friars
Dodſon, Joſeph, Milthorpe, horſedealer (Clarkſon, Eſſex ſtreet, Strand
Dutton, John, Catherine court, Tower hill, ſhipbroker (Wards, Dennets, and Greaves, Henrietta ſtreet
Debrett, John, Piccadilly, bookſeller (Dawſon, Warwick ſtreet, Golden ſquare
Elliot, William, Beverley, tanner (Lowndes and Lambert, Red lion ſquare
Edwards, John and George Manvell, Cape Coch, Flint, manufacturer of earthen ware (Howard, Henrietta ſtreet
Ead, Edward, St. George's Creſcent, St. George's fields, coachmaker (Cockayne and Taylor, Lyon's inn.
Flanagley, Edward, Thorne, miller (Roſſer, Kirby ſtreet, Hatton garden
Figgins, Francis, Stockport, upholſterer (Swale, New Boſwell court
Field, John, Watford, miller (Edge, King's Bench walk, Temple
Green, William, Romford, linendraper (Atkinſon, Caſtle ſtreet, Falcon ſquare
Green, Charles, and Samuel Marſland, Heaton, Norris, Lancaſter, cotton ſpinners (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet
Gwynn, John, Alborne, fuſtianmaker (Berry and King, Meard's ſtreet, Soho
Greetham, Simon, Beaſle, ſhopkeeper (Dyneley and Sons, Gray's inn
Gover, John, and James Hardum, Rotherhithe, patent gun carriage makers (Wood, St. Bartholomew's hoſpital
Gloſſop, Benjamin, Repham, beaſt-jobber (Foulkes, Bury place, Bloomſbury
Hart, Thomas, Briſtol, merchant (Hill, Meredith, and Robbins, Gray's inn
Hill, John, Cateaton ſtreet, warehouſeman, trading in the firm of J. Hill and Co. (Macdougall and Hunter, Lincoln's inn New ſquare
Harris, Robert, Maidſtone, woollendraper (Eſſex ſtreet, Strand
Heawood, Eliſha, Heaton-norris, Manchester, and James Roberts, Stockport, cotton ſpinners (Bullivant, Bernard ſtreet, Brunſwick ſquare
Hutchinſon, William, Wakefield, hardwareman (Sykes and Knowles, Boſwell court, Lincoln's inn
Hill, Samuel, Addle ſtreet, merchant (Sellers, Crown Office row, Temple
Hewlett, William, Vile, Southwark, druggiſt (Vandercom, Ruſh lane
Holmden, Sarah, Seven Oaks, miller (Poole, Sergean's inn
Hayes, John, Maidſtone, paper maker (Debary and Cope, Paper buildings, Temple
Hartley, George, Colne, callico manufacturer, Langhorn, Gray's inn
Hatfull, James, Deptford, Smith (Evitt and Rixon, Haydon ſquare
Hutchinſon, William, Little Eaſt Cheap, merchant (Ward Dennetts, and Greaves, Henrietta ſtreet Covent garden
Hardcaſtle, John, Knottingley, mercer (Evans, Thavies inn
Hargrave, William, Kirton, ſtone maſon (Harvey and Robinſon, Lincoln's inn
Jones, Iſaac, Weſtbury upon Trym, victualler (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Symond's inn
King, Jeremiah Marſhall, Briſtol, dealer (Tarrant and Moule, Chancery lane
Keeble, Henry Aſhley, Peckham, builder (Smith, York buildings, Bermondſey New Road
Knipe, Bateman, New Bond ſtreet, wigmaker (Dixon, Naſſau ſtreet, Soho
Levi, Henry, Ramſgate, dealer (Cockayne and Taylor, Lyon's inn
Louis, Louis, Oxford ſtreet, grocer (Lane, Red Lion ſquare
Leeſe, Clough, Leopard's court, Baldwin's gardens, druggiſt (Greſon, Angel court, Throgmorton ſtreet
Lee, Paul, South Shields, druggiſt (Nelſon, Madix ſtreet
Ludlow, William, jun. Andover, wine merchant (Johnſon and Gaſnell, Gray's inn
Ludlow, William Arnold, Andover, grocer (Bremridge, Inner Temple
Mott, Thomas, and John Broadhurſt, Mancheſter, cotton ſpinners (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet
Milner, John, Morley, woolſtapler (Lambert, Hatton garden
Mills, Mary, Newington cauſeway, cooper (Biſhop, Wood ſtreet
Metcalfe, Cuthbert, Kighley, money ſcrivener and cotton manufacturer, partner with John Horſfall, of Cullingworth, cotton manufacturer, in the firm of Horſfall and Co. (Blunt, old Pay office, Broad ſtreet
Nattraſs, John, St. John's chapel, Durham, innkeeper, Atkinſon, Chancery lane
Noble, James, Kenſington gravel pitts, brewer (Pratt, Gray's inn ſquare
Naern, Thomas, Wapping ſtreet, baker (Burt, Gould ſquare, Crutched friars
Pendleton, Robert, Lancaſter, merchant, late of the Iſland of Trinidad, and partner with John Benſon and Niven Moore, of Lancaſter and Joſeph Wilkinſon of the Iſland of Trinidad (Maſon and Wilſon, Lancaſter
Privatt, Richard, Leiceſter place, auctioneer (Salkeld, Hatton garden
Parkinſon, Robert, Deal, druggiſt (Holmes, mark lane
Picts, William, Boſton, ſacking manufacturer (Allen and Exley, Furnival's inn
Parſh, James, Thomas Parſh, James Stafford, and Thomas Hardwic, Holloway's end, Stafford, glaſs manufacturers (Taylor, Southampton buildings
Pollard, William Thomas, Aldenham, farmer (Hurle, Cloak lane
Quarton, John, High Catton, dealer (Hall and Bell, Bow lane
Richardſon, Peter, Wakefield, woolſtapler (Allen and Exley, Furnival's inn
Rankin, Richard, Lettwick, and William Ohell, Liverpool, merchants (Huxley, Temple
Riding, Grace, and William Riding, Andover, linendrapers (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Symond's inn
Robinſon, James, Liverpool ſhrivermith, (Kearſley, Hare court, Temple
Reynolds, Charles, Norwich, woollendraper (Steward, Norwich
Snowden, John, Plymouth, draper (E. and T. Dawes, Angel court, Throgmorton ſtreet
Simon, Louis, Great Bath ſtreet, Cold Bath fields, watchmanufacturer (Ruſſen, Crown court, Alderſgate ſtreet
Sandbach, William, Northwich, ſhopkeeper (Cheſhire and Walker, Mancheſter
Scott, John, and Charles Stewart Biſſett, Liverpool, liquor merchants (Lace and Haſſell, Liverpool
Sanderſon, Robert, Pangrave place, money ſcrivener, (Conſtable, Symond's inn
Thompſon, William, Birmingham, ſtonemaſon (Johnſton, Temple
Tucker, Ewens, Debtford, Tallowchandler [Dugleby, Old City chambers
Todd, George, King's road, Sloane ſquare, builder [Richardſon, New inn
Twycroſs, Robert Harcourt, Brook ſtreet, jeweller. [Mayhew, Pulteney ſtreet, Golden ſquare
Varley, Samuel, Weſt Burton, Bedale, hoſier [Barretts, Holborn court, Gray's inn
Walford, Richard, Cheſter, porter brewer [Battye, Chancery lane

Watmore,

Watmore, William, New Windſor, innkeeper [Hurd, King's Bench walk, Temple
Walker, George, Braintree, ſhopkeeper [Lukmore, Red Lion ſquare
Willett, Wilmer Mackett, Ruſhforth hall, Bingley, cotton ſpinner [Elis, Curſitor ſtreet
Wootton, Charles, Bath, milliner [Cuttwell, Bath
Witherington, Charles, Kofs, vintner [James, Gray's inn ſquare
White, Joſeph Smith, Witham, miller [Tyrrel and Francis, Guildhall

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

ALEXANDER, John, South Lambeth, coal merchant, May 26.
Alderſon, Thomas, Middleton, cornfactor, June 6.
Battier, John Ralph, and John Jacob Zornlin, Devonſhire ſquare, merchants, May 29
Bevington, Timothy, Worceſter, dealer, May 22 final.
Benſon, James, Greville ſtreet, painter, May 22.
Barker, Thomas, Brickwall, Hatfield, victualler, May 26.
Bevington, Samuel, Gracechurch ſtreet, merchant, June 5. final
Bevan, Thomas, Haverfordweſt, ſhopkeeper, May 23.
Brydon, John, Charing croſs, printſeller, June 5, final.
Burke, John French, Cannon-ſtreet, ſhipowner, May 26.
Booth, Thomas, and Thomas Ireland Blakeley, dyers, May 30, and ſeparate eſtate of Booth, ſame day
Bureham, Charles, Stowmarket, butcher, May 23
Briſtow, Charles, Newgate ſtreet, linendraper, June 23.
Burke, Jos. and Edward Newton, Thavies inn, merchants, June 12.
Burton, Edmund, Daventry, money ſcrivener, June 7
Bayley, William, Wakefield, ironmonger, May 28, final.
Bichnell, Samuel, ſen. and Samuel Bichnell, jun. Southwark, ſoapboilers, June 23.
Cother, Benjamin, Wotton under Edge, clothier, May 16, final
Cowley, Henry, and Joſeph Taylor, Gainſburgh, merchants, May 23.
Curling, Benjamin, Stephen, Portland place, Clapham road, ſtonemaſon, May 26.
Colombine, Francis, David Colombine, David Colombine, jun. and Peter Colombine, jun. merchants, joint eſtate, June 15, and ſeparate eſtate of each, June 16.
Cripwell, Thomas, Ruddington, hoſier, May 18.
Crook, Obadiah Thomas, Weybridge, timber dealer, May 19.
Collingdon, John, Plough court, Lombard ſtreet, merchant, May 22.
Collings, Henry, and Richard Ireland Gifford, St. Philip and Jawl, Glouceſter, ſkinners, ſeparate eſtate of Collings, ſeparate eſtate of Gifford, and joint eſtate, all on June 20.
Cowen, George, Hoxton town, oil and colourman, June 1.
Dixon, Thomas, Godalming, timber merchant, June 5.
Drake, William, Ratcliff highway, draper, June 9.
Dunne, Charles, Durweſton ſtreet, ſurgeon, May 19, final.
Danſon, George, and Abraham Simon Doncher Cuveije, Lancaſter, brokers, June 4.
Dawes, George, Rood lane, brandy merchant, May 29.
Emerſon, James, bitton, braſs, and ſpelter maker, June 2.
Fletcher, Solomon, Manchester, linendraper, May 18.
Farquhar, John, late of Cavendiſh court, now of Wincheſter ſtreet, merchant, June 9, final.
Fawcett, Thomas, Chiſwell ſtreet, brandy merchant, June 5.
Fower, William, Heywood, innkeeper, May 30.
Field, Benjamin, Union ſtreet, Biſhopſgate, upholſterer, June 12, final.
Forbes, Francis, Blackman ſtreet, druggiſt, June 30.
Gardener, Samuel John, Pitt ſtreet, corn dealer, June 9.
Gowan, George, Great Ormond ſtreet, merchant, [partner with Thomas Gowan and Matthew Coats Horſley, both of Calcutta] June 12, final
George, Benjamin, Pope's Head alley, Needly and Fiſhhook maker, June 2, final.
Gruniefon, Charles, Abchurch lane, merchant, June 19.
Gwynne, David, Frith ſtreet, taylor, June 5.
Hornby, William, of Gainſburgh, and Sir Joſeph Eſdaile, of Marden Aſh, Knight, bankers, ſeparate eſtate of each, May 15.
Hancox, Edward, Dudley, banker, May 25, 26, 28, 29.
Hook, Joſeph, Bermondſey ſtreet, leather dreſſer, May 18.
Howard, Bradford, Wilts, carpenter, May 21. final
Hook, James, and William Turner, Bridge foot, Weſtminſter, coal merchants, May 26. final.
Harker, Daniel Winchcomb, ſoapboiler, May 28.
Hayward, Walter, New Sarum, clothier, May 30.
Hall, Charles, Ellerton, hoſe jobber, June 13. final.
Hatterſley, Richard, Doncaſter, grocer, June 6.
Hamilton, James, and William Tuſkington, Finch lane, merchants, June 9.
Johnſon, John, and Joſeph Cullingworth, Leeds, joiners, May 24.
Jay, Joſhua, Norwich, coal merchant, May 30.
Ivory, Richard, St. Clement, Oxford, upholder, June 11.
Key, William, Duke ſtreet, Aldgate, man's mercer, May 12. final.
Kershaw, John, Wakefield, druggiſt, May 28, final
Kenyon, Joſeph, Wakefield, linendraper, June 18, final
Lake, William, (partner with John Lill) Biſhopſgate ſtreet merchant, May 16.
Leeman, Joſeph, of Peterborough, linendraper, June 5.
Littler, Joſeph, St. Clement's lanes, jeweller, July 2.
Lonſdale, Nathaniel, and Thomas Thompſon, Bedford ſtreet, Covent garden, woollendrapers, June 9.
Moſeley, James, and James Roſe, Birmingham, factors, May 10, and ſeparate eſtate of Moſeley, ſame day.
Mackian, Thomas, Rumford, innkeeper, May 29. final.
Moore, Richard, Hatefworth, linendraper, May 18.
Medley, Edward, Parliament ſtreet, money ſcrivener, May 26.
Manſon, Thos. Token-houſe yard, merchant, May 26. final
M'Henry, Bernard, Straford upon Avon, mercer, May 29.
Medford, Macall, Finſbury ſquare, merchant [partner with John Lille jun. of Philadelphia] May 26.
Meſie, Stanlas Grandclos, Finſbury place, merchant [trading in the firm of Grandclos, Meſie, Fils, and Co. June 5.
Moriſon, Alex. Walbrook, merchant, June 2.
Nanfan, Thomas, manchester, warehouſeman, May 15.
Nimmo, Henry, Briſtol, merchant, May 19
Noble, Joſeph, Walthamlow, brewer, June 5. final.
Nixon, James, Princes ſtreet, Hanover ſquare, ironmonger June 2.
Nicholls, Walter, Briſtol, ſoapboiler, June 9.
Ovens, John, Cardiff, Tanner, May 16.
Offner, John Paul, Kingſland road, brewer, June 5.
Ocearſon, Arnold, Fenchurch ſtreet, merchant, June 19.
Ormes, Edward, Southwark, cheeſemonger, June 22.
Powell, William, William Sutton, and Michael Ward, Leeds, merchant, May 14. final.
Peach, Robert, Wakenefd, woolſtapler, May 10.
Parker, Joſeph, Glamford Briggs, maſter, May 18.
Parker, Richard, Little Argyle ſtreet, ſhinmonger and potatoe merchant.
Perkins, John, Huntingdon, banker, May 23.
Plowes, John, Leeds, merchant, May 23.
Pevice, John, Lower Thames ſtreet, Finmonger, June 5.
Pyne, Thomas, Southwark, victualler, May 31.
Powell, William, Shepton Mallet, innholder, June 4. final.
Parſlee, John, Holt, bookſeller, May 31. final.
Pearſon, William, Sunderland, printer, June 12.
Pratt, Peter, Hart ſtreet, Bloomſbury, glaſs ſeller, June 12.
Rothwell, John, Nottingham, hoſier, May 18.
Ruſhforth. Benjamin, Marſhall hall, and William Ruſhforth of Crowthorne hall, May 21.
Robinſon, James, Crooby ſquare, merchant, June 19.
Richings, Stephen and Somerſet Bichings, Oxford, glovers, June 5.
Reeve, Edward, Leeds, linendraper, June 2. final.
Smirthwaite, Geo. Buſh lane, merchant, May 12. final.
Sharples, Robert, Anderton, ſhopkeeper, May 10.
Simmonds, John, Canterbury, linendraper, June 5. final.
Searcy, Thomas, Newgate ſtreet, wholeſale linendraper, June 5.
Self, Stephen, Halefworth, cornmerchant. June 11.
Sheppard, Samuel, Marlborough ſtreet, victualler, June 5.
Sommervail, James, Liverpool, merchant, June 9.
Smith, Peter, Farnhill, ſhallonmaker, June 11. final.
Taylor, John, Manchester, merchant, May 18.
Taylor, Edward, Blachburn, linendraper, June 7.
Tuther, Thos. Perry, Holborn hill, linendraper, May 26.
Tomlins, William, Bridge road, Lambeth, coachmaker, May 29.
Taylor, Thomas, Birmingham, draper, June 2. final.
Thompſon, Francis, Bow lane, warehouſeman, May 5 and June 5.
Travis, Joſeph, and Peter Nevill, Bolton-le-moors, muſlin manufacturers, June 2.
Towes, William, Gracechurch ſtreet, ſtationer, June 5, final.
Turner, Samuel, jun. Laytonſtone, farmer, June 22.
Townſend, John, Ludgate hill, lacemaan, June 9.
Waring, Samuel, Perſhire, miller, May 22. final.
Ward, Joſeph, Brentwood, publican, May 18.
Waurock, Charles, and John Henry Lutterloh, Mark lane, merchants. June 5.
Whitaker, John, and James Pitt, Birmingham, coachmakers, May 31.
Warren, George, Coventry ſtreet, upholder, May 18.
White, Thomas, White yard, Rotemary lane, cooper, June 2.
Wilſon, Richard, Bread ſtreet, June 5.
Walley, Thomas, Liverpool, merchant, June 5.
Windett, James, Norwich, grocer, June 14.
Wilde, James, John Watts, and John Boddy, Upper Thames ſtreet, ſugar refiners, June 9, ſeparate eſtate of Watts.
We , John, Somers' place, Eaſt, ſhallcer, June 2.
Warner, Overy, Marlborough, ſtocking manufacturer, June 8. final
Weſtmacor, Richard, Mount ſtreet, ſculptor, June 9.
Walton, James, Aſhton under line, cotton ſpinner, June 15.
Whitly Thomas, Making place, Halifax, merchant, June 11.
Young, James, Southampton, linendraper, June 5.

MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

MARRIED.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Joſ. Jellicoe, eſq. of Fenchurch-ſtreet, to Miſs Leigh, daughter of Egerton Leigh, eſq. of High Leigh, and of Twemloe, in the county of Cheſter.

B. Jeffery, eſq. of Throgmorton-ſtreet, to Miſs Moleſworth, eldeſt daughter of the late R. Moleſworth, eſq.

At Greenwich, Mr. Forbes, of Ely-place, to Miſs Maule, daughter of the Rev. J. Maule, one of the chaplains of the hoſpital.

Mr. J. Naſh, of Newgate-ſtreet, to Miſs Hoare, daughter of the late Richard Hoare, eſq.

At St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter, J. Unwin, eſq. of the treaſury, to Miſs Sargent, eldeſt daughter of J. Sargeant, eſq. M. P. of Woolavington, Suſſex.

T. Porteous, eſq. of Jermyn-ſtreet, to Miſs E. Clapham, of Little Dean's Yard, Weſtminſter.

At Mitton, near Graveſend, Captain Budo Wilcken, of the King's German Legion, to the Baroneſs Dorette De Bar.

The Hon. Lieut.-colonel De Grey, eldeſt ſon of Lord Walſingham, to Miſs Methuen, eldeſt daughter of P. Cobb Methuen, eſq. of Corſham-houſe, Wilts.

W. Plomer Windus, eſq. of Oxford-ſtreet, to Miſs Tubbs, of Pentonville.

At St. Mary's, Newington, R. H. Jago, eſq. to Miſs Semira Soker, of Walworth.

J. G. Fly, eſq. late of Devonſhire, to Miſs E. Lane Denny, only daughter of Mrs. Denny, of Notting-hill, in the county of Middleſex.

Mr. Hillhouſe, of Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, to Miſs Hempſtead, of Illſley, Berks.

DIED.

In her 21ſt year, *Lady Harriet Fitzroy*, daughter of the Duke and Ducheſs of Grafton.

At his houſe in Privy-gardens, in his 51ſt year, *Henry Marquis of Exeter, Lord Burleigh*, joint hereditary grand almoner to the King in fee, and recorder of Stamford. Brownlow, Earl of Exeter, the Marquis's eldeſt ſon by a former marriage, ſucceeds to the title and eſtate.

In Dover-ſtreet, the *Hon. Mrs. Priſcilla Marſham*, of Boxley-houſe, near Maidſtone, eldeſt daughter of the late Right Hon. Robert Lord Romney; a lady of a truly benevolent character, of pure, regular, and exemplary morals, and the moſt gentle, elegant, and dignified, manners.

In her 26th year, *Mrs. Wilmot*, wife of Mr. J. Wilmot, ſtationer, in the Borough.

At Waltham-abbey, aged 88, *T. Jeſſop*, eſq. formerly of Thurnſcoe-hall, in the county of York, but who reſided for the laſt fifty years of his life at Waltham-abbey.

At the houſe of R. P. Joddrell, eſq. in Berner's-ſtreet, *Edward Haſe, eſq.* of Salt, in the county of Norfolk.

At Ockham, in Surrey, aged 21, *Miſs M. Bennett.*

At Ripley, in Surry, aged 57, *W. Tabourdine, eſq.* captain in the royal navy.

In Bow-ſtreet, Covent-garden, *Mrs. Winterbotham.*

Mr. J. Layton, ſilverſmith, ſon of Mr. T. Layton, of Wardour-ſtreet, Soho.

In Southampton-row, Bloomſbury-ſquare, in his 71ſt year, *T. Kynaſton, eſq.* of Witham, Eſſex.

At his houſe, in Brompton-grove, in his 89th year, *J. Savage, eſq.*

N. Coverdale, eſq. of St. Ann's Place, Limehouſe.

At her lodgings, in Paddington, *Lady Folkſtone.*—Alſo, at Paddington, *J. Vochez, eſq.* contractor-general in the laſt war for maintaining French priſoners.

At his houſe in Wood-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, aged 78, *T. Parker, eſq.* one of the engroſſing clerks of the Houſe of Commons, and who had been a clerk on that eſtabliſhment near fifty years.

At Wandſworth, in his 85th year, *J. A. Rocker, eſq.* of Weſt-hill.

Mrs. Strode, of Glouceſter-place, Portman-ſquare, widow, late of Peamore, county of Devon.

Mrs. Riners, upwards of thirty years, wife of F. Riners, eſq. late major in the Eaſt Middleſex militia, but late of Weſthover-houſe, Glouceſterſhire.

Aged 45, *Mr. N. Hacket*, agent for Eaſt-India ſhips.

At Epſom, the *Rev. Jon. Boucher*, vicar.

Mrs. Fulling, widow of the late T. Fulling, eſq.

[*Further particulars relative to the Rev. Wm. Gilpin.*—Our laſt number only notices the peculiar merit of his Explanation of the Church Catechiſm.—That there is merit in rendering ſome parts of it tolerably intelligible to children is unqueſtionable; but this, though certainly a work highly becoming a clergyman, is ſo ſmall a part of the "good deeds that he did while he was yet with us," that it may be proper to illuſtrate thoſe parts of ſo valuable a character, which do not appear in his various publications. Having laid down the principles of a new ſcience, aſcertaining the ſublime and beautiful in nature's

ſcenery

ſcenery, his fame is eſtabliſhed as a maſter in the picturesque, and that whoever can reliſh the beauties of the New Foreſt, will view them with greater intereſt after reading his account of them, in which accurate deſcription, hiſtory and anecdote are moſt agreeably blended.

" But not the waving wood, or winding vale,
The ſweets of ſummer, or the vernal gale,
Were form'd to fetter down the noble ſoul,
Beneath the magic of their ſoft controul;"

And, as ſhall appear, all this exquiſite taſte was made the amuſement, not the grand buſineſs, of life. His publications and his drawings were all rendered ſubſervient to the duties of a pious and humane paſtor. Placed in an extenſive foreſt pariſh, he found the people too generally leading a life highly unfavourable to religion and order, and, being ſeconded by ſome liberal gentlemen of the vicarage, he effected a ſyſtem of reform, which remains a monument to his memory. He firſt procured a healthy and well-conducted houſe of induſtry, where the children were trained to habits of activity and order, and taught the principles of religion. An account of this inſtitution, and ſome ſtriking inſtances of reform in abandoned characters, was publiſhed by the Philanthropic Society.—His exertions did not reſt here. He has ſince built a ſchool-houſe (the ſcite and building of which are picturesque, on a high bank ornamented with oaks, looking down to Boldre Bridge) where ten boys and ten girls are conſtantly receiving education, and where on Sundays the children of the pariſh more generally receive inſtruction. For the building and ſetting on foot this ſchool he had raiſed 400l. by his various publications, and two years ago his drawings were ſold in town for the endowment of it. He told the writer of this article he had the vanity to expect 800l. for them, but Chriſtie received 1625l. Some eminent characters who had been under his tuition, when maſter of Cheam ſchool, no doubt promoted the ſale, both from regard to him and the benevolent motives of the undertaking; and ſuch was the deſire to have original ſpecimens of his genius, that it was not doubted but by making two days ſale 2000l. might have been raiſed. In the preface to the catalogue, was an account of the principles on which the drawings were made, with this appropriate quotation—

" ——— me it delights
To creep and wind through natures walks."

Thus honourably, thus uſefully, was the life of this venerable paſtor ſpent, and at the age of nearly eighty, it cloſed with only a few hours pain. He lived in habits of cordial eſteem and occaſional intercourſe with men of different religious perſuaſions, though from his love of retirement he kept but little of what is called company. It is honourable to the character of both parties, that a catholic gentleman near him entruſted him with a handſome donation for the poor during the late times of ſcarcity—both becauſe it would that way be better diſtributed, and at the ſame time avoid unjuſt ſuſpicions of the motive.—His memory lives, and will live, in the regard of good men; and this memorial is written to excite others of his brethren to follow his footſteps, as he followed his maſter "who went about doing good." Mr. Gilpin firſt attracted notice as a biographer in 1753, with the life of his anceſtor the celebrated Bernard Gilpin*, called the northern apoſtle, rector of Houghton le-Spring in the county of Durham, a ſtriking inſtance of the effect of attention and perſeverance in an incumbent, on the reformation of an extenſive pariſh in the northern wilds. This life was followed by that of Latimer in 1755; afterwards by thoſe of Wickcliffe, Haſs, Jerome of Prague, Tirca, and Archbiſhop Cranmer. In 1779, he printed Lectures on the Church Catechiſm, reprinted in 1792. An Expoſition of the New Teſtament 1790, reprinted 2 vols. 8vo. in the ſame year. Obſervations relative chiefly to Picturesque Beauty, made in the year 1776, on ſeveral parts of Great-Britain and the Highlands of Scotland; a ſecond edition in 1798. Sermons to a Country Congregation, and Hints for Sermons, 2 vols. 1800. Moral Contraſts; or, the Power of Religion exemplified under different Characters. Amuſements for Clergymen. Life of John Trueman and Richard Atkins, for the Uſe of Servants'-halls, Farm-houſes, and Cottages. Account of William Baker of the New Foreſt publiſhed with the Cheap Repoſitory: this account of an exemplary character in humble life, is a pleaſing proof of his attention to the people with whom his lot was caſt, and ſhews how well he knew them, and the pleaſure he took in encouraging genuine piety and worth.

* From whom were alſo deſcended the truly reſpectable family of the ſame name, now reſident at and near Philadelphia.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE Duke of Northumberland, lord of the manor of Tynemouth, at the requeſt of the inhabitants of the ſaid manor, has lately eſtabliſhed a weekly market on the Friday at North Shields; alſo two fairs to be held annually at the ſame place, on the laſt Friday in April, and the firſt Friday in November, for the ſale of cattle and all other goods, and for the hiring of ſervants. Agreeably to public notice, as above, the market was accordingly opened, in North Shields, for the firſt time, on Friday, April 20; when, notwithſtanding the unfavourable weather, a great variety of wares were exhibited for ſale, and the market was very numerouſly attended. At noon a ſalute of cannon announced its full eſtabliſhment. The buſineſs of the day commenced, however, at the Bull Ring, North Shields, where a number of the neighbouring gentlemen attended, accompanied by the Duke of Northumberland's tenants, all on horſeback. The proclamation was firſt read by the bailiff of Tynemouthſhire, and clerk of the market, when the proceſſion moved forward to the market-place. The Ducheſs of Northumberland's bagpiper, mounted on a white poney and playing the favourite ſtrain of "My Jockey ſtays long at the fair," led the van; next to him rode the bailiff of the manor and his deputy, and then followed the gentlemen, and the tenants, two and two. When they arrived at the poſt-office, another proclamation was made: they then proceeded to Tynemouth Caſtle gates, and from thence to the place where the antient croſs of Tynemouth ſtood, in the days of the Priory, making a proclamation at each place; the piper then performed ſome northern airs, in a ſtyle that would have done no diſhonour to Courtney, Gow, or Allen, &c. &c. On this occaſion the inhabitants of the pariſh of Tynemouth, and the whole adjacent parts of the ſouth-eaſt corner of Northumberland, feel ſenſibly the benefits which ariſe from the aforeſaid weekly markets and two fairs.

Married.] At Alnwick, Mr. L. Younghuſband, of Alnwick Abbey High Houſe, to Miſs M. Storey.

At North Shields, Capt. B. Lotherington, to Miſs Horner.

At Holy Iſland, Mr. J. Gray, ſaddler, of Wooller, to Miſs Hall, of Fenham.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. Ingham, painter, to Miſs Hodgkinſon.

At Ovingham, Mr. M. Jackſon, merchant, to Mrs. A. Turner, both of Hedley.

At Stockton, Mr. R. Oliver, ſpirit-merchant, to Miſs Fox.

C. T. Thornhill, eſq. of Thornhill Houſe, near Sunderland, to Miſs D. Mounſey, daughter of the late G. Mounſey, eſq. of Carliſle.

At Sunderland, G. Robinſon, eſq collector of cuſtoms at that port, to Miſs Clarke.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, aged 77, Mrs. Bainbridge, ſiſter of Mr. Bainbridge, ſurgeon, of Durham.

At the White Croſs inn, aged 89, Mrs. E. Duncan, widow.—Aged 36, Mrs. A. Ferguſon, wife of Mr. R. Ferguſon, clock and watch manufacturer——Aged 33, Mr. R. Cram, maſter mariner.——Aged 72, Mrs. B. Storey, widow of the late Mr. J. Storey, tanner.—Suddenly, Mr. T. Carnabie, butcher.—Capt. J. Petrie, ſhip-owner.—Aged 42, Mr. J. Tinkler, many years agent to the late T. Simpſon, eſq. manufacturer of blue.——Mrs. Storey, wife of Capt. Storey, of the new road leading to Shields.—Mrs. Carus, wife of Mr. J. Carus, ſilk-dyer.——In child-bed, Mrs. Trotter, wife of Dr. Trotter, and only daughter of the late Capt. Everett, who was killed on board the Ruby ſhip of war, in the year 1779. Mrs. Trotter was an affectionate wife, an accompliſhed woman, and devout chriſtian.—Mr. R Charlton, toll-keeper, at the Weſtgate.——J. Langlands, eſq. goldſmith and jeweller, of extenſive connections, and lieutenant of the Newcaſtle volunteers.—Mr. J. Lany, attorney.

In Gateſhead, at the houſe of her ſon, aged 104, Mrs. Ann Parkyn. She enjoyed good health, and retained the uſe of all her faculties, till within five months prior to her death.

At Sunderland, aged 88, Mrs. A. Horſley, mother of Mr. J. Horſley, portrait painter.—Aged 60, Mrs. E. Perry.—Lieut. Sutherland, of the Royal Navy, and attached to the corps of Sea Fencibles.

At Berwick upon Tweed, aged 89, Mrs. Statham.—Aged 86, R. Forſter, eſq. poſtmaſter, and a conſiderable ſhip-owner.

At South Shields, aged 50, Mr. J. Dizard, taylor.

At Alnwick aged 78, Mrs. E. Hindmarſh, mother of Mr. M. Hindmarſh, ironmonger.

At Biſhopwearmouth, Mr. Galillee, ſhipowner.—Mrs. Aiſkell, wife of Mr. E. Aiſkell, coal-fitter.—Mrs. M. Jamieſon.

At Morpeth, aged 30, Mrs. Thompſon, of the Turk's-Head Inn.—Very ſuddenly, Mr. W. Armſtrong, butcher. Being ſeized with a cough in the ſtreet, he called at a friend's houſe; but before the requiſite aſſiſtance could be

he procured to convey him home, he was found dead, lying on the floor.——Mr. T. D. Robſon, ſon of Mr. G. Robſon, of the Bowes' Arms inn, Durham.

At Monkwearmouth, aged 89, Mr. T. Smith.—Aged 92, Mrs. M. Dawſon.

At Barnard Caſtle, aged 63, Mrs. M. Baſs.

At Darlington, Miſs Hindmarſh, eldeſt daughter of the late Rev. T. Hindmarſh, of Hayton, near Pocklington.—Mrs. Peaſe, wife of Mr. Michael Peaſe.——Aged 73, Mr. R. Thompſon, late of the Talbot Inn.

At Stockton, the Rev. J. Rowntree, rector of Elton, in the county of Durham.—Mr. Stephen Burnett, maſter chimney-ſweeper, a man of ſtrict honeſty and well-known eccentricity of character.—Mrs. Walker, mother of Mr. Walker, late an apothecary of this place.—Mr. Jefferſon, butcher.

At Ellington, near Whittingham, at an advanced age, Mr. W. Hedley.

At Swalwell, aged 93, Mr. Thomas Ray, who had travelled as poſtman upwards of fifty years between that place and Newcaſtle.

At Bedlington, aged 77, Mrs. E. Steele.

At Oxcloſe colliery, Mrs. Harriſon.

At Bollihope Mill, in the county of Durham, in the prime of youth, Mr. T. Forreſt, ſecond ſon of Mr. Marm. Forreſt.

At Ouſeburn-bridge, near Newcaſtle, Mr. Chaloner Newton, ſchoolmaſter

At Long Framlington, in his 63d year, Mr. J. Riddle.—In his 79th year, Shafto Coulter, eſq. of Preſtwick.

At Hetton, near Belford, aged 68, J. Wilkie, eſq.—Aged 65, Mr. J. Blaylock, grocer.

At Penzance, in Cornwall, in his 20th year, Mr. W. J. Peareth, ſon of W. Peareth, eſq. of Uſworth Houſe, in the county of Durham.

At Sandyford, near Newcaſtle, Miſs Bateman, late of the Old Bank.

At Briſtol, W. Ogden, eſq. of Mill Hill, near Sunderland.

At Howdon Pans, Mr. J. Stevenſon, ſchoolmaſter.

At Kelſo, Mrs. Cunningham —Aged 25, Mr. P. Simpſon, ſaddler, 5th ſon of J. Simpſon, eſq. of Blainſlie.

Mr. J. Hepple, butcher and innkeeper, near the Milloam, South Shields.

At Belſay, in Northumberland, aged 66, Mr. T. Baxter, houſe-carpenter.

Aged 79, Mrs. Hudſon, of the Peighills, near Morpeth.——Aged 103, Mrs. Mary Holmes, of Sunderland Bridge, near Durham. She retained the uſe of all her faculties, and conſtantly made her own bed, till within a few days prior to her death.

At the Mount, aged 90, Mr. Ackworth.

Anth Forſter, eſq. of Jardin Field, in Berwickſhire. He was found dead in his bed, with his head ſhattered to pieces, and an unloaded piſtol lying near him, which he is ſuppoſed to have diſcharged into his mouth. The body was buried in Berwick church-yard.

At Windyſide, Weſtdale, Mrs. Byers.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

"*Antiquities.*—Lately as ſome workmen were digging a cellar in St. Alban's-row, in Carliſle, they diſcovered two vaults, which had every appearance of being repoſitories of the dead.—The workmen only removed a few of the upper ſtones of the vaults, leaving the remains of the dead in the cells in which, probably, they had remained for many ages. Intermixed with the earth which came out of the cellar, they found human bones, pieces of burned wood, and two circular pieces of braſs, part of an iron chain, and a quantity of molten lead. From the marks of fire diſcoverable in ſome of theſe reliques, it is conjectured that at the diſſolution of religious houſes in the reign of Henry VIII. this place, which then contained a ſacred edifice dedicated to St. Albion, has been reduced by fire; and from the remains of the vaults, the ground on which the cellar is ſunk, was probably a cemetry to that religious houſe."

Mr. John Chriſtian Curwen has, by a number of experiments, of late brought the method and uſe of ſteamed potatoes, to ſerve as a ſubſtitute for hay to cattle, to a degree of conſiderable perfection, and ſo as to anſwer his moſt ſanguine expectations. During the laſt two ſeaſons, he has fed ſixty horſes upon them, with the addition of a ſmall quantity of ſtraw. The horſes, during the whole time, were in excellent condition. He has alſo given ſteamed potatoes to milch cows and other cattle. This method is likely to be of great importance, not only from its cheapneſs, in compariſon with hay, but as a ſubſtitute in caſe of a failure in the crops of hay.

Married.] The Rev. S. R. Hartley, M. A. head maſter of the free grammar ſchool in Carliſle, to Miſs Fleming, of Urſwick, near Ulverſtone.

At Bootle, the Rev. Mr. Steble, rector of Corney, to Miſs Hodgſon.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Jenkinſon, plumber and glazier, to Miſs Fletcher —Mr. J. Jamieſon, manufacturer, of Penrith, to Miſs J. Cochrane, of Kilburney, in Scotland —R. Wake, eſq. ſurgeon of the 21ſt regiment of light dragoons, to Miſs Spedding.

At Lindale, in Cartmel, Mr. W. Slater, of Spittle, near Kirkby Lonſdale, to Miſs H. Atkinſon, fourth daughter of J. Atkinſon, eſq. of Broughton in Cartmel.

Died.] At Carliſle, Mr. J. Grayſon.—Aged 65, Mr J. Blaylock, grocer.—At the Lion and Lamb Inn, aged 55, Mr. J. Gordon His reſidence in this city was only temporary, he being on a journey from the neighbourhood of Belfaſt.—Aged 60, Mr Goſling, dealer in ſpirits.—In the ſuburbs, Mrs. M. Winthrop, widow.—Mrs. Griffith; and a few days after, Mr. Griffith, plaſterer, her huſband.

At Kendal, aged 73, Mr. T. Wilſon, diſſenting miniſter.

At Whitehaven, Mrs E. Dickenſon, widow.—Aged 86, Mrs. M. Fariſh.—Aged 77, Mrs Elbeck widow.—Aged 67, Mrs. Haile—Aged 70. Mrs. M. Butler—In his 85th year, Mr. Septimus Hodgſon, ſchoolmaſter—In her 46th year, Miſs Copeland—Aged 85, Mrs. Walker, widow—Mrs. O'Neill, widow.—In the prime of life, Mr J. Roper, ſhoemaker—Miſs A. Huſk, milliner—Aged 76, Mr. T. Todd.—Aged 49, Mrs Ridley, wife of Mr. R. Ridley, of the Cat public-houſe—Miſs J Copeland, ſiſter of Miſs Copeland above-mentioned.

At Workington, aged 77, Mrs. Courſe, widow of the late Captain J. Courſe, of the ſhip Bleſſing.

At Cockermouth, in his 67th year, Mr. J. Reed, dealer in ſpirits

At Brampton, Mrs Ewart, widow.

At Egremont, in advanced age, Mr. R. Curwen ſmith

At Keſwick, aged about 60, Mr. T. Lightfoot, attorney—Aged 65, Mr. J. Barnes

At Diſſington, aged 70, Mr J. Benſon.

At Lowca, in the prime of life, Mrs. Harris

At Brownrigge, in Arcledon, near Whitehaven, in an advanced age, Mr. W. Dickinſon

At Kirkland, near Kendal, Mr. W. Robinſon, gryſalter.

At Ullock, in the pariſh of Dean, in an advanced age, Mrs. Ruth Taylor, of the ſociety of Quakers.

At Newtown, near Carliſle, aged about 20, Mr. J. Taylor.

At Birdoyke, in the pariſh of Lamplugh, in her 76th year, Mrs. J. Jackſon

At Bleunerhaſſet, in Cumberland, aged 58, Mrs Jackſon.

In London, Mr. T. Benſon, 3d ſon of T. Benſon, eſq of Cockermouth.

At Mount-Pleaſant, aged 57, Mrs. S. Thompſon, a maiden lady.

At Langwathby, Mr. Williamſon, a gentleman of exemplary character, engaging manners, and great integrity and charity.

At Clifton, near Penrith, aged 92, Mr. Jonathan Savage, of the ſociety of Quakers.

At Birdoyke, in Lamplugh, in his 18th year, Mr. J. Bowman.

Aged 69, Mrs J Chambers, of Mealrigg, in the pariſh of Bromfield

At Sandwith, in his 44th year, Mr. H. Bowman, landing ſurveyor in the cuſtoms at the port of Whitehaven—J Davidſon, eſq. of Hill Top, near Kendal.

At the Banks, near Brampton, aged 84, Mr. J Addiſon.

At Whicham, near Boo le, in his 59th year, the Rev. R Scott. M. A. and rector of that pariſh. His character as a teacher is well known, and perhaps few men lived more eſteemed by a very numerous acquaintance. His poſt was ſupported by ten clergymen, all of whom have received their claſſical education from Mr. Scott.

At Borland mill, in the pariſh of Kirkpatrick Juxta, aged 97, Mr. W. Thorburn

At Cogrie, in the pariſh of Kirkpatrick Juxta, aged 84, Mr. J. Murray, late ruling elder for the preſbytery of Lochmaben.

At Galemire, near Whitehaven, in advanced age, Mr. Fullerton, father of the Rev. Mr. Fullerton, of Whelpſide.

YORKSHIRE.

That venerable pile, the abbey church of Whitby, has ſuffered very materially by the heavy gales of laſt month; the remaining part of the ſouth tranſept having unfortunately given way, and thereby deprived the great tower of one of its principal ſupports—The North Croſs likewiſe appears to be very much ſhaken. This building, founded by the families of Piercy and Neville, or, according to ſome accounts, by the antient kings of Northumberland, is allowed to be one of the moſt correct and beautiful ſpecimens of Gothic architecture in the kingdom; and from its elevated ſituation, it has long been a prominent and uſeful ſea-mark to mariners.

Broad and narrow cloths milled in the Weſt Riding, the laſt twelve months—Broad cloths 8,942,793 yards—increaſed this year 256,752 yards.—Narrow cloths 5,023,996—increaſed this year 232 yards.—The whole manufactory this year, 13,966,794 yards. Laſt year, 13,709,800. Increaſed 256,994.—The immenſe quantities of kerſeymeres and ſwandowns now manufactured, are not included in the above ſtatement.

Married.] At Barnſley, Mr. T. J. Manley, of Madeley, in Shropſhire, ſon of J. Manley, eſq. of the third regiment of dragoons, to Miſs Stocks.

At Hull, Mr. R. Witty, of the Golden Fleece public-houſe, to Miſs S. Merrican.—Mr. Griſwood, diſſenting miniſter, to Mrs. Mitchell.

At Parlington, R. Oliver, eſq. to Miſs Turner, ſiſter of Sir Charles Turner, bart.—S. Stocks, eſq of Carlton, near Newcaſtle, to Miſs F. Acombe, of Marſtone, near York.—Mr. F Cooper, grocer, of Knaresborough, to Miſs Dearlove, of Harrogate—Mr. R. Cobb, ſurgeon, of New Malton, to Miſs Emma Preſton.—Mr. T. Hoe, ſaddler, of Hedon, to Miſs A. Brantom, of Eaſington, both in Holderneſs.—Mr Jos. Rhodes, banker of Wakefield, to Miſs M. Denton, daughter of the late Mr. Denton, woolſtapler—Mr. Rhodes, wine-merchant, of Huddersfield, to Miſs Brooke, daughter of Mr. R. Brooke, merchant, of Cinderhills Houſe, near Mirfield.—Mr. Arton, of the Star Inn, to Mrs. Buckle, both of Pomfret.——J. Robinſon, eſq. ſhipowner of Hull, to Miſs E. Moule, of Nedlington, near Howden.

At Sculcoates, near Hull, Lieut. Booth, of the 2d regiment of Weſt York militia, to Miſs E. Parker, ſecond daughter of Mr. W. Parker, merchant.

At York, the Rev. W. Richardſon, miniſter of St. Michael le Belfrey, to Mrs. Perrot.

Died.]

Died.] At York, in her 77th year, Mrs. Dalton.—Aged 78, Mrs. Tireman, widow.—Aged 86, Mrs. Jackson, relict of the late Mr. T. Jackson, formerly of the Elephant and Castle inn.———Mr. M. Wharram, carver and gilder.

At Hull, aged 61, Mr. J. Etherington.—Aged 77, Mrs. Hudson, widow.—Aged 29, Mr. J. Lyon, merchant's clerk.—Aged about 60, Mr J Dalton, confectioner. He was found dead in his bed, to which he had retired the preceding evening, in a ſtate of apparent good health.—In her 17th year, Miſs Alderſon, daughter of J. Alderſon, M D.—In his 45th year, Mr. J Frank, one of the elder brethren of the Trinity Houſe, and formerly commander of a ſhip in the Liſbon trade.

At Halifax, Mrs. Nicol, wife of Mr. Nicol.

At Whitby, aged 62, Mr. M. Wilſon, ſhipowner —Mr. J Wilſon, officer in the cuſtoms, and formerly commander of a veſſel in the employ of the late Lord Muigrave —Aged 70, W. Skinner eſq

At Scarbro', aged 30, Miſs Atty, eldeſt daughter of Mrs Keld.

At Leeds, Mr W. Benſon, merchant, and one of the ſociety of Quakers.——Mr. A. Dickinſon, woollen-draper.

At Sheffield, Mr. Singleton, governor of the General Infirmary —At an advanced age, Mr. N. Parker, maltſter.— Mr J. Batterſby, a muſician in the band of the Sheffield volunteer infantry.— Mr. J Walker, joiner.—Aged 60, Mr. J. Gray, farrier, of Little Sheffield —Aged 18, Miſs S. Valentine, daughter of Mr. W. Valentine, cutler.—Mr. J Lowe, farmer, of Norton Lees.—Mr. J. Stanford. He ſuddenly dropped down in his houſe, and expired immediately —Mrs. Beeley.—Aged 78, Mr. J. Loy, table-knife manufacturer. —Mrs. Lee.

At Northallerton, Mrs. Hirſt, wife of Mr. Hirſt, attorney.

LANCASHIRE.

At a meeting of the annual Veſtry in St Nicholas' church, pariſh of Liverpool, held on Tueſday, April 3, it was reſolved, "That the churchwardens and pariſh committee be authorized and requeſted to prepare the draught of a bill, for the ſanction of parliament, to embrace the following objects:—1. For regulating and managing the concerns of this pariſh, ſo far as relates to the prevention and relief of diſtreſs, occaſioned by ſickneſs, poverty, and old age. 2. For providing for the pavement and repair of the ſtreets in this town. 3. For eſtabliſhing and carrying into effect ſuch regulations as may be deemed expedient for preventing the danger ariſing from fire, and for providing ſuch means as may moſt early and effectually extinguiſh fires, and for ſuch other purpoſes as may be deemed expedient by the ſaid committee." The veſtry clerk is likewiſe directed, by the ſame authority, to proceed to London without delay, to oppoſe a bill now pending in parliament, viz. the 'Dock Bill,' ſtated to be 'on account of the enormous increaſe of dockage required, and the increaſe of penalties and reſtrictions impoſed on trade without neceſſity, which (it is avouched) are ſufficient to cruſh the trade of the town," &c. &c.

A long ſubterraneous paſſage cut out of the ſolid rock, has been lately diſcovered in digging the foundation, on the New Exchange, near Old Hall-ſtreet, Liverpool. It iſſues from a well which ſtood in a place formerly known by the name of the White Croſs, runs underneath the weſt riſing of the new buildings, and terminates under the priſon at the bottom of Water-ſtreet. This priſon, it is well known, was formerly a fortified tower, and it is probable that this paſſage was intended to anſwer ſome purpoſe of ſupply or communication, in the turbulent times in which it was excavated.

We are happy to find that the long projected improvement in Mancheſter, is about to be carried into ſpeedy execution, namely, that of throwing another bridge acroſs the river at that central part, which will form a direct communication between Mancheſter, and Salford, by opening two new ſtreets, one exactly in a line with St. Mary's gate, on the eaſt ſide, and the other to run into Chapel-ſtreet, cloſe by the bricklayer's arms, on that of the weſt. For this purpoſe, the ground was laſt week ſurveyed, and meaſured, and report ſays, the buſineſs will be commenced with as much diſpatch as the importance of ſuch an undertaking will permit.

Married] At Liverpool, Mr. R. Binger, grocer, to Miſs Smith, niece to Mr. T. Wainwright, corn merchant.—Mr. J. Eden, attorney, to Miſs Marwade.—Mr. S Dodd, printer, to Miſs M. Blackhurſt.—Mr. Andrew Davies, rope-maker, to Miſs Al. Formby.—J. Aſpinall, eſq. of Standen, to Miſs Robinſon, of Sabden.

At Blackburn, Mr. Brown, of the hotel, to Miſs Gregſon, of Liverpool.—The Rev. Mr. Stevenſon, miniſter of St. John's, to Miſs Bancroft.

At Poulton in the Fylde, Mr. Kitſon, ſurgeon, of Kirkham, to Miſs Bamber.

At Mancheſter, Mr. M. Dalton, manufacturer, to Mrs Nuttall, of Liverpool.—Mr. J. Gueſt, manufacturer, to Miſs A. Nixon.

W. Gray, eſq. of Damſide, to Miſs F. Robotham, of Birch-houſe.

At Burnley, Mr. H. Crooke, to Mrs. Pilling.—Mr. T. Kay, cotton manufacturer, to Miſs B. Robinſon.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. Puleſton, wife of Mr. P. liquor-merchant.—Aged 48, Mr. Hatwell Boſtock, many years a trader on the coaſt of Africa.—Aged 65, Mr. J. Mercer.—Aged 33, Mr. J. Latham.—Mr. J. Menzies. —Aged 52, Mr. F. Evans.—In her 51ſt year, Mrs.

Mrs. Shennan, wife of Capt. J. Shennan.—Mr. F. Evans, hair-dresser.—Aged 50, Mrs. E. Taylor.—Mr. C. Wilson, rope-maker.—Mr. J. Gardner, eldest son of Mr. H. Gardner, merchant.—Mrs. Fisher.—Aged 24, Miss P. Shuttleworth.—Miss Nelson.—Mrs. Etherington, wife of Mr. Etherington, stone-mason.—Aged 22, Mrs. Harding, wife of Mr. Harding, chief mate of the ship Prescott.

At Manchester, Mr. J. Bennett, timber-merchant.—Mr. D. Foden, of Holme.—Mr. Hilton, manufacturer of small wares.—Mr. D. Wolfe, cotton merchant.—Mr. J. Smith.

At Lancaster, aged 60, Mr. T. Shaw, shoe-maker.—Mr. R. Caton.

At Blackburne, the Rev. J. Mac Quack.—Mr. T. Kenyon.

At Bury, suddenly, aged 44, Mrs. Morrall, well known in different public exhibitions, throughout these kingdoms; an extraordinary production of nature, having been born without arms; she could, however, cut the smallest papers and devices, in the most ingenious manner, with a pair of scissars, by means of her toes: she appeared in very good health so recently as at last Salford fair.

At Preston, Mr. J. Holden, organist; a worthy young man, of acknowledged musical abilities

At Colne, in the prime of life, Mr. John Moore, attorney.—Aged 52, Mrs. E. Stuttard, wife of the Rev. J. Stuttard.

At Warrington, aged 65, Mr. Mathias.

At Wigan, Mrs. Bullock, wife of Mr. J. Bullock, brazier.

At Ulverstone, aged 89, Mrs. Mary Fell, wife of Capt. J. Fell.

At Liverpool, on the 4th of March, Mr. Edward Grayson, merchant, by a wound in a duel with William Sparling, esq. which adds another melancholy instance to the many that have lately happened, of the dreadful consequences of appeal to the mistaken laws of honour. Society has rarely lost a more agreeable companion! kindred, a more affectionate relative; or intimates, a steadier friend. He was manly, generous, and sincere; kind and benevolent to all dependent on him, or within his power to assist. He possessed a superior talent of wit and humour, which he successfully exercised on upstart pride, and ridiculous vanity; but never debased it by ill-nature or calumny—I am distressed for thee, my brother, very pleasant hast thou been unto me.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. T. Crane, bookseller, to Miss Swinchett, of Ternhill, Salop.—C. Pratt, esq. of Tottenham mills, to Miss M. Lewis.—W. Bage, esq. to Miss M. Hughes.

At Bowden, Mr. Hugo Worthington, of Altrincham, to Miss Harrop, of Hale-lodge.—R. W. Wynne, esq. of Garthewn, county of Denbighshire, to Miss Stanley, of Court, near Wrexham.—Mr. Pritchard, of Liverpool, to Miss A. Simcock, of Nantwich.

Died.] At Chester, Suddenly, Mr. J. Moore, fruiterer.—Mr. R. Huxley, late of the Angel-inn.

Lately, in the East Indies, Mrs. Vaughan, wife of Capt. Vaughan, daughter of W. Nanney, esq. of Mæfyneuodd, county of Montgomery.

At Stayleywood, Mr. W. Taylor; his death was occasioned by the melancholy circumstance of inadvertently falling into a vat of boiling liquor.

At Mold, aged 78, D. Parry, esq. of Caervallough.—Mr. Powell, of Tarvyn.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Weston, upon Trent, Mr. T. Salt, of Burton-upon-Trent, eldest son of T. Salt, esq. of Abbon Bromley, Staffordshire, to Miss Dawson, only daughter of the Rev. W. Dawson.—The Rev. R. Smyth, domestic chaplain to the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatworth, to Miss C Hyde.

At Measham, Mr. E. Mammott, to Miss Simmons, daughter of the late J. Simmons, esq.

At Breaston, Mr. Parkinson, grazier of Sawley, to Miss Bonsall.

At Walton-upon-Trent, the Rev. J. Bond, to Miss Margaret Hollier.—Mr. W. Lea, to Miss Mary Hollier.

Died.] At Derby, aged 65, Mr. Stables.—Aged 43, Mrs. Bateman, wife of Mr. C. Bateman, attorney.—Aged 72, Mrs. F. Cooke.—In her 69th year, Mrs. Campion, of the Bell-inn.—Aged 39, Mr. J. Ward, silk throwster.—Aged 76, Mrs. Richardson, widow.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, G. Bodsworth, gent. to Miss M. Cooper, of Calverton.—Mr. Pigott, watchmaker, to Miss Moore.

At Oakham, in Rutland, the Rev. Mr. Jarman, member of a congregation of particular baptists, in Nottingham, to Miss Betts.

At Ratcliffe upon-Trent, Mr. Smith, of Normanton, upon the Wolds, to Miss Barker.—Mr. J. Hastings of Nottingham, to Miss M. A. Thompson, only daughter of Mr. G. Thompson, timber-merchant, of Manfield.

At Thrumpton, near Nottingham, Wm. Farmer, gent. of Whatton, near Bingham, to Mrs. Symes, widow of the late Rev. F. Symes, formerly vicar of Ruddington.

Died.] At Nottingham, aged 82, Mr. Mathew Bagshaw, one of the first supporters of the Wesleyan methodism, in Nottingham, and a steady and exemplary member of that society about 63 years.—Aged 101, Mrs. Peet, widow.—Aged 56, Mrs. F. Sands, of Basford Bowling-Green House.—Mrs Silverwood, wife of Mr. V. Silverwood, butcher.—Aged 70, Mrs. T. Elliot.—Mr. S. Chadburn, landlord of the Ball public-house.

At Lenton, near Nottingham, in an advanced age, Miss Platts, a maiden lady.—Mrs. Culley, wife of Mr. Culley, frame-work-knitter, of Middle Hill: she was in the act of dressing herself, having just risen from her bed,

bed, when ſhe ſuddenly fell down, and almoſt inſtantly expired.

At Scarrington, near Bingham, aged 65, Mrs. Marſh, a widow lady.

At Radcliffe-upon-Trent, aged 44, Mrs. Parr.—Mr. R. Holmes, well known by the audience attending the Newark theatre, during the ſtay of the performers.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Gainſborough, Mr. G. Riley, farmer, to Mrs. Ogleby, widow.—Mr. R. Shaw, farmer and grazier, to Miſs Bingley, both of Althorpe.

Died.] At Gainſborough, aged 83, Mrs. Thornton, relict of the late Mr. Robert Thornton, bricklayer.—Aged 77, Mr. Joſeph Laing, of Luddington.

At Caiſtor, T. Lawrence, eſq. major in the firſt regiment of the North Lincolnſhire legion.

At Louth, aged 33, Mr. F. Hirſt, a man chiefly remarkable for his corpulence, weighing 36 ſtone.—Aged 91, Mr. Bayley.

At Alford, very ſuddenly, advanced in years, Mr. W. Dickinſon.

At Crowle, Mrs. Boyd, relict of the late lieut. colonel Boyd.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr J. Adnutt, eldeſt ſon of the late Mr. E. Adnutt, of Markfield-grange, to Miſs M. Hawkins, of Halſtead.—Mr. Margetts, of Hemingford-mills, Huntingdonſhire, to Miſs Margetts, of Theddingworth, in this county.

At Belton, Mr. Darby, farmer, of Merrilgrange, to Miſs Morley, of Boylſtone, Derbyſhire.—Mr. Barſton, ironmonger, of Leiceſter, to Miſs Twigge, of Welwyn, Herts.—Mr. George Gardiner, hoſier, to Miſs Slight, of Alford, in Lincolnſhire.

Died.] At Leiceſter, Mrs. Nutt, wife of Mr. Nutt, ſen. grocer.—Mr. Atkins, a conſiderable wholeſale grocer.

At Lutterworth, —— Arnold, eſq. a gentleman of conſiderable property.

At Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, Miſs Piddock, only daughter of Mr. Piddock, attorney

At Exton, in Rutland, W. Reeve, eſq. Dying inteſtate, his very conſiderable eſtate devolves to Robert Kirke, eſq. his nephew, and heir at law, of Kibworth, in this county.

At Arnſby, the Rev. J. Crowder, A. M. curate of Wreſtlingworth, in Bedfordſhire; a clergyman of ſound evangelical principles, of primitive manners, and extenſive uſefulneſs in his profeſſion.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Grove, refiner, of Walſall, to Miſs A. Sedgwick, of Wood-end, near Litchfield.

At Burton-upon-Trent, Mr. C. Ewers, to Miſs F. Bancroft.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. W. Foſter, grocer, to Miſs Reynolds, of Wheaton Aſton.—The Rev. R. Smith, rector of Kingſley, to Miſs Charlotte Hyde.

In London, H. Grimes, eſq. to Miſs Louiſa Daniel, of Aldridge-lodge, in this county.—Mr. Parnell, ſurgeon, of Walſall, to Miſs Jeſſop, of Waltham Abbey, Eſſex.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. Mee.—Miſs Denman.—Mrs. Squires.—Mr. J. Davenhill.

At Newcaſtle, Mrs. Maitland, wife of Mr. W. Maitland, of the Bull's Head inn.

At Tamworth, Mr. J. Baxter, ſhoemaker.

At Burton-upon-Trent, in his 76th year, A. Hoſkins, eſq. an eminent attorney.—Mr. T. Hammerſley, of Haughton, near Stafford.

At Stourton Caſtle, E. Carver, eſq. lieutenant-colonel of the Warwickſhire militia; a gentleman of a truly generous diſpoſition, and amiable conduct.

In Ireland, R. Pigott, eſq. brother of Sir G. Pigott, of Patſhull, in this county, and lieutenant-colonel of the 30th regiment of foot.—Aged 75, Mrs. Sutton, of Alton.

At Bilſtone, much reſpected, Mr. B. Baylis, diſſenting miniſter. He has left a wife and ſix children, totally unprovided for.—Mr. T. Slater, of Paradiſe, near Wolverhampton.—Mrs. Judd, of Stoneleigh.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Coventry, Mr. J. Hampſon, to Miſs H. Jackſon.—Mr. J. Beaſley, watch-gilder, to Mrs. Carlos.—Mr. Whiting, maltſter, to Miſs Whiting, of Hawkeſbury.

At Birmingham, Mr. B. Reddell, to Miſs E. Morrice, daughter of the Rev. J. Morrice, of Weſt Bromwich.—Mr. C. Wright, merchant, to Miſs Pardoe, of Old Swinford.—Mr. T. Shayle, tanner, to Miſs Gibbs, of Blackford-mill, near Henley in Arden.—Mr. J. Smith, gilt toy maker, of Handſworth, to Miſs S. Salt.—Mr. J. Tallis, to Miſs E. Greene, fourth daughter of Mr. T. Greene, nail-factor, both of Harbourne.—Mr. P. Lloyd, of the Britannia Brewery, near Birmingham, to Miſs Beetenſon, of Ipſwich.

Died.] At Birmingham, ſuddenly, Mrs. Careleſs.—Mr. J. Stanley, ſon of the late Mr. Stanley.—Mr. W. Taylor, jun. and Miſs S. Taylor, ſon and daughter of Mr. W. Taylor.—Mrs. Greenway.—Mrs. Bacon, miſtreſs of the Swan with two Necks inn—Suddenly, aged 35, Mr. T. Lowe.—Mrs. Mewis.—Mr. J. Phillips, ſpade-maker.—Mr. Smith, button-maker.—Of a cramp in the ſtomach, Mr. W. Parkes, toy-maker; a man of ſtrict integrity and genuine piety.

At Rugby, aged 66, Mr. Allibone, farmer.—Mr. G. A. Millington, formerly a lieutenant in the army.

At Broſely, Mrs. Preſtwich.—Mrs. Gould, wife of Mr. J. Gould, butcher, of Studley.—Mr. N. Aldridge, jun. of Warton.—Miſs S. Shayler, of Studley priory.

At Stoke, near Warwick, in her 65th year, Mrs. Jeffery.—The Rev. J. Dabbs, of Seckington, many years miniſter of Nether Whitacre, in this county.

At

At Long Itchington, aged 77, Mr. E. Masters.—Mr. Marcott, farmer.—Mr. T. Pegge, butler in the family of Sir T. Biddulph, bart. of Birbury.—Mrs. Lisseman, of Ryton upon-Dunsmore.—Mr. Barr, jun. of Binley.—Aged 71, Mr. J. Barbery, farmer, of Kenilworth-grange.

At Ashted, Mrs. Holden, widow, formerly of Wednesbury.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Lant, of Hollyberry end, in the parish of Allesley.

At Temple-row, Miss R. Johnson, niece of the Drs. Johnson, of Birmingham.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr W Hamilton, printer, to Miss Carsewell.—Mr. Leighton, of the Talbot inn, to Miss L. Allport.—Mr. J. Cox Nightingale, hair-dresser, to Miss J. Gibbs.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Burroughs, grocer, of Wem, to Miss S. Jones, daughter of the late Mr. E. Jones, surgeon.

At Great Bolas, the Rev. E. S. Dickinson, of Newport, to Miss Tayleur.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Miss J. Thomas, youngest sister of Mr. Thomas, currier.—Mr. Ford, attorney.—In her 21st year, Miss S. Smith; and in her 23d year Miss A. Smith, both of a decline, and daughters of Mr. J. Smith, of the Wyle Cop.

At Bridgnorth, Mrs. Craven, wife of Capt. Craven, of the royal navy.—Mr. G. Browne, formerly a master of vessels trading on the Severn.

At Whitchurch, in his 49th year, Mr. J. Reese, attorney.

At Oswestry, aged upwards of 90, Mrs. Holbrooke, mother of Mr. Holbrooke, builder.—In the bloom of youth, Mr. L. Pugh, only son of the late L. Pugh, esq. of Lugog, in the county of Merioneth.

At Shiffnall, Mr. F. Barke, late of Stratford-upon-Avon.—At an advanced age, Mr. E. Shone, farmer, of Steel-heath.—Mrs. Dovaston, wife of Mr. Dovaston, attorney, of Glanfyrniew, near Oswestry.—Mrs. Slater, widow, of Alscott, near Bridgnorth.

At Rindleford, near Bridgnorth, Mr. Steadman, proprietor of an oil-cake mill.—Miss Menlove, of Breadenheath, near Ellesmere.—Mr. E. Jones, of Porthywaen, near Oswestry.—Mr. Price, farmer, of Bronington, Flintshire.—In his 20th year, Mr. R. W. Morris, second son of Mrs. R. Meek, of Park end, near Newport.—At a very advanced age, Mrs. Francis, of Bancott.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Himbleton, Mr. Jones, to Miss Hadley.

At Lingridge, Mr. W. Mitton, to Miss C. Jones, of Newnham-court.

At Worcester, Mr. D'Egville, to Miss Davis, of the Castle.—The Rev. Mr. Dawson, of Dudley, to Miss Cox, of Stourbridge.

Died.] At Bromsgrove, aged 79, Mrs. S. Collett, a widow lady.

At Droitwich, in his 72d year, Mr. J. Cresswell, late of Stretsham.

At Pershore, Mrs. Blomer, relict of the late Capt. Blomer, of the Worcestshire militia.

At Hartlebury, in his 25th year Mr J. Nash, only surviving son of Mr. Alderman Nash, of Worcester, and lieutenant in the Stourpour loyal volunteer infantry.

At Netherton, near Bewdley, Mrs. Watts.—Mrs Collins, wife of Mr. Collins, farmer, near Bromsgrove.

In London, Miss F. Smith, second daughter of the late Mr. Smith, soap-maker, of St John's, near Worcester.—Miss Wood, sister to Mr. W. Wood, formerly a bookseller in Worcester.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The cumbersome brick building which served for the purposes of a weighing machine and guard-house, and which stood at the top of St. Owen-street, in Hereford, has been lately removed by the subscription of a few public spirited individuals, and a neat octagon white stone building has been erected in its stead. It has effected a striking improvement in the general appearance of the street, and, as such, reflects the highest credit on the first promoters of the plan.

Married.] Mr. Vevers, of Dormington, to Miss Maddy, of Madeley.—K. Hoskyns, jun. esq. of Strickstenning, to Miss Elliott, of Much Fawley.

At Kington, J. Davies, esq. to Miss M. Lewis, third daughter of the late J. Lewis, esq. of Harpton-court, county of Radnor.

At Roath, near Cardiff, J. N. Paris, esq. late of the first regiment of dragoon guards, to Miss Hollier, only daughter of H. Hollier, esq receiver general of the county of Glamorgan.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. Bull, of the Boar's Head inn.

At Ross, aged 78, Mrs. E. Davis.

At Monmouth, Mr. W. Lloyd, shopkeeper.

At Carmarthen, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Morgan.—Mr. Jones, linen draper.

At Builth, county of Radnor, in his 22d year, Mr J. Morgan.—Aged 59, Mr. R. Powell, of Bernithan-farm, in the parish of Llangorren, near Ross.

At Stanton-upon-Wye, Mrs. E Shephard. This venerable matron never experienced an hour's illness, till within two days prior to her death.

At Llanfoyst, near Abergavenny, Mrs. Lee, mother of Mrs. Jones, of Llarth-court, Monmouthshire.—In her 49th year, Mrs. Cole, of Burlton.—In his 54th year, Mr. J. Pugh, of Alansmore.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Kench, jun. paper-maker, of Shortwood, near Nailsworth, to Miss A. Walker, of Tetbury.—G. Stuckey, esq. of Langport, Somerset, to Miss Michell, daughter of the Rev. J. Michell, prebendary of Gloucester cathedral.

At

At Cirencester, Mr. J. Brewin, coal-merchant, to Miss H. Bowley.

At Newnham, Mr. Knowles, mercer, to Miss E. Morgan.—Mr. G. Taylor, of the Feathers inn, Ledbury, to Mrs. Lloyd, of Gloucester.

Died.] At Gloucester, aged 74, Mrs. Cox, widow.—Mrs. Smith, of Hicknam.—Mr. W. Griffin, son of Mr. Griffin, attorney.—Mrs. Gale, widow of the late Mr. Gale, coach-maker.—Mrs. Hill.

At Newnham, aged 43, Mr. J. Rudge, owner of the Bristol market sloop.—Mr. D. Holbrow, of Bagpath.

At Longhepe, Mrs. Young.—In his 67th year, P. Snell, esq. of Guyting-grange.

In Berkeley parish, Mr. J. Coxe, attorney.

At Ampney Crucis, Mr. H. Howell, corn-factor.—Suddenly, Mr. J. Bennet, of Falfield, in the parish of Thornbury.—Mr. H. Taylor, of the Berkley Arms, at the Purton passage-house.—Mr. Jordan, farmer, of Barnewood, near Gloucester.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. J. West, apothecary, to Miss Robinson.—Mr. W. Colcutt, son of the late Mr. Colcutt, carrier, of Southampton, to Miss Evans.—Mr. Chr. Ellis, wheelwright, to Mrs. M. Slaiter; their united ages make 145 years.—Mr. R. Harbige, of Great Rollwright, to Miss Arabella Cross, second daughter of Mr. R. Cross, glover, of Woodstock.

Died.] At Oxford, Miss Badcock, daughter of the late Mr. Badcock, cabinet maker.

At his lodgings, in this city, in his 50th year, Velters Cornewall Berkeley, esq. capt. in the navy; of the family of Cornewall, in Herefordshire.—Aged 81, Mr. C. Wheeler, dancing-master.

At Deddington, Mr. G. Bilson, of the King's Arms inn.

At Bolney court, near Henley-upon-Thames, Jer. Hodges, esq. late of Aps-court, near Walton-upon-Thames.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Boyal, to Miss Pears, both of Wansford.—Mr. W. Freeman, draper, of Weldon, in this county, to Miss M. A. Smith, daughter of Mr. Smith, surgeon, of Whittlesea, in the Isle of Ely.—Mr. J. Lowe, of Newport Pagnell, Bucks, to Miss Scarborough, of Northampton.—Lieut. Jennings, of the Royal Marine corps, to Miss Peacock; daughter of the Rev. Mr. Peacock, of Huntingdon.—Mr. B. Rogers, artist, of Weeping Cross, near Stafford, to Miss Morry, daughter of the late Rev. J. Morry, rector of Milton, Bryant, Bedfordshire.

At Olney, Mr. Allen, to Miss King.

Died.] At Northampton, T. Hillyard, esq.—Aged 83, Mrs. Cox, relict of the late Oliver Cox, esq. of Ringstead.

At Kettering, Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. Wright, carrier.

At Daventry, in her 86th year, Mrs. Myers, relict of the late Rev. J. Myers, of Coleshill, Warwickshire.

At Huntingdon, Mr. S. Hardy, attorney.

At Olney, Mr. Berril, butcher; and a few days after, Mrs. Berril, his widow.—Aged 25, Mrs. Smith, of Burro-wherry Barns, near Petersborough, daughter of Mr. Miller, of the Talbot-inn, in that city: she had attended a convivial party the preceding evening, apparently in perfect health.

At Bickering's Park, Bedfordshire, aged 67, Mr. G. Barton.

At Bluntisham, in Huntingdonshire, aged 60, Mrs. Dinah Leeds.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At West Wickham, Mr. Thrower, linen-draper, of Cambridge, to Mrs. Hope.

At Barrowden, in Rutland, Mr. T. Sisney, to Miss Mace.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. W. Mitchell, butler, of Peter-house.—Mrs. Barker, wife of Mr. F. D. Barker, an ensign in the Cambridge volunteers.—Mrs. Watts, haberdasher.

At Newmarket, suddenly, Mr. T. Attfield, veterinary surgeon.

At Chatteris, J. Gardner, esq. justice of the peace, for the Isle of Ely.

At Sutton, in the Isle of Ely, in her 35th year, Mrs. E. Stimson, mother of the late Mr. Stimson, of Cambridge.—In the prime of life, Miss Robinson, of Duxford.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. I. Beart, bookseller, of Yarmouth, to Miss Basham.—Mr. R. Hawkes, merchant, to Miss E. Jarmy, daughter of Mr. W. Jarmy, fellmonger.—Mr. W. Sayer, master of the academy, Lower Close, to Miss Cole.

At Yarmouth, Capt G. Cooke, to Miss S. Wiseman.—Mr. I. H. Cowlam, linen-draper, to Miss M. M. Smith, only daughter of Capt. S. Smith.—Captain W. W. Linder, of London, to Miss M. Symonds.—Mr. T. Maw, of Creeting, to Miss L. Alexander, daughter of Mr. S. Alexander, banker, of Needham.

At Trowse, Mr. M. Mace, steward to General Money, to Miss E. Stone.

At North Waltham, Mr. A. Randall, surgeon, of North Waltham, to Miss Kemp of Blickling.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 40.—Mr. W. Walker, duffield maker.—Aged 60, Mrs Rudderum, wife of Mr. Rudderum, carter.—Aged 35, Mrs. Simpson, wife of Mr. W. Simpson, chamberlain of this city.—In her 81st year, Mrs. Fremoidt.—Aged 76, Mr. T. Stone, carpenter.—Aged 27, R. James, jun. esq. of Thorpe, near this city.—Mr. Hogg, master of the Folly public-house.

At Yarmouth, in her 35th year, Mrs. E. Atkinson.—In his 70th year, S. Tolver, Esq. mayor of this corporation, in the year 1789.—Aged 35, Lieutenant Willis, late of the Royal Navy.—In his 69th year, Mr. Gustins, ship-owner.

At Thetford, Mr. I. Broadbelt, of the George inn.

At Downham, Mr. I. Wright, ſchool-maſter.

At Catton, in an advanced age, Mrs. L. Harvey, relict of the late T. Harvey, eſq. mayor of Norwich, in the year 1784.

At Watton in, her 97th year, Mrs. Hobbs, widow.

At Thorpe, Mrs. Bunton, late of the King's head-inn.—Aged 63, Mr. C. Haſeman, farmer and maltſter, of Mulbarton, and formerly of Norwich.

On the 2d of September laſt, in the camp, near Hyderabad, Captain I. Spencer Blofield, of the ſecond battalion, 5th regiment of native infantry, and eldeſt ſon of T. Blofield, eſq. of Salhouſe, in this county

Aged 38, the Rev. Mr. W. Martin, of North-Walſham.—In his 70th year, Mr. W. Hattings, farmer, of Longham.—In his 25th year, Mr. I. Greene, jun. of Southtown, an architect of conſiderable ability.

On the 14th of March, aged 23, on board the Cerberus ſhip of war, ſtationed off Jerſey, Mr. C. Leath, ſecond ſon of Mr. Leath, ſurgeon, of Acle.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr I. Howes, liquor-merchant, of Wetherden, to Mrs. B. Blincoe, of Wickham market.—Mr. Pattiſon, draper, to Miſs Thompſon, both of Woodbridge.

At Bilgeſton, Mr. G. Belfield, to Mrs. L. Hines, widow, formerly of the King's-head inn.—Mr. W. Woodgate, of Broom-hall, to Miſs A. Biddell, of Bradfield.—Mr. T. Shepperd, of Winſton, in this county, to Miſs Matthews, of Fulbourne, in Cambridgeſhire.

Died.] At Bury, in his 59th year, Mr. P. Deck, bookſeller, and poſtmaſter of this town.—Aged 60, Mr. B. Jacques, formerly of the Seven Stars inn.

At Ipſwich, in an advanced age, Mrs. Hemming, widow and one of the ſociety of Quakers.—Mr. Applebee, merchant.

At Woodbridge, Mrs. A. Bloſs.—Mrs. Rogers, ſiſter of Mr. E. Rogers, of Walſham, in this county.—Mr. Rudland, ſurgeon, of Walton.—Aged 50, Mrs. Willis, widow of the late Mr. H. Willis, of Rattleſden.—Mr. Oſbourne, of Thurlow.

In London, in her 72d year, Mrs. Edgar, relict of the late M. Edgar, eſq. of Ipſwich. Mr. R. Newman, of Kerſey Priory.—Aged 74, T. Garnham, gent. of Ixworth, late one of the chief conſtables of Blackburn hundred.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. I. Collin, rector of Luendon, to Miſs A. Fiſher, of Linton, Cambridgeſhire.

In London, I. Brewſter, eſq. of Woodham Ferrers, in this county, to Miſs Emery, of Halſtead-lodge.—Mr. W. Bailes, of Romford, to Miſs L. Bell, daughter of Mr. Bell, ſtable-keeper, at Bath.—Mr. T. Kutter, tobacconiſt, of Love-lane, Aldermanbury, to Miſs M. Sewell, late of Halſtead.—H. B. Harris, eſq. of Downing-ſtreet, London, to Miſs Thomſon, of Rocheſter, late of Chelmsford.—Mr. J. Francis, of Haybridge-hall, to Miſs Farmer, of Stratford.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Mr. Maſſey, barrack-maſter to the barracks, near this town, ſince the time of their firſt erection.

At Ilcheſter, Mr. T. Inman.—Aged 82, Mrs. Pollet, widow of the late Mr. Pollet, ſurgeon.

At Maldon, Mrs. S. Shuttleworth, widow, late of Purleigh-barns.—Mrs. May, of the Blue-boar inn.—Aged 82, Mr. S. Payne, of Breton-hall.—Mrs. Morgan, many years houſekeeper to P. Honeywood, eſq. of Mark's-hall.

At Dagenham, J. J. Maſſa, eſq.

At Witham, Mas. Rawlins, wife of Mr. Rawlins, ſurgeon.

At Writtle, Mrs. Hillyard; a woman adorned with many virtues and excellent qualities.—Mrs. Blewart, of Priors Ongar.—Mr. S. Creſſingham, miller, of Margaret Rooth-ing.—Aged 81, Mr. W. Browne, of Wotton's Farm, Laindon, formerly of Mark's Tey, near Colcheſter.—Aged 22, Miſs A. Rudkyn, of Hockley.—Aged 83, Mr. I. Cooke, of Earlſcole-Lodge.

KENT.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. J. Saffery, printer and bookſeller, to Miſs Crothall, of Lady Wotton's Green.—Mr. G. Lawrence, to Miſs M. Martin, milliner.—Mr. R. Wilſon, jun. of Barbican, London, to Miſs C. Chapman.

At Upper Deal, Mr. H. Cavell, painter, to Miſs Browne.

At Folkſtone, Mr. J. Fox, to Miſs C. Sharp.

At Cheriton, Mr. T. Sutton, to Miſs A. Cabb.—Mr. T. Kennet, jun. of Wye-court, to Miſs E. Hoyle, of Fingleſham.—Mr. T. P. Oakley, of Deal, to Miſs Thomas, of Canterbury.

Died.] At Maidſtone, after a long and painful illneſs, which was ſupported with firmneſs, piety, and reſignation, Mrs. Jane Lewis, aged 79, widow of the Rev. Iſrael Lewis, who was upwards of twenty-four years, a proteſtant diſſenting miniſter there.—Mrs. Smallman, wife of Mr. R. Smallman, taylor.—Aged 66, Mr. England, many years ſteward to Lord Le Deſpenſer.

At Canterbury, Mr. Biſhop, maſter of a public houſe.—Miſs. C. J. Hammond, third daughter of the late W. Hammond, eſq. of St. Alban's-court, in this county.—Mr. H. Gammon, pilot.—Mr. H. Inmett.—Mr. I. Taylor, of the Fountain-inn.

At Tenterden, aged 22, Mr. T. Boorman, farmer, of Benenden.

At Aſhford, Mr. E. Mills, many years looker to B. Maſcall, eſq.

Lately, of a decline, Miſs B. Cooke, of Langley.

At Biddenden, Mr. E. Sutton, many years pariſh clerk and poſt-maſter there.

At

At Elmſtead, in his 79th year, Mr. Impett, of Wye

Aged 47, Mr. L. Kennett, of Braybourne,—Aged 23, Mr. W. Greene, yeoman, of Stockbury.

Lately in India, H. I Darnell, eſq. of the Bengal civil ſervice, ſon of H. Darnell, eſq. of Cale-hill, in this county.

At Stanford, Mr. I. Cooper, maſter of the Drum public houſe.

Suddenly, near London, of a paralytic ſtroke, Mr. J. Jeuduryne, ſurgeon, late of Hollingbourne.

Near Ramſgate, Mrs. Fox.

SUSSEX.

Lately, at Lewes, on pulling down an old houſe, at the Eaſt corner of St. Martin's-lane, the workmen diſcovered under the hearth of the kitchen, in a chalky ſoil, a hole about four feet ſquare, filled with wood aſhes and light mould, on emptying which, they found at the bottom, at the depth of 15 feet, a ſilver ring, ornamented with a heart, beneath a roſe or ſome other flower. They likewiſe diſcovered the mouldering remains of the coffins of two children, which, as the building was very antient, muſt undoubtedly have lain there for ſeveral centuries. On removing the rubbiſh from other parts of the aforeſaid premiſes, two ſilver coins were found, one of Edward VI. and the other of Elizabeth.

Married.] At Lewes, Mr. T. Figg, ſaddler, to Miſs S. Kidd.

The Rev. I. Pratt, rector of Seddleſcombe, in this county, to Miſs M. A. Berens, eldeſt daughter of J. Berens, eſq. of Kevington in Kent.

Died.] At Chicheſter, Mrs. Fuller, wife of Mr. R. Fuller, mercer.—Mr. Goodman,—Mr. Young.

At New Shoreham, aged 35, Mr. Deane.

Mr. I. Verrall, yeoman, of Court-houſe, near Lewes.—Mr. W. Raſon, yeoman, of Eaſt-bourn.

On Tower-hill, J. Harvey, eſq. one of the ſenior aldermen of the Corporation of Chicheſter.

At Stockbridge, near Chicheſter, in his 86th year, Mr. J Goodman, a truly religious character, a man of an expanded mind and benevolence which knew no bounds; indeed from all his actions, he appears to have been the counter part of the man of Roſs, ſo beautifully pourtrayed by Pope.

At Southover, aged 65, Mrs. M. Winton, a maiden lady.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Wincheſter, Mr. J. Long, maltſter, to Miſs H. Hatch.

J. Stevens, eſq. banker, of Farnham, to Miſs Wilkinſon, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Wilkinſon.

In London, Mr. Wilſon, of St. Paul's Church-yard, to Miſs Mountain, of Portſmouth.—J. Kirkpatrick, eſq. banker, at Newport, in the Iſle of Wight, to Miſs Rogers, of Sun-court, Cornhill.—Mr. I. Hunt, brewer, to Miſs Dancaſter, both of New Alresford.

Died.] At Wincheſter, Mr. Weddell, ſtone-maſon.

At Portſmouth, T. Larcum, eſq. a Captain in the royal navy: during a term of forty years continuance in the ſervice, the time ſpent by the captain, on ſhore, was but little more than two years.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Corſham, Mr. Ward, inſtrument-maker, of London, aged 23, to Miſs Gantlett, aged 43.

Died.] At Marlboro', Mr. Mortimer, ſhopkeeper.

At Malmſbury, in his 78th year, Edm. Wilkins, eſq. 40 years receiver-general for this county, and high ſteward of Malmſbury.

At Melkſham, Miſs Bruges.

At Bremhill, the Rev. Mr. Hume, rector.

In his 76th year, the Rev. H. Still, rector of North Wraxhall; a clergyman of orthodox ſentiments, but ſarcaſtical character; his wit, however, was genuine, and his ſpirit liberal and independent.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Bampton, Mr. W. Stephens, of St. James's, Weſtminſter, to Miſs H. Dewe, ſecond daughter of W. Dewe, gent. of Charney, in this county.

At Reading, Mr. W. Williams, druggiſt, to Miss Berry, of Caverſham, Oxon.—Mr. J. Hawkins, flour-dreſſer, to Miſs A. Pither.—T. J. Straker, eſq. to Miſs Valpy, eldeſt daughter of the Reverend Dr. Valpy.

At Abingdon, J. Bunce, jun. eſq. of Marcham, to Miſs Child, daughter of Capt. Child, of the Abingdon troop of cavalry.

Died.] At Reading, Mr. Moult, of the Crown Inn.

At Windſor, aged 27, Mrs. Ramſbottom, wife of J. Ramſbottom, jun. eſq. a lady of elegant manners, unaffected ſincerity, and engaging ſweetneſs of temper.

At Hungerford, Mrs. Viner.

At Workingham, Mrs. Orne. She had only a few weeks before received the melancholy news of the death of her brother, Lieutenant Ormſby, who was maſſacred at Ceylon, in the Eaſt Indies.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The works on the intended Cut for altering the courſe of the river Avon, according to the adopted plan for the improvement of the harbour and port of Briſtol, was lately begun at Wapping in that city, near the ſhip-yard of Mr. Teaſt, under the direction of Mr. Jeſſop, engineer to the Briſtol Dock Company.

It is intended to form a company at Bath, under the ſtyle or firm of the Batheaſton Mining Company, for the eſtabliſhing and advancing of a mine for coals or other minerals; the works of which are to be carried on in the pariſhes of Batheaſton and

Swainſwick, near Bath, under a leaſe for ninety-nine years (granted by T. Walters, eſq.), ſubject to the payment of the clear annual value of one-eighth part of the actual produce, and with a power to renew the ſaid leaſe for a further term of ninety-nine years, on paying a fine of 1,000l. Two ſhares are to be reſerved for the following purpoſes:—one to be preſented to Mr. William Smith, mineralogiſt, for his able aſſiſtance and advice, and the other to an eminent mineralogiſt, "to be appropriated to the benefit of any charitable inſtitution in Bath, he may think proper to appoint, as an acknowledgement of his ſkill and attention to the intereſts of the concern," &c.

Married.] At Briſtol, Mr. Adams, bookſeller, to Miſs M. Ball.—Mr. J. Parſons, jun. ſecond ſon of Mr. Parſons, London carrier, of Bath, to Miſs M. Edgell.

At Bath, Mr. Pocock, clothier, to Miſs Chaſe.—R. Orlebar, eſq. of Hinwick houſe, Bedfordſhire, to Miſs M. Longuet.

Died.] At Briſtol, in his 21ſt year, Mr. Edward Gray Harford, eldeſt ſon of J. S. Harford, eſq. banker.—Of a decline, Mr. G. Feare, of Knowle Hill, near this city.

At Bath, in her 63d year, Mrs. J. Walton.—In her 85th year, Mrs. Martyn.—Edmund Jordan, eſq. late of Jamaica.—Mr. Aaron Pithwick.—— Spicker, eſq.—Mrs. Bartley, wife of Mr. Bartley, box-book keeper at the theatre.—Miſs Axford.—Mrs. Jones.—Aged 42, Mrs. E. Hooper, wife of Captain R. Hooper.—Aged 75, Mrs. Maſon.—In her 98th year, Mrs. Corbett, widow of the late Capt. Corbett, of Shropſhire.—Aged 69, Mrs. Bowen, widow of the late Mr. Bowen, grocer.—Mr. Bathurſt, of Lidney Park, Glouceſterſhire.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Melbury Sandford, Mr. W. Rogers, of Melbury Oſmond, to Miſs J. Cox.—Mr. T. Sabine, attorney, of Dorcheſter, to Miſs Taunton, of Frome.

In London, the Rev. T. Mallands, of Eaſt Dulworth, near Wareham, to Miſs Poſter, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Poſter, of Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn.

At Whitechurch Canonicorum, Mr R. Hodder, farmer, of Hawkchurch, to Miſs S. Hodder, of Marſhwood.

Died.] At Dorcheſter, in the prime of life, of a broken heart, univerſally regretted by all who knew her, Mrs. Gordon, wife of the Rev. Lockhart Gordon, (Sherborne Journal, May 4.)—Mrs. Blye, mother of Mr. Blye, baker to her majeſty.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Plymouth, Mr. Forteſcue, ſurgeon, to Miſs Herbert, daughter of Mr. Herbert, banker.—Mr. W. Amey, of Bath, to Miſs S. Hue, of Plymouth Dock.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. J. Jacobs, landlord of the Falcon inn.—R. Adve, eſq. of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher, Weſt Indies.—Mrs. E. Player, wife of Mr. Player, fruiterer.

At Plymouth, aged 76, Mrs. White, wife of S. White, eſq. one of the oldeſt aldermen of the borough.—Mrs. White was a lady of a ſocial, cheerful, and truly charitable diſpoſition, and a pious, ſincere Chriſtian.—Lieutenant Governor Campbell, of the citadel; juſtly lamented by all who knew him, as "the ſoldier's friend."

IRELAND.

The linen trade, the ſtaple branch of Ireland, is on the decline, under the laſt duty. There was not ſo much manufactured laſt year, by eight millions of yards, as in the year preceding. The emigrants from this unfortunate country to America, during the laſt twelve months, amounted to twenty-ſeven thouſand!

Died.] In Dublin-row, J. Ferrar, eſq.—In Leeſon-ſtreet, aged 77, R. Waller, eſq. of Caſtle Waller, Tipperary.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Geneva, in the ſtate of New York, in January laſt, much lamented by all who knew her, Mrs. Dana, wife of William Pulteney Dana, eſq. and daughter of Peregrine Fitzhue, eſq.

At Trinidad, on the 21ſt of Auguſt laſt, William Hoare Lewis, eſq. born at Gibraltar, in 1777. He was the fourth and laſt ſurviving ſon of the late Colonel George Lewis, of the royal regiment of artillery, who ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his activity and ſervices during the ſiege of Gibraltar, when the artillery under his command deſtroyed the combined floating batteries of France and Spain, on the memorable 13th of September, 1782. A liberal education of ten years, at Eton, completed under the tuition of his excellent and reſpectable uncle, the Rev. Bertrand Ruſſel, formed him both a ſcholar and a gentleman. In him was conſpicuous every amiable quality of the heart, the moſt placid diſpoſition, propriety of conduct, and exemplary firmneſs in the diſcharge of every duty of life. He entered on the ſtudy of the law, to which, for near five years, he cloſely attended; when his health ſuffering by ſedentary application, he relinquiſhed that profeſſion; and, after the diſtreſſing loſs of his elder brother, Captain George Lewis, of the corps of royal engineers, on his paſſage to England from Trinidad, for the recovery of his health (leaving two infant ſons) undertook a voyage to that iſland, to arrange affairs devolving on him there. He for ſome months found himſelf quite invigorated; till a violent cold, from being wet, brought on a dreadful fever, which, baffling the utmoſt exertions of medical ſkill and every human effort, in a few days put a period to his life; and deprived his afflicted mother and ſiſters of their kind protector, the beſt of ſons and brothers, his two infant nephews of an affectionate relative, and all who knew him well, of a ſincere and valued friend.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE bank of England has, at length, found a mode of accommodating the public with ſilver, without the ſame danger of loſs to itſelf which attended its firſt iſſue of dollars. It has had a large quantity of genuine dollars, ſtamped at Mr. Boulton's mint, at Soho, near Birmingham, with entirely freſh impreſſions, exceedingly elegant. This re-coinage coſts about a farthing for each piece. It is not eaſy to be counterfeited in ſecret. The difference between the current value of five ſhillings, for which each of theſe pieces is a bank-token, and the true value of the piece, as bullion, is ſufficient to hinder theſe dollar-crowns from being clandeſtinely withdrawn out of circulation. Yet theſe pieces are in bullion, more nearly equal to their nominal value, than our ſhillings and ſixpences to that for which they paſs.

Some diſcontentment has ariſen between the bank and their cuſtomers, the public at large, on the withdrawal of the dollars which they had, before, iſſued, with the light octagon impreſſion. This impreſſion was very eaſily counterfeited. There was temptation to counterfeit the bank dollars put off for five ſhillings each, were diſpoſed of to better advantage, than when fully ſimply as bullion: the bank muſt ſoon have been a loſer to a large amount, if it had continued to take, for five ſhillings each, all the dollars which might have been brought in bearing the octagon impreſſion. On this conſideration, it had recourſe to the re-coinage. Its notices to the public, that all dollars bearing the octagon impreſſion, would be received at the bank, for five ſhillings each, till the 2d of June, brought inſtant returns which threatened before that date, to load the bank with twice or thrice the quantity of dollars which it had iſſued with the octagon ſtamp. A rigorous examination of ſuch as were offered became neceſſary. The counterfeit was eaſily diſtinguiſhed, in moſt caſes, from the genuine bank-ſtamp. There were other inſtances in which the ſervants of the bank, with whatever candour, and whatever care, might be liable to decide even againſt its own ſtamp: but, it was evident, that unleſs the bank ſhould be very much upon its guard, a vaſt number of dollars might be privately marked with the octagon, merely to be given in at the bank for five ſhillings, upon the recall, in conſideration of this, a prodigious number of the dollars ſent in, have been refuſed at the bank. The public murmur, that many of thoſe which are refuſed unqueſtionably bear the genuine ſtamp; ſome perſons tell that the very dollars refuſed from one, are accepted, when ſent in by another; ignorant and ill diſpoſed perſons endeavour to raiſe an ill-natured clamour, upon this occaſion, againſt the bank, while the diſcerning and the well-meaning only regret, that a little miſchief of this ſort ſhould not have been ſeparable from the plan which the Directors of the bank in the firſt inſtance conceived for accommodating the public by an iſſue of dollar tokens.

The prices of Weſt India goods, in general, have riſen. Sugars fell 2 per cent. at Briſtol, in the beginning of laſt month; but the late news from the Weſt Indies, and ſtill more the renewal of Mr. Wilberforce's motion againſt the Slave Trade, have contributed to this change.

The prices of lean cattle, ſo important in their indication of the ſtate of the country, and ſo intereſting in regard to manufactures, have, at all the country fairs, riſen conſiderably in the courſe of the month of May.

The traders of the American States continue to enlarge their traffic with the Eaſt Indies; but there is no reaſon to fear, that they ſhould injure the trade between England and the Eaſt, unleſs the price of freight from England to India ſhould be enhanced enormouſly above what it is even at preſent.

The demand for goods for the Weſt Indies are, for the preſent, rather increaſed by the new independence of the Negroes in St. Domingo.

Throughout the ſouth-weſt of Scotland, the cotton manufactures are in a very thriving condition.

The works of the Caledonian Canal have already much increaſed the ſtir of buſineſs at Inverneſs.

The arrivals from the Baltic begin to have a ſenſible effect in diminiſhing the prices of naval ſtores.

The ſtocks have ſuffered little fluctuation from either political or commercial events in the courſe of laſt month. The 3 per Cents. fluctuate about 56. The French 5 per Cents. are at 55.

We have reaſon to believe, that, in conſequence of the late military tranſactions in India, the market for Britiſh manufactures on that Continent may be conſiderably enlarged.

Large imitations of Engliſh goods have been lately made in Flanders and in Switzerland, but at the expence chiefly of the foreign purchaſers.

It is ſaid that there will be an alteration in the Corn Laws, by which the higheſt average prices for the maritime counties will be made to determine the importation; the loweſt average price for the ſame counties, to regulate the exportation.

An

An ACCOUNT *of the Value of all* IMPORTS *into, and all* EXPORTS *from,* GREAT BRITAIN, *for Eighteen Years, ending the 5th of January,* 1804; *diſtinguiſhing each Year, and diſtinguiſhing the Value of Imports from the* EAST INDIES *and* CHINA *from the Value of all other Imports; and diſtinguiſhing the Value of* BRITISH PRODUCE *and* MANUFACTURES *exported, from the Value of* FOREIGN *Articles Exported; together with the Difference between the Official Value and the declared Value of Britiſh Produce and Manufactures exported in the Year ending the 5th of January,* 1804.

YEARS.	OFFICIAL VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM		OFFICIAL VALUE OF EXPORTS	
	EAST INDIES AND CHINA.	ALL OTHER PARTS.	BRITISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.	FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
1786....	3,156,687	12,629,385	11,830,372	4,475,493
1787....	3,430,868	14,373,146	12,053,900	4,815,889
1788....	3,453,897	14,573,272	12,724,719	4,747,518
1789....	3,362,545	14,458,557	13,779 506	5,561,042
1790....	3,149,870	15,981,015	14,921,084	5,199,037
1791....	3,698,713	15,971,069	16,810,018	5,921,976
1792....	2,701,547	16,957,810	18,236,851	6,568,348
1793....	3,499,023	15,757,693	13,892,268	6,497,911
1794....	4,458,475	17,830,418	16,725,402	10,022,680
1795....	5,760,810	16,976,079	16,338,213	10,785,125
1796....	3,372,689	19,814,630	19,102,220	11,416,693
1797....	3,942,384	17,071,572	16,903,103	12,013,907
1798....	7,626,930	20,230,959	19,672,503	13,919,274
1799....	4,284,805	22,552,626	24,084,213	11,907,110
1800....	4,942,275	25,628,329	24,304,283	18,847,735
1801....	5,424,441	27,371,115	25,699,809	16,601,892
1802....	5,794 906	25,647,412	26,993,129	19,127,833
1803....	.....	21,646,968	22,252,101	11,537,148

Note.—The real value of Britiſh Produce and Manufactures exported to all parts of the world, as aſcertained under the Acts of the 42d and 43d of his Majeſty, Cap. 43 et 70, and from other correct ſources of information, amounted, in the year ending the 5th of January, 1803, to £48,500,683, and in the year ending 5th of January, 1804, to £40,100,870.

In the Account of Foreign Merchandize, the Official Eſtimates are in general under the real Value, but in the Inſtance of COFFEE EXPORTED, they greatly exceed; and, therefore, in order to ſhew the true Comparative State of this Branch of our Trade, the Price of Coffee is reduced to its real Value, as follows; viz.

	1801.	1802.	1803.
Reduced Value of Coffee.....	3,186,948....	3,323,994....	1,562,742
Official Value of all other Articles	8,900,099....	11,094,843....	7,760,515
Total Value of Foreign Goods Exported	£12,087,047	14,418,837	9,323,257

AN

An ACCOUNT *of the* OFFICIAL *or* RATED VALUE *of all* IMPORTS *into* GREAT BRITAIN (*exclusive of* IMPORTATIONS *from the* EAST INDIES *and* CHINA) *during the last* FIVE YEARS; *diſtinguiſhing each* YEAR, *and the principal* ARTICLES IMPORTED.

SPECIES OF GOODS.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1803.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Aſhes, Pearl and Pot	162,456	238,152	191,327	148,254	142,786
Barilla	80,708	96 730	34,780	84,518	77,705
Cochineal	270,610	169,940	203,865	282,775	184,642
Coffee	2,568,570	3,949,471	4,416,822	3,035,216	1,474,154
Corn	1,097,702	2,675,046	3,032,278	1,159,670	935,657
Currants	78,830	75,386	52,127	98,287	106,594
Flax, Rough	828,401	804,938	530,328	529,973	575,123
Hemp, Rough	639,685	506,956	636,267	406,066	613,494
Indigo	54.283	87,948	73,641	67,806	86,217
Iron, Bar	472,732	374,949	326,609	517,269	425,205
Linen	2,226,751	1,742,835	1,695,329	2,056,755	1,641,626
Madder, and Madder Roots	132,869	213,838	167,025	297,545	214,507
Oil, Ordinary	44,528	121,869	33,193	66,353	129,916
—— Train	214,333	212,377	265,254	248,204	258,405
Provitions	1,055,849	1,229,902	1,027.129	1,092,530	1,221,814
Quickſilver	27,184	22,152	44 697	113,811	17,110
Raiſins	67,985	89,410	79,428	90,130	90,542
Rice	68,675	232,619	193,337	74,269	77,212
Seed, Linſeed	105,170	131,697	84,191	132,752	116,877
Silk, Raw	301,768	89,630	145,273	211,059	183,390
—— Thrown	561,224	400,460	330,178	475.452	461,716
Skins and Furs	230,647	385,693	259,991	295,324	290,985
Spirits, Brandy	184,502	234,676	260,387	213,617	217,793
—— Rum	247,6 2	334,504	420,845	441,374	370,182
Sugar, Brown	4,471,341	4,026,057	5,351,707	5,798,704	4,232,143
Tallow	497,768	450,854	358,406	604 805	583,641
Tar	166,311	99,580	92,996	86,567	187,176
Tobacco	354,375	365,716	423,089	253,510	346,400
Whalefins	65,409	59,580	61,916	84,772	60,586
Wine, Portugal	600,410	512,886	764,469	547,843	686,569
—— Spaniſh, and other wines	231,657	257,465	224,994	181,717	227,445
Wood, Deals	80,333	88,137	84,808	86,623	106,526
—— Logwood	107,423	121,233	86,528	73,955	146,562
—— Mahogany	35,212	77,768	59,066	82,610	140,569
—— Maſts	117,900	209,999	356,138	155,778	170,864
—— Redwood	36,926	57,373	70,388	96,727	33,180
—— Timber, Fir	111,729	138,893	119,839	191.052	212 38
Wool, Cotton	1,226,811	1,663,375	1,788,856	2,002 309	1,777,371
—— Spaniſh	302,674	503,169	395,044	393,289	284,110
Yarn, Linen, Raw	525,36	505,978	423,214	417,829	375,398
All other Articles	1,900,935	2,069,088	2,265,416	2,452 311	2,162,738
TOTAL	22,552,627	25,628,329	27,371,115	25,647,412	21,646,968
Deduct Corn and other Grain	1,166 377	2,907,665	3,225,615	1,233,939	1,012,869
Total (exclusive of Corn and other Grain, and exclusive of Importations from the Eaſt Indies and China)	21,386,250	22,720,664	24,145,500	24,413,473	20,634,099

MONTHLY

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

A MONTH of finer weather has rarely been experienced, and the conſequence has been the utmoſt luxuriancy of vegetation. The wheat is very promiſing, but will coſt much for weeding—we never remember to have ſeen ſo much of the corn crowfoot *(ranunculus arvenſis)*. Barley is equally good. The ſame may be ſaid of oats, except that theſe are in ſome places a good deal injured with the wire-worm. Beans grow faſt, and in general the Peas are promiſing—in ſome inſtances, however, they have been blighted. The ſeeds ſown with the Barley, having in general eſcaped the fly, grow ſo rapidly as to cauſe ſome fear of their over growing the corn. Average price of Wheat 51s. 7d. Rye 23s Barley 25s. 9d. Oats 22s. 8d. Beans 33s 10d. Peaſe 37s. 6d.

Keep of all ſorts is equally forward with the corn. Theſe remarks will hold good on all ſoils, except the cold very ſtrong clays, where there has been ſo much wet as materially to check the ſpring corn. The ſeaſon has been favourable for getting up the fallow, and bringing the turnip land into a forward ſtate.

Hay averages, in St. James's market, 3l. 10s. to 5l.—Straw 1l. 4s. to 1l. 10s.—Whitechapel.—Hay 3l. 10s. to 5l.—Clover 4l. 12s. to 5l. 15l.—Straw 1l. 4s. to 1l. 10s.

Stock of all kinds has advanced, both on account of the quantity of feed, as well (for meat) as the high markets in Smithfield. Corn has declined, and is now much too low for the grower to afford: in many places the wheat of laſt harveſt will hardly pay for harveſting, threſhing, and taking to market.

In Smithfield market, Beef fetches from 5s to 6s.—Mutton 5s. to 5s. 6d.—Veal 4s. 8d. to 6s.—Pork 3s. 8d. to 4s 8d.——— In Newgate and Leadenhall markets, Beef fetches from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.—Mutton 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.—Veal 4s. to 5s. 8d —Pork 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. —Lamb 5s. to 7s. 4d.

This month is the uſual time for beginning to hire harveſt-men: there does not appear to be any ſcarcity of them, though they have aſked, and in many caſes obtained laſt year's extragavant wages—ſome as much as three guineas and board, for a month.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 25th of April to the 24th of May, inclusive, 1804, two Miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.			*Thermometer.*		
Higheſt 30.30.	May 7.	Wind S.E.	Higheſt 74°.	May 5.	Wind S. E.
Loweſt 29.24.	April 27.	Wind S.W.	Loweſt 43.	May 12.	Wind N. E.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 38 hundredths of an inch. Between the mornings of the 23d and 24th of May, the mercury fell from 29 98 to 29.60.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 12°. On the 10th inſt, the thermometer was as high as 72°, but on the next day it was never higher than 58°.

The quantity of rain fallen ſince the laſt report is equal to 1.470 inches in depth.

Storms of rain have been witneſſed in a greater or leſs degree in many parts of the country during the laſt month. In London there was a tremendous one, between one and two o'clock, in the morning of the 17th inſtant. It does not appear that theſe ſtorms have been accompanied with thunder and lightning.

The average height of the thermometer is nearly 58°, much above the uſual average heat for the ſeaſon. The barometer has alſo been high; averaging 29.854.

The wind has chiefly been in the S. W.

*** *Perſons who reſide Abroad, and who wiſh to be ſupplied with this Work every Month, as publiſhed, may have it ſent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the Weſt Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* THORNHILL, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 21, Sherborne lane; to France, Hamburgh, Liſbon, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* BISHOP, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the Eaſt Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr.* GUY, *at the Eaſt India Houſe; and to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr.* SMITH, *of the General Poſt Office, No. 3, Sherborne-lane. It may alſo be had of all Perſons who deal in Books, at thoſe Places, and alſo in every Part of the World.*

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 116.] JULY 1, 1804. [6, of VOL. 17.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN certain Anecdotes of the Life of Dr. Prieſtley, annexed to a Funeral Sermon on his death, publiſhed by his brother, the Rev. Timothy Prieſtley, I find an account of a conference, held at Warrington, between the writer and the tutor in Divinity at the academy there. The only tutor in divinity at Warrington, during Dr. Prieſtley's reſidence at the academy, and for many years after, was the Rev. Dr. Aikin, to whom, therefore, the anecdote muſt be referred. Mr. Prieſtley's narrative is as follows:—

"One time, when he was at Warrington, the tutor in divinity, my brother, and me, ſpent an afternoon together. The converſation turned upon thoſe ſurpriſing changes we had known in ſeveral, who had been, like his uncle, brought to embrace religion in the ſpace of a few hours; and how thoſe lived happily, and at death triumphed over the king of terrors.

"The tutor was remarkably affected, and, turning to my brother, ſaid—'If theſe things are true, this is ſomething more than philoſophy.' My brother anſwered—'True: if ever God had a people under the heavens, the perſons alluded to were men of God.' My brother being called over the way to meet ſome gentlemen, deſired me to ſtay with the tutor till he came again. By the time he had got out of the room, the tutor wiſhed me to anſwer any queſtion he choſe. I anſwered, the more freedom, the more pleaſing to me. After anſwering ſeveral queſtions, I aſked him, if he thought ſentiments like his were calculated to help a man to face a holy God? He burſt into a flood of tears, and, croſſing the room, lay his head on my right knee, (for he ſat on a boffet): he wept exceedingly. After ſome time he recovered himſelf, and ſaid—'Chriſt God! Chriſt God! I cannot believe it, and fear I ſhall never die like a Chriſtian."

Regard to my father's memory will not ſuffer me to leave unnoticed ſuch an aſperſion on his character, although conveyed in a vehicle of vulgarity and incoherence. Many are living who have been his pupils, and who were intimately acquainted with his manners and ſentiments; and I appeal to them all, whether the words and actions here aſcribed to him, be not totally repugnant to every idea they have formed of him. My father was a man of ſound judgment, of compoſed feelings, of ſtrict propriety of behaviour, a ſincere and ſedulous inquirer after truth, and moſt fair and candid in the ſtatement of his opinions. He never, to the cloſe of his life, gave the leaſt indication of compunction or regret for the doctrines which his reaſon had perſuaded him to believe, and his office had led him to teach; and few men had leſs cauſe to fear "to face a holy God." I do not heſitate, therefore, to pronounce Mr. Prieſtley's account of his converſation with the Divinity-tutor at Warrington, either altogether a fiction, or at leaſt a groſs miſrepreſentation. It has all the marks of one of thoſe miſcalled *pious frauds*, which men of more zeal than honeſty have in all ages been too apt to employ in ſupport of their tenets. I have a diſtinct recollection of his viſit to his brother at Warrington, and of the impreſſion he left behind him there, which was that of wonder that ſuch a man could be the brother of Dr. Prieſtley. I am, Sir,

Your's, &c. J. AIKIN.

Stoke Newington, June 15, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT may ſeem worthy of remark, that the Julian Star, mentioned by ſo many Roman authors, approximated, in point of time, to the natal ſtar of Chriſt, which directed the Eaſtern Magi to his birthplace, and that it likewiſe poſſeſſed an indirect ſimilarity in its aſſigned deſignation; ſince the one was conſidered by the Romans, as denoting the reception of a mortal into the number of their deities; and the other manifeſted to the Gentiles the appearance of a divine perſon upon earth.

In a note upon the "Julium Sidus," in the edition of Horace *in uſum Delphini*,

the annotator indeed conjectures, that this extraordinary luminary might have been appointed to predict the nativity of Christ. His words are these:—

"Porro cometes ille Christi Servatoris nostri natalem prænunciasse multo melius creditur."

But, with all deference to so learned an authority, this opinion, I think, is scarcely tenable; for Julius Cæsar was assassinated forty years before the nativity of Christ; and Suetonius informs us, that the Julian Star appeared at the funeral games, which were instituted by Augustus to his memory soon after his death; a period of time, although not remote, yet too distant to suppose that it bore any aspect to that important event; moreover, the Evangelists do not take any notice of it, which they would not fail to have done, had it been connected with the advent of their Lord and Master.

Probably, therefore, after all, the "Julium Sidus" was no other than a regular comet, the critical appearance of which, the authority and influence of Augustus, combined with the ignorance of those ages in astronomy, might easily convert into a divine testimony of the deification of his uncle; for, besides the honour of his family, Augustus had motives of policy sufficiently powerful to induce him to propagate this belief. I am, Sir,

Hanslope, Your's, &c.

May 15, 1804. W. SINGLETON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD be much obliged to any of correspondents, who would inform me, through the medium of your valuable Magazine, at what time the last edition of Eusebius was published in the original Greek. It is much to be regretted, that so few copies of some of the best ancient authors in that language are extant, particularly in a country where literature is cultivated, and where the ancients are so much admired. It would not be an indifferent speculation to reprint many of them; nor would it be a small service rendered to those whose literary hours are partially engaged in classical studies.

April 7, 1804. UPSILON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A FRIEND of mine, in the North of Germany, a great amateur of mineralogy, expresses to me a desire to form a connection with some gentlemen in this country, who might be willing to supply him with the mineral products of England, Scotland, and Ireland, on barter for select ores of German mines, or who are in the habit of importing such ores which the German mountains yield, whom he could provide with excellent specimens on the most favourable terms. As I have not the pleasure to be acquainted with any gentleman of this description, and yet am anxious to serve my friend if possible, I take the liberty to address myself to you, and beg you will do me the favour to insert this in your Monthly Magazine, which I conceive to be the most eligible place for that purpose. I should be happy if any gentleman should feel inclined to enter into such a connection; and any letter on this subject forwarded to Mr. Henry Holmes, bookseller, Leeds, for J. W. (post paid) will be duly attended to. I am, &c.

J. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the third book of the Æneid, Æneas relating to Queen Dido the events of his voyage, previously to his landing on the Carthaginian Coast, after describing his departure from the Ceraunian Mountains, and the distant view of Italy, says—

"Templumque apparet in arce Minervæ.

Now it may be asked, how could Æneas possess any topographical knowledge of Italy, since he had not then reached it? It is observable too, that the poet brings forward no supernatural machinery (to which he so often resorts) for enabling his hero to possess this knowledge. There is no mention of the Temple of Minerva in the prophecy of Helenus; it seems, therefore, that Virgil must here be guilty of the crime of *nodding*, however reluctant his admirers may be to impute it to him.

Lynn, T. G.

May 7, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to a query that occurs in your Magazine for April, with respect to the use of the word ἀνάςασις, I beg leave to observe, that is used by Thucydides in his second book, to denote a change of habitation. Speaking of the removal of the Athenians from the open country to the city itself, on the threatened invasion of Attica by the Lacedæmonians, in the first year of the Peloponnesian War, he has the following passage:

Of

Οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀκέραιλες ἀνεπείθοντό τε δὴ ἐκεκομίζοντο ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν παῖδας δὴ γυναῖκας, δὴ τὴν ἄλλην καλασκευὴν, ἥ κατ' οἶκον ἐχρῶντο, δὴ αὐτῶν οἰκιῶν καθαιρεῖλες τὴν ξύλωσιν. πρόβατα δὲ καὶ ὑπόζυγια ἐς τὴν Εὔβοιαν διεπεμψαντο, καὶ ἐς τὰς νήσους τὰς ἐπικειμένας. χαλεπῶς δὲ αὐτοῖς, διὰ τὸ ἀεὶ ἐιωθέναι τὰς πολλὰς ἐν τοῖς ἀγροῖς διαιτᾶσθαι, ἡ ΑΝΑΣΤΑΣΙΣ ἐγίγνελο. Lib. II. p. 93, ed. Hudſon.

It is alſo uſed again by the ſame hiſtorian, in a ſimilar ſenſe, in his ſeventh book. —Relating the departure of the Athenian army from Syracuſe, he ſays, δὴ ἡ ἀνάστασις ἤδη τῇ στρατεύματος τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ ἀπὸ της ναυμαχίας ἐγίγνελο. Lib. vii. p. 460. Ed. Hud.

I am, &c. M. H.

May 9, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMBIGUITY in the uſe of words has been a frequent ſource of complaint from thoſe who wiſhed to come at the exact truth; and it can never be an uſeleſs taſk to bring examples of it before the public, and endeavour to render language more preciſe. I therefore requeſt your inſertion of ſome remarks on the application of the words *health* and *diſeaſe*, in relation to corporeal or mental ſanity; and theſe I ſhall beg leave to introduce in a narrative.

Some time ago, a much-reſpected friend of mine was ſaid, by his family, to labour under great indiſpoſition. He was attended by ſeveral phyſicians, and reports were given of his ſtate of health, which ſpread much alarm among thoſe who intereſted themſelves in his welfare. Several of theſe, with myſelf, were deſirous of paying him friendly viſits; but we were told, that his condition would not permit him to ſee company. After ſome time paſſed under immediate apprehenſions for his life, his gradual amendment was announced; and, at length, the recovery of his health was declared to be certain. It now began to be whiſpered, that the principal part of his diſorder had been mental derangement, and that there never had been any real apprehenſion for his life in thoſe about him. It ſuited the family, however, to have the matter ſtill mentioned as a caſe of bodily diſeaſe, and thanks were ſolemnly given at church for his preſervation. Mean time it could not be concealed, that his mental faculties were ſtill in a very unſettled condition. As he had ſeveral important affairs on his hands, it was highly deſirable that he ſhould afford an appearance of reſuming the management of them; but his attempts of this kind met with various interruptions. The family, when preſſed to declare explicitly in what ſtate he was, always anſwered, "He is *mending faſt*: his *health* is nearly eſtabliſhed;" and the like: and they prevailed upon the phyſicians to uſe the ſame oracular language. Nay (what is rather ludicrous) a ſmall poet, whom he had patronized, in a rhapſody, which he called an ode, ſung his recovery in the moſt triumphant ſtrains. His friends, however, know that all is not right, though they are unable to get a ſatisfactory account either of his preſent ſtate, or of his future proſpects. Before he fell ill, he was carrying on a law-ſuit of great conſequence to his property, and we have been ſurprized to find that, during this period, he has put the management of it into different hands. It is true, the ſolicitor, who is now the chief agent, is generally thought an abler man than the laſt; but many people wonder that when he began to make a change, he did not do it more effectually. Perſuaded as I am, that much embarraſſment has ariſen from the ambiguity of the terms employed on this occaſion, I ſhould be obliged to any of your ingenious correſpondents, who would aſſiſt in ſettling the following points:—Does the word *health*, taken by itſelf, refer to ſoundneſs of body, of mind, or of both? Where bodily and mental indiſpoſition are combined, can *amendment* be predicated generally, when it is only true of the former? I remain,

Your's, &c. SUBURBICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following article appears in the Walpoliana.—"In writing the Hiſtory of the Knights of Malta, Vertot had ſent to Italy for original materials concerning the ſiege of Rhodes: but, impatient of the long delay, he completed his narration from his own imagination. At length the packet arrived, when Vertot was ſitting with a friend: he opened it, and threw it contemptuouſly on the ſofa behind him, ſaying coolly, "*Mon ſiége eſt fait.*"

Is this true or falſe? Has he availed himſelf of the more authentic materials in the laſt and much improved edition? If any of your correſpondents, through your intereſting and uſeful Magazine, could anſwer theſe queſtions, I ſhould feel myſelf much indebted to him.

A writer in the Monthly Magazine, some months back, spoke of the "*Systeme de la Nature*," as written by the celebrated *Mirabeau*. — The name in the title-page is *Mirabaud*, who died long before *Mirabeau* was known; perhaps before he was born. *D'Alembert* asserts that it is falsely attributed to him. Barruel speaks of the work without, I believe, naming the author who did write it.

Cambridge. I am, &c. J. R.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CASE *of a* CHILD *blind and speechless, apparently from the* OPERATION *of the* INOCULATED SMALL-POX.

AS professional facts, when any way connected with important inferences, or with subjects of philosophical inquiry, seem always to be acceptable in your Miscellany, I transmit to you a case which has lately presented itself within the sphere of my particular observation. I cannot, indeed, say, that it is pregnant with any satisfactory conclusions, either of a practical or of a theoretical nature; or, that it furnishes any immediate proofs of the triumphs of those scientific principles which I am labouring to inculcate: but it may, at least, afford materials for a very interesting speculation on the incitements and sources of that species of imitative action, by which certain definable organs of the human frame are enabled to convey, with tolerable precision and accuracy, the impressions of one mind to the apprehensions of another. I allude, of course, to the actions of the organs of speech: actions, in their ultimate phenomena, sufficiently familiar to almost every human being; but the laws and operations of which have not, hitherto, attracted that degree of philosophical observation to which, from the importance of their objects, they are, perhaps, entitled.

The physiology of those organs, by which the functions of elocution are carried on, has, for some years, been the object of my particular attention;* and I am free to acknowledge, that, among the sources of that success with which my public Lectures on the Science and Practice of Elocution have been so generally encouraged, the most gratifying to my feelings, and the most stimulating to my hopes, is the notoriety of that relief which, in consequence of such attention, I have been enabled to extend to persons afflicted with the most calamitous impediments; and even to those from whom the apparent caprices of nature have with-held some of the essential organs of enunciation. Till the case in question, indeed, any individual instance has not occurred, to which the principles of my science would not practically apply: and I began to persuade myself that, by a simple and easily communicable process, every human being, who had the gift of hearing, might readily be enabled to speak with impressiveness and facility, at least, if not with elegance and harmony. But the case in question, seems to present an exception to my conclusions; and, apparently, it defeats all theory. It is not, so strictly speaking, a case either of *defect* or of *impediment*, as an instance of the imperfect developement, or non-application of the organ. It approximates more, in its phenomena, to the case of *Peter the wild Boy*, or that of the unfortunate *Savage of Aveyron*, than to any of those examples either of defective construction, or of irregular action, to which my principles have been hitherto applied. It is an instance, indeed, even more anomalous than either of those I have mentioned; inasmuch as the child in question has been brought up in the bosom of civilized society, and yet exhibits all the negative phenomena of enunciative privation and ineptitude, which, in the former instances, are only accounted for from the want of human association.

The early history of this case (as far as I have been able to ascertain the circumstances) is as follows: Augusta (one of the daughters of a very respectable gentleman in the neighbourhood of Glasgow) was inoculated for the small-pox when she was only three months old. The disease, however, made its appearance with none of the mitigated symptoms which inoculation is intended to insure. It raged, on the contrary, with the utmost virulence; and disfigurement and blindness were the consequences. One of the eye-balls seems to have been so completely obliterated by the disease, that the closed and deeply sunken lids, far retiring into the socket, only mark the position where the visual organ should be. The lower part of the other orb (which is sufficiently obtrusive) appears to retain some small degree of sensibility to the presence of light; and through the medium of this organ, it appears,

* By a mistake in the arrangement of the paragraphs of the Literary Varieties, in the Monthly Magazine for April last, the notice of *Mr. Thelwall's intended publication on the Physiology of the Organs of Speech*, was so inserted, as apparently to assign the preparation of that work to Mr. John Bell.

appears, that the difference between night and day are indistinctly perceptible; but no object of vision can either be distinguished or perceived.

In addition to this calamitous privation, the poor child had early the misfortune of being deprived of its mother; and from circumstances, partly arising from necessary attentions to the management of a numerous family, and partly, perhaps, from mistaken calculations of the comfort and accommodation of the child herself, she seems to have been, for a considerable time at least, resigned to the exclusive, and almost *secluded*, care of a nurse who, perhaps, had not all the dispositions, and cannot be expected to have had all the knowledge and reflection, which the peculiar circumstances of the nursling might require.

One serious mistake, it is obvious, has been committed. It seems to have been the universal practice to direct and manage the unfortunate child by the sense of touch alone. No appeal seems to have been made to any of the other senses. That of hearing, in particular, seems so entirely to have been neglected, that the necessity of comprehending, and consequently of imitating, the distinctions of enunciated sound, seems hardly to have been presented. The *guiding hand* seems, on every occasion, to have been substituted for the inviting voice. How much of the additional calamity is to be attributed to this cause, I shall not pretend to determine; but certain it is, that the poor child has attained her seventh year, without making any intelligible efforts towards the exercise of the faculty of speech.

While I was at Glasgow, the observations I had occasion to make "on the Causes and Cure of Natural and Habitual Impediments," during my "Course of Lectures on the Science and Practice of Elocution," occasioned me to be applied to by the father of this unfortunate child; and I accordingly visited her, in company with a medical friend, of philosophical and scientific celebrity, whose curiosity, like my own, was considerably excited by the particulars we had heard of this very extraordinary case.

Of the dreadful ravages which the virus of the small-pox had made, it may easily be inferred, from the facts already stated, that the child presented a very lamentable spectacle. Her general health, however, did not appear to be affected. Her growth and proportions are remarkably beyond the ordinary standard of her years; and her robust and masculine figure formed a most striking contrast to the delicate symmetry of two beautiful and diminutive sisters, the smallest of which was but two years younger than herself. Her animal spirits appeared to be high and irregular; and she was full of boisterous activity, which sometimes approached almost to fierceness, and sometimes subsided into absolute inattention, and apparent inanity. In these transitions, however, and this wildness of deportment, neither my professional friend nor myself could discover any indications, either of deficiency or derangement of the sensorial faculty, that could account for the want of articulative utterance, even if deficiencies and derangements of that description could be admitted as sufficient solutions of the phenomenon. The mingled boldness and precaution with which she climbed over the tables and other furniture; the skill with which she balanced herself upon the seats, and backs, and frames of the chairs, which she successively inverted in all possible directions; and the address with which she recovered herself, when in danger of losing her equilibrium, conspired, with a variety of other feats and circumstances, to preclude all idea of any other degree of imbecility, than the mere complicated privations of vision and discourse might naturally be expected to produce. Nor can any inferences be drawn that would invalidate this conclusion, from her intervals of her apparent inanity: if *inanity* that can be called, which is evidently nothing more than the pause of physical exhaustion, when boisterous exertion has fatigued her muscles, or dissipated her animal spirits. Then, indeed, she seats herself upon the ground, and, swaying her head from side to side, with a sort of sinuous oscillation, begins to beat time with her left knee, while she hums, in a low and plaintive tone, a sort of imperfect tune: always, I believe, the same, though of this I cannot be certain. But in this I can discover no other indication than the effort of a mind contracted in its sphere of activity by physical privations, to vary according to its various means its occupations and its amusements.

But if idiotcy, or if derangement be not the cause that has precluded this unfortunate child from the use of speech, to what other circumstance shall be attributed the privation.

The persuasion of the family seems to be, that this second and more aggravated calamity has resulted from the ravages of the same disease which deprived the infant of its sight. As a secondary consequence, this may, perhaps, have been the case; but of the primary or physical operation of

of the virus upon any of the organs essential to oral intercourse, there is certainly not the slightest appearance. The hearing of the child does not seem to be affected. She is evidently conscious to the general impressions of sound; and she even appears to be interested by particular tunes, and some of the movements of instrumental music. That the *vocal organs* * are sufficiently perfect, is equally obvious, from the vociferations and noises of all kinds which she so frequently utters. The *enunciative organs* † also appeared, upon inspection, to be complete in every portion of their structure. That they were so, indeed, would have been sufficiently evident, even if no such inspection had been made; for, amidst the variety of unmeaning noises with which she occasionally amuses herself, all the elements of enunciation may be distinctly heard: nor is there an individual simple sound (whether labial, lingual, palatial, or guttural) out of which the combinations of verbal language should be formed, which she does not repeatedly pronounce.

Whether from this chaos of original elements, the creations of intelligible speech will ever arise, I own I am exceedingly doubtful. It cannot be disguised, that this is one of those cases which would require much more attention than, from the nature of the circumstances, it is practicable that it should receive. Cases so completely anomalous are only to be understood by long and minute observation; and remedies, if practicable, are only to be expected from the persevering assiduity of an intelligent superintendant, capable of suggesting, and patient enough to conduct, a long and consistent series of experiments;—a superintendant who could descend to all the minutiæ of ministration and attendance, and who had sufficient authority over the whole household, to preclude all thwartings and interruptions of the necessary plans, either from the prejudices of ignorance, or the impatience of unseasonable doubt. All that I could do, therefore, in the present instance, was to give a few simple rules for the future regulation of the child; the principal object of which was to divert, if possible, to the sense of hearing that internal attention which, from the error of education, had hitherto been concentrated to the sense of touch alone:—regulations which, I was apprehensive at the time, would never be attended to with sufficient perseverance and precision; and which, during my second visit, were violated before my face, by the negligence or the perverseness of a domestic who, naturally enough, despised a restriction, the tendency of which she could not comprehend.* As this was, in

* It is only, perhaps, when she is *thus* amusing herself, that the unfortunate Augusta appears at all interesting. The deformity of feature produced by the original disease is, probably, in more respects than one, an aggravation of the calamities of this unhappy child. Imagination has something to do even with the best feelings of our nature; its associations mingle with the active operations of our most imperious duties; and few, indeed, are the human beings whose sympathies are so abstractedly correct, as to require no assistance from its alliance. Such assistance, the person of this poor child is little calculated to afford; and the vehemence of her actions and gestures is not likely to counteract the impression which her appearance inevitably produces. But when tired of jumping and tearing about, she sits herself down to murmur her inarticulate song, the mournful monotony of her action, and the expression of her voice (which, though not harmonious, is most appropriately melancholy) finds its way, irresistibly, to the heart.

† The contra-distinction here specified, has not hitherto been marked, I believe, either by physiologists, or by writers on elocution. It is a distinction, however, not less important than real; without the due comprehension of which, it is equally impossible either to elucidate, with perspicuity, the theory of oral intercourse, or to carry to any considerable extent a rational system of elocutionary instruction.

The Vocal Organs are *those portions of the organic system employed in the production and promulgation of voluntary sounds.* The attributes and objects of these are, power, or force; compass, or variety; tone; modulation, or flexure; melody, or tune; swell and cadence, &c.

The Enunciative Organs are *those portions and members of the human mouth, by the motions, positions, and contact of which, specific character is imparted to vocal sounds, so as to render them capable of being converted into communicable signs of definite ideas.* Their attributes are, distinctness, articulation, measure, and quantity, accent (vulgarly so called), emphasis, &c.

Want of attention to this essential contra-distinction was, perhaps, one of the most unfortunate mistakes of the philosophical physician, *Itard*, in his abortive attempt to communicate the power of speech to the savage of Aveyron.

* I had the greater reason to confide in the probability of some effect from these regulations, because, to me at least, it was apparent, that my frequent repetitions of the *English* salutation, "How do you do?" (a salutation to which her ears had never been familiarized) had produced (during the twenty-four hours that I staid in the house on my first reality,

reality, no more than I expected, my only animadverſion was—never to call again.

Such, Mr. Editor, are the few and unſatisfactory particulars I am able to communicate reſpecting this unhappy caſe. Unſatisfactory, however, as they are, they add one more to the ſmall number of facts that ſeem to furniſh land-marks for an inquiry into the cauſes that facilitate, and thoſe which preclude, the developement of the faculty of ſpeech: an inquiry which, perhaps, may be intereſting to ſome of your readers; and which, you will naturally conclude, has become of primary importance in the eſtimation of,

Kendal, Your's, reſpectfully,
May 13, 1804. JOHN THELWALL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN purſuance of my promiſe, I ſend you ſome hiſtorical extracts, tranſlated from the Daniſh. I am, &c.

C. H. WILSON.

The BATTLE *of* LONCART,* *in the* YEAR 985.

"IN this year (985) the Daniſh fleet put to ſea, with an intention either to land in England or Scotland, according as the wind ſhould prove favourable for the one or the other. They caſt anchor in Scotland, near the promontory called Redhead, in the ſhire of Angus or Forfar, for it is known by theſe two names. Many of the Danes preferred a war with the Engliſh, as the Scotch were known to be a warlike people, and, beſides, there was no plunder even in caſe of ſucceſs. On the contrary, England was rich. They at length agreed, however, to try their luck in Scotland. They took the town of Montroſe, levelled it to the ground, ſo that not a veſtige of it remained; they alſo put all the inhabitants to the ſword. Having committed ſeveral wanton acts of cruelty, they marched through Angus to the Firth of Tay. Every ſtep was marked with blood and rapine. The inhabitants fled in every direction. Kineth, the king, ſat at the time in Stirling, diſpenſing juſtice to his ſubjects. The moment theſe diſaſtrous accounts reached his ears, he ordered a large body of men to be aſſembled under arms, in that part where the river Erne falls into the Tay; when they came to that place, they learned that the Danes had croſſed the Tay, cloſely inveſted Perth, and had ſlain all that fell in their way, without diſtinction of ſex, age, or rank. As ſoon as Kineth received this afflicting intelligence, he haſtened to Loncart, or Longcartili, which lies at a ſhort diſtance from the Tay. Night came on ſoon after his arrival. As ſoon as the dawn appeared, the battle began. The king led the van; Malcolm, King of Cumbria, commanded the right wing; and Duncan, chieftain of Athol, headed the left. Kineth promiſed a certain ſum of money, or an equivalent in land, to every man that would bring in the head of a Dane. The Danes were poſted at the foot of a mountain, from whence the Scots rolled down large ſtones, intermingled with ſhowers of arrows, which killed a great number of the enemy. The conteſt was maintained with great bravery on both ſides for a conſiderable time. The right and left wings of the Scots at length gave way; but the van, encouraged by the voice and example of their prince, kept their ground, and reſiſted every ſhock with unexampled valour. In this ſituation it happened, that a Scottiſh peaſant, of the name of Hay, and his two ſons, ploughing in a field at ſome diſtance, witneſſed the battle: kindled with patriotic fire, the old man and his ſons ſeized the implements of their plough—ſtood in a gap—and ſlew every man, friend and foe, that came within the reach of their arms; calling with all their might on their flying countrymen to return to the action, as help was now at hand. Their countrymen obeyed their call—returned—fell on the foe with ſuch fury that, in a ſhort time, the field was covered with the dead bodies of the Danes. The camp of the enemy, filled with proviſions, fell into the hands of the Scots the next day. The Danes ſuffered ſo ſeverely in this engagement, that they did not attempt to make head a ſecond time. Hay, the patriotic peaſant, was called into the preſence of the king, and was royally rewarded with a large portion of the booty which the foe had left behind, as well as lands: he was alſo ennobled. The houſe of Arrol is deſcended from him. Hector Boethius, a Scottiſh hiſtorian, ſays, that Kineth granted him armorial bearings, but this muſt be a miſtake, as armorial bearings were not known in thoſe days."

VISIT

viſit) an imitative effort, which expreſſed itſelf in an indiſtinct *How do?* which it appeared to me that ſhe applied as a ſort of name or term aſſociated in her mind with the impreſſions ſhe had received of my diſtinct and perſonal identity. On my ſecond viſit the ſame ejaculation again was uttered; yet I could not learn that any ſuch exclamation had been obſerved in my abſence. A circumſtance from which I drew a very different concluſion from thoſe which were inferred by the perſons who are uſually around her.

† See Suhm's Hiſtory of Denmark, vol. 3, p. 174.

VISIT *of* KNUD *the* GREAT *and* QUEEN EMMA *to* ELY, *in the* YEAR 1035.*

"KNUD the Great, and Emma, his queen, with the chief men of the land, sailed for Ely, to celebrate, according to custom, the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin. As they sailed by the church, which is built upon a high rock, the sweet sound of many voices fell into their ears, which came from the monks who were celebrating divine service at the time in the church. The king instantly commanded that all those who were in the ship should immediately join him in a song, which he composed in English upon the occasion, and which begins thus—'Merie sungen the muneches binnen Ely, tha Cnut cing reuther by; roureth cnites noer the land, and here we thes muneches sœng:' that is, 'The monks of Ely sang sweet, as King Knud rowed by. Row nearer to the land, my men, that we may hear these monks sing.' This song, according to report, was inserted in the Cloister Chronicle of Ely at full length, and was in public use in England in the days of its author. Thus the king sung with the monks till he came on shore, on which he hastened to St. Edelreda's altar, and confirmed all the privileges which the former kings of England had granted to the monastery. It is said to have once happened, that the water round the monastery was frozen at the time of the feast of the Purification; and that it was not certain if the ice was sufficiently strong to bear any person; the king, however, would not be restrained from joining in the solemn ceremony, but passed over in a sledge, having first caused a lusty peasant to walk before to try the strength of the ice. The peasant, by order of Knud, was liberally rewarded for the experiment. The king soon after caused a dike to be thrown up, in order to lead away the water by Peterborough and Ramesey. This dike was called by some Swerdesdelf, by others Cnutsdelf, and sometimes Shedsdike; it now forms the division between Huntington and Cambridgeshire. Queen Emma presented to the Church of Ely, a purple robe, bordered with gold; it was besides ornamented with gold and precious stones; so that the like was never seen in all England. She also presented to each of the saints, in the same church, a silk robe, set with gold and stones of inferior value. She, likewise, gave to the monks a green altar-cloth, interlaced with plates of gold; and a linen altar-cloth, of a blood colour, with a gold border, one foot in breadth. Gram, Langebek, and Cambden, have amply treated of the signification of the names of the two queens, Emma and Alfgiva. Langebek contends, that Alfgiva is the same as Æthelwyf; that is, a noble woman. In Hemming's, Thattur says, she is called Anna. King Knud entertained a high esteem for Alfric, abbot of St. Alban's, brother of the famous Leofric. He allowed him to pull down the buildings on Kingsbury, which King Ethelred had granted him, except a tower near the monastery, which should remain to shew that it was once a royal seat. The abbot either chased away all the people who dwelt there, or compelled them to become servants to the cloister. Of all the clergy, however, Knud held archbishop Ethelnoth, and Living, monk of Winchester, in the highest reverence. He made Living abbot of of Tavistock, and afterwards bishop of Crydyntone. He had great influence over the king, and could make very free with him. He had lived a long time with him in Denmark, followed him to Rome, and returned thence to England with the king's letter, where he settled every thing to the satisfaction of his majesty. He prevailed on Knud to unite the see of Cornwall with that of Crydyntone; but he abused this addition of power, for he was ambitious, proud, and imperious. He died in the time of Edward the Confessor, and was buried in Tavistock. Adelwin, abbot of Abbington, was also a great favourite with the king, who granted that monastery considerable privileges and gifts; particularly a shrine of gold and silver to preserve the remains of St. Vincent. He expelled the Canik monks out of Gloucester, and put another order in their place, by the advice of bishop Wulfstan. These transactions may be attributed to the superstition and ignorance of the times. It should not be forgotten, that Knud planted a number of schools all over England; this was an act worthy of a prince, and will find admirers in every age. Notwithstanding his liberality, the brilliancy of his court, and the expensive wars in which he was engaged, he left large sums behind him. He likewise caused several buildings to be raised at his own expence, which his father and he had demolished. In 1019, he rebuilt the monastery of Exeter, which his countrymen had broken down. He was temperate in his diet. There is a bird in England, of which he was so fond, that it bears his name to this day; namely, *Knots*; in Latin, Tringa Canutus, or Marituria. The natives call it by the different names of puitte, godwitt, or dotterell."

* See Suhm's History of Denmark, vol. 3, p. 174.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CONTRIBUTOR to the Monthly Magazine for laſt month, has favoured the readers of that valuable work with his remarks on a peculiarity or idiom of our language, which, in his opinion, has eſcaped the penetration of every writer on Engliſh grammar. After informing us, that, when two ſubſtantives come together in the ſame caſe, and not in oppoſition, one acts the part of an adjective, he adds—"This is one of the commoneſt modes of ſpeech in Engliſh; yet I know no grammarian that has noticed it."

This peculiarity is, indeed, a common mode of ſpeech; but, I apprehend, the writer of the article in queſtion is miſtaken in ſuppoſing that none of our grammarians have remarked it: in proof of which, I beg leave to refer him to Murray's "Engliſh Grammar," eighth edit.* p. 140, where he will find the following note, which I take the liberty of inſerting here for the information of the reader.

"Sometimes the ſubſtantive becomes a kind of adjective, and has another ſubſtantive joined to it by a hyphen: as, a ſea-fiſh; a ſilver-tankard; a mahogany-table; an adjective-pronoun. *The hyphen is not always uſed, but may be diſpenſed* with, *in caſes where the aſſociation has been long eſtabliſhed, and is become familiar.* In ſome of theſe inſtances, the two words coaleſce: as, Icehouſe; inkhorn; Yorkſhire."

This note, I believe, includes every inſtance of a noun's being uſed for an adjective, and placed before another noun; and it appears that, in many caſes, the aſſociation is become ſo familiar, as not to require the hyphen. This then accounts for ſuch combinations, as, "gold watch, county politicks, houſe lamb," &c. where the words, *gold, county, houſe*, are truly adjectives. Alſo, when *ſeveral* nouns are uſed in a like conſtruction, they are allowed to have the force and import of an adjective; as, "Church of England diſcipline:" though in *parſing* ſuch a phraſe as this, it would be better to give the ſentence another turn.

Hence it appears to be a prominent feature in Engliſh nouns to become adjectives; and as ſuch, to be prefixed to other nouns: and this is an idiom which renders our tongue more forcible and expreſſive; for without it, ſuch a phraſe, as "Church of England diſcipline," would be expreſſed by *periphraſis*, the effect of which is to load and enfeeble ſpeech.

Your Correſpondent has introduced his criticiſm with remarking, that Horne Tooke has treated the common diviſions of ſpeech as abſurd and ridiculous. The learned author of the "Diverſions of Purley," has indeed proved that there are but two *neceſſary ſorts* of words, the *noun* and the *verb*, and that all other commonly received diviſions are mere abbreviations, invented to increaſe the rapidity of ſpeech: and to confirm this very ingenious ſyſtem, he has traced the roots of moſt of our adverbs, prepoſitions, and conjunctions, to either nouns or verbs. At the ſame time, he allows that, in the ſtrict ſenſe of the term, both the *neceſſary* words and the *abbreviations* are "parts of ſpeech," becauſe they are all uſeful in language, and each has a different manner of ſignification.

Whatever be the origin of our *adverbs, prepoſitions*, and *conjunctions*, no one will deny that they act a different part in language, from the noun or the verb; and, as ſuch, deſerve a ſeparate claſſification in our grammars. Moreover, as no art can be properly taught (if taught at all) without being ſubjected, in ſome degree, to the rules of analyſis; the diviſion of words into eight, nine, or ten parts of ſpeech, is extremely uſeful, and well calculated to facilitate the ſtudy of language.

I remain, &c.

Hitchin, 1804. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PRESUMING that your Magazine ſhould be open to liberal diſcuſſion, I venture to offer a few obſervations upon a paper in your Magazine for March, entitled, "Conſiderations on the Ceſſion of Louiſiana, by France, to the United States, and its probable Conſequences not only to thoſe Nations, but to Spain and Britain."

Your Correſpondent begins with an axiom, than which he ſays none is more ſelf-evident, viz. "That the ceſſion of Louiſiana will, at no very diſtant period, tranſfer the ſtewardſhip of the South American Government into other hands, and cauſe a very extraordinary, if not a total, alteration in the ſyſtems and relative ſtate of politics of almoſt every European nation; while the United States are inextricably drawn into the vortex of European politics."

* The *ninth* edition of this excellent work has been lately printed.

Having a retroſpective view of the pacific diſpoſition (I will not call it policy, becauſe the term ſeems to belong excluſively to the cabinets of the Eaſtern Continent) of the American Government, and in whoſe power remains the fulfilling of this axiomatic prophecy, it appears to me, that the period muſt indeed be very diſtant, when the transfer into other hands ſhall take place, if the writer means by *other hands* the American Government.—He certainly does inſinuate as much, or his meaning is not to be comprehended. Is it then to be accompliſhed by an illicit commerce, carried on by the ſettlers of Louiſiana? which, he ſays, any attempt on the part of Spain to ſuppreſs, will be ſucceeded by open violence; and that even the American Government will be unable to prevent the ſettlers from burſting into Mexico. In proceſs of time, there is no doubt of this illicit commerce being carried on to a very conſiderable degree.—Spain will find, I ſhould imagine, no more difficulty in tolerating a trade of this nature, than ſhe does in the people of different European nations, and particularly the Engliſh, who derive from this very ſpecies of trade, carried on between ſome of the Leeward Iſlands and the Spaniſh Main, an immenſe profit. To the Americans this advantage will be great, becauſe they will ſerve the Spaniards with the ſame kinds of goods which they get from the Leeward Iſlands, and they will thus ſhare with them the profit of ſuch a trade. In this point of view the Americans will not, however, obtain the ſtewardſhip of the South-American treaſures, which muſt ſuppoſe all her precious metals to paſs through their hands: but they will receive a great deal of hard caſh; and as they are principally the lighter kinds of goods which are ſent to the Spaniſh main, they will be purchaſed in the Britiſh market.

The ſecond point which I ſhall notice is, what your Correſpondent ſays reſpecting the American Government obtaining more territory than they had occaſion for, added to what was before already too bulky, and having laid an immenſe charge on their uſeful poſſeſſions, in order to add to thoſe which will not only be abſolutely uſeleſs, but burſenſome.—It has been a commonly received opinion, that a government may have too extenſive a territory, merely becauſe it is extenſive, which is abſurd; or, becauſe of ſome adventitious circumſtances, as difference of climate and productions, difficulty of land or river communications to market, which, if not abſurd, is inconſiſtent; becauſe, taking the United States for an example, ſome of theſe particulars are different from one another in all the Eaſtern States, and very different even in many parts of almoſt any one State. Yet this very argument, if it can be called one, would go to frittering the Federal Union to atoms. Juſt inſtancing the immenſe empires of China and Ruſſia, the former in its preſent high ſtate of civilization, and the latter rapidly advancing in the ſame career, I would aſk, why territory is too bulky for a government? And I would venture to anſwer, only in caſes where the ignorance of a government is too bulky for territory; or, in other words, when it is not ſufficiently enlightened to frame laws which ſhall embrace the general intereſts of the people, but ſhall favour ſome parts in preference to others, or one branch of national proſperity in preference to another. That ſuch impolicy was the cauſe of the two inſurrections within the ſpace of ſix years, there can ſcarcely be a doubt. The inſurrections took their riſe in the back country of Pennſylvania, behind the Alleghany Mountain; and to ſtate the caſe as fairly as poſſible, I will obſerve, that the ſettlers of that country having no market for their extra-grain, diſtilled it into whiſkey, ſome of which they conſumed themſelves, ſome they vended to the new comers, who, upon ſettling among them, had occaſion for a ſtock, and a great deal was ſold to the numerous emigrants embarking at Pittſburg, upon the Ohio, for Kentucky, &c.; and as what remained far exceeded the quantity conſumed by themſelves, and ſold to others, it became dead ſtock on hand. A very heavy duty was originally laid upon ſtills, which, when the inhabitants of theſe parts began to work, either did not ſtrike them as oppreſſive, or having for ſometime been diſguſted and diſpirited in not meeting with a vent for their produce down the Ohio and Miſſiſſippi, they were ſuddenly enlivened with the proſpect of a beneficial manufactory of their grain into whiſkey. It might eaſily, however, be foreſeen that, in the courſe of a few years, the dead ſtock of whiſkey, peach, and apple brandy, would ſo accumulate, that all the profit of the former years, ariſing from the ſale of theſe articles, would be locked up in it. This was preciſely the caſe, if I am not very much miſtaken; and nothing was more natural to expect, than that the people would call out loudly for the free navigation of the Miſſiſſippi, as the

the only means to prevent ſuch another dilemma.—They did ſo; but the government inſtead of endeavouring to alleviate their ſituation by remitting the duty on ſtills, or, which, perhaps, would have been the beſt plan, by reimburſing them in proportion to the dead ſtock on hand, ſatisfied itſelf with aſſuring them, that every attention was paying to their intereſts in its negociations with Spain, reſpecting the free navigation of the Miſſiſſippi. Things continued in this ſtate for ſometime, till deſpair urged the people to take up arms to reſiſt more effectually the paying of the duty upon ſtills. But, though they certainly acted unconſtitutionally, yet I never heard that they had any other view in their inſurrections, than to ſtimulate the Federal Government to obtain for them a market, or a remiſſion of the duty upon ſtills. The former object could only be accompliſhed by the free navigation of the Miſſiſſippi; and the latter, though it might have been a juſt and conciliatory meaſure, yet it would only have afforded a partial and trifling relief. It would have argued too, in the minds of ſome people, fear and weakneſs on the part of the government, which might have emboldened other parts of the States to make ſimilar demands, and ultimately cauſed complete anarchy. Nothing, however, appeared in the proclamations of the inſurgents, nor did any hint or diſcuſſion take place amongſt them in their private or public capacity, which could authoriſe your Correſpondent to inſinuate, that they wiſhed for a ſeparation from the Federal Union, and to ſet up a government of their own. I never heard this project laid to the charge of any of their chiefs, of whom lawyer Brenkenridge, of Pittſburg, was one.

Suppoſing one motive for this purchaſe of Louiſiana was, as your Correſpondent ſays, "to prevent a ſchiſm in the United States, which, by the very means taken to avoid it, is rendered abſolutely certain at a future period;" it certainly was wiſe and politic in the government not to run the riſk of an abſolute ſchiſm at the preſent day; and if it ſhould hereafter take place, no blame can attach to government on that account. Why your Correſpondent ſhould, from his mode of reaſoning, prefer a ſchiſm at preſent, to one in future, I am at a loſs to conceive, unleſs I were to conjecture, that it might be gratifying to him to ſee the "weak and impolitic government" hampered, in the ſame manner as Waſhington's was, with inſurrection; when, no doubt, it would be a favourable occaſion to lay the ſchiſm at its doors, for not foreſeeing and preventing it by the very meaſure which it has fortunately adopted. This certainly would have afforded a chance of ſetting America againſt the preſent adminiſtration, and might have diguſted the latter into a reſignation of thoſe offices which would be filled by the favourites of ſome gentlemen. Perhaps your Correſpondent means, that the attempts at a ſchiſm will be more formidable in future, than they could have been at preſent. If a ſeparation ſhould generally appear deſirable at a future period, in the name of common ſenſe, humanity, policy, and mutual intereſt, let the Federal Government itſelf, if it ſhould be conſtitutional, decree that ſeparation: but at all events, let it acknowledge the independence of the Weſtern Country, in caſe it be claimed. —But, at preſent, it is not able to protect itſelf; and ſuppoſe a ſchiſm had been attempted, had not Louiſiana been purchaſed, it would have been the imperious duty of the Federal Government to have endeavoured to prevent it by expoſtulation and remonſtrance; and, if thoſe means had failed, to have uſed force, becauſe the Weſtern Country would have become a prey to ſome other power, and might have been a thorn in the back of the Eaſtern States.

Your Correſpondent muſt certainly be miſtaken in aſſerting, "That the expence of the purchaſe, viz. ſixteen millions of dollars, muſt ultimately fall upon the northern and ſouthern diviſions, and therefore it is no wonder that they have ſtrenuouſly oppoſed it." If my memory be correct, the ſecretary of the treaſury, Albert Gallatin, ſtated, that there would be no occaſion for new taxes to pay the intereſt of this ſixteen millions; and as the principal was not to be diſcharged till after the expiration of a certain term of years, there was every reaſon to believe, from fair and ſound calculation, that the increaſing revenue, ariſing from an increaſing population and trade, and from the progreſſive ſale of Congreſs lands, would, before the expiration of that term, afford more than an amply ſufficient ſurplus to diſcharge the principal.—But ſuppoſing that not to be the caſe, and that new taxes muſt be laid to diſcharge both intereſt and principal, ſtill the North Weſtern territory, Kentucky, the South Weſtern territory, and Louiſiana, will contribute, in proportion to their population, towards paying thoſe taxes, with the other ſtates of the Union.

If I might hazard a conjecture from what motive the oppoſition of the Northern and Southern diviſions to this purchaſe ariſes, I would only aſk, whether they do not apprehend a loſs of the cuſtom of the Weſtern merchants, who, inſtead of coming twice a year to their ſea-ports to purchaſe goods, will get them from New Orleans in exchange for produce; and the difference of diſtance, and length of time required to ſail up the Miſſiſſippi and the Ohio will be no obſtacle, provided the traffic is mutually advantageous.

Your Correſpondent mentions the "vaſt extent of the United States being detrimental to them before this purchaſe, becauſe it drew off and ſcattered the population, and militated againſt their improvement and ſecurity, which are only to be obtained by a ſteady ſettlement." This is certainly one of the moſt important topics connected with the diſcuſſion of the queſtion and though his opinion might apply to European ſtates, in conſequence of the predominance of war, yet I think it perfectly inapplicable to America, and I infer the directly oppoſite conſequences from that drawing off and ſcattering of the population, which he does.

The climate, the agricultural, the domeſtic manufacturing intereſts of America, demand a widely ſcattered population. In all countries where the climate is warm, a crowded, or even a moderate quantum of population, has been attended with the greateſt inconvenience and moſt deplorable calamity. The banks of the Ganges in India, the city of Conſtantinople, Smyrna, Cairo, Alexandria, Algiers, Tunis, Liſbon, and London, have been viſited by that moſt dreadful of all ſcourges, the plague; and though I am far from ſaying that the crowded population has been the cauſe of it, yet there is no doubt of its aggravating it, and that it was a great ſufferer by it. The population adds to the heat of the climate in a moſt extraordinary and incalculable degree by its breath, its various eſtabliſhments which require fire, and cauſe ſmoke and ſteam. The ſea-ports of America, though under the beſt-regulated police, and Philadelphia in particular, have ſmarted ſeverely for ſeveral years by the viſitation of the yellow fever; and though it might be conjectured that nothing of the kind would have taken place in Philadelphia, and perhaps the other ports, had not the quays and wharfs, and contiguous ſtreets, been injudiciouſly built upon and crowded together, for mercantile convenience as a plea, but, in reality for ſhort-ſighted cupidity, yet, it will not be denied that theſe were the conſequences of an increaſing trade and an extenſive population.

Had Philadelphia remained ſtationary at one half of its preſent ſize, it is problematical whether the fever would have made its appearance; and if it had, the calamity would not have been ſo grievous, and the chance of extirpation and prevention in future would have been greater.

A cloſe and concentrated population cannot be favourable to agriculture, becauſe the commercial eſtabliſhments, which are always ſubſiſting in ſuch a ſtate, create artificial wants; and the almoſt ſure, but moderate, profits of the farmer, will not afford him the means of living like the merchant; therefore, all the people in towns muſt either be in trade, or depend in ſome ſhape or other upon it.

While America has ſuch immenſe tracts of land to cultivate, it is her duty, as well as her real and ſolid intereſt, to direct the attention of her citizens to agricultural purſuits, which muſt, of courſe, cauſe a very ſcattered population. Upon extenſive plantations, where the negroes cannot be fully employed all the year, the domeſtic manufactory of cotton, hemp, and flax, into goods for the wear of the houſehold, cheriſhes a ſpirit of induſtry highly favourable to the health, the proſperity, the morality, and happineſs of the people. The ſpirit, nay, I may call it, the very eſſence, of independence and republicaniſm reſides in this ſcattered population, which conſtitutes the bulwark of the Federal Union; and which, removed farther in circumſtances and ſituation from European luxuries than the cities, knows not the want of them, and, having reſources within itſelf, proved to America what it could do in the day of battle againſt regular and veteran armies. It has thus given an earneſt of what may be expected from it, whenever the government ſhall have occaſion for its patriotiſm and courage. No one can doubt that there is more reverence paid to the patriarchal authority of families, and a purer and more ſincere homage rendered to the Father of the Univerſe, in the ſcattered population of America, than in the towns and cities. If there be not real virtue, there is a negative kind, by the abſence of glaring vices, which, perhaps, is as much as can be expected in this imperfect ſtate of being.

Your Correſpondent calls the people who are going to ſettle in Louiſiana, "a reſtleſs,

reſtleſs, enterpriſing, and ungovernable horde; no better than a horde of Tartars;" and this character he gives generally to the inhabitants of the Weſtern territory. —"If a family leave a hut to go about their daily labour, at their return, they find it perhaps taken poſſeſſion of by newcomers, who will diſpute with them the poſſeſſion—no tenure being acknowledged among them, but that of occupancy; no right, but that of ſuperior force." This, indeed, is a moſt tremendous blow aimed at the character of Weſtern America; but it is ſo very eaſy to aſſert without proving, that any perſon may write an account of people at a diſtance, which ſhall greſſly miſrepreſent and ſlander them. I am ſorry this ſeems to be the unfortunate predicament of this writer; and it behoves every friend to truth and mankind to ſet him right, if he be miſtaken, and to expoſe him, if he be guilty of wilful miſrepreſentation. The ſettling of America from eaſt to weſt, has generally been preceded by what is called the Back Woods people, who, being fond of hunting and a wild life, aſſimilate themſelves as much as poſſible to the Indians in their dreſs, manners, and habits. There is a conſiderable number of them in the back woods of the Weſtern country, but it bears a very trifling proportion, not one to twenty of the whole population of regular ſettlers. All the unappropriated land in the North Weſtern territory, Kentucky, and the South Weſtern territory, belongs to Congreſs; and in every county of theſe ſtates there is, what is called a Location-office, for land purchaſed of Congreſs by individuals. When a perſon has fixed upon a lot of land, he has it meaſured conjointly by his own ſurveyor and one appointed by authority; after which, he takes poſſeſſion by putting a few logs of wood together, as if going to build a hut. He then receives a map of it from the location-office, which deſcribes the figure, contents, ſituation, &c. of it; and, likewiſe, a certificate of the purchaſe, the time it was made, name or names of the ſurveyors, &c. which is to him a *bona fide* deed of ſale. It is by this legal mode, and not ſolely by occupancy, that the lands are generally taken poſſeſſion of and held by the Weſtern people. It is well known in America, that the preſent adminiſtration had no occaſion, as a temporary ſhift, to gain popularity, which this writer boldly aſſerts, to purchaſe Louiſiana. They had already ſecured the applauſe of a very great majority of the Americans, by procuring the abolition of odious and unconſtitutional laws, by recurring to the genuine and ſound principles of their conſtitution, by a rigidly economical management of their finances, and by a truly enlightened love of liberty and their country. If this purchaſe of Louiſiana, and theſe deeds of patriotiſm and diſpoſitions of heart, entitle them to be thought "weak and impolitic" by the writer, the Americans differ from him in opinion.

America can no more be involved in the vortex of European politics by this purchaſe, than ſhe was when groaning under the ſpoliations committed upon her trade by the belligerent powers during the laſt war. Let her conduct be ſuch as it was then, in caſe any untoward circumſtances ſhould call forth her energies to aſſert her rights and procure redreſs for her wrongs. Let her uſe the mild language of repreſentation, remonſtrance, and negociation; and if dire neceſſity ſhould force her to the *dernier* reſort, let her courage be as great in war, as her moderation is in peace, and ſhe need not fear the reſult.

But America, though right perhaps, in forming commercial alliances, ſhould, by all means, avoid political ones, as having a ſure tendency to lead her into that ſtate, which your Correſpondent affects to deprecate.

In his firſt declamation againſt tyranny, he would impreſs the Americans with a proſpect of the deplorable dilemma in which they will be placed, in caſe Britain is proſtrated at the feet of France. America hates all ſpecies of tyranny, and her fate would be truly pitiable, were ſhe to attend to the ſuggeſtions of ſelf-intereſted and impaſſioned European policy, by forming alliances with powers, who are inflated by ambition, and whoſe ſole objects are riches, dominion, and ſelf-aggrandizement. Let her be true to herſelf, and one word marks her character—one word ſhews the nature of her alliances, and the extent of them—it is, Peace with all the world!

Preſcot, April 26, 1804. N. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS your valuable Magazine ſeems to be particularly addreſſed to the literary world, I ſhall beg leave to direct the attention of your readers to a work of conſiderable merit, in the hope that it may find among them a tranſlator. The work

I al-

I allude to, is entitled *Diſputationes Camaldulenſes.* The following account of this performance is given by the Rev. Mr. Greſwell:

"Lorenzo de' Medici, the true Mæcenas of his age, (ſays he) with a view to paſs the ſultry ſeaſon more agreeably, having aſſembled ſome of the moſt eminent literary perſons in the grove of Camaldoli, amongſt whom were Marſilio Ficino, Donato Acciajuoli, Alamanno Rinuccini, Chriſtoſero Landino, and Leon Battiſta Alberti; and the converſation turning on ſuch topics as might be expected, the latter in ſeveral learned diſcourſes ſatisfactorily proved, that under many of the fictions of the Æneid the ſublimeſt myſteries of philoſopny were concealed; and that Virgil was in reality a philoſopher in the diſguiſe of a poet. The ſubſtance of his diſcourſes on this occaſion, was recorded by Landino, and publiſhed in his work entitled *Diſputationes Camaldulenſes.*"

To the various merits of this work Mr. Roſcoe bears teſtimony, while, at the ſame time, he opens a moſt pleaſing and intereſting view of it. Is it not to be wondered at that a work ſo recommended ſhould ſtill remain *un*-tranſlated, while the Engliſh preſs groans with tranſlations of the flimſy and immoral modern productions of France and Germany!

I ſhall alſo beg leave, Sir, to direct the notice of your readers to another work of conſiderable merit, which will too, I truſt, find a tranſlator among them, I mean the *Dialogue on the Viciſſitudes of Fortune*, by Poggio Bracciolini.—This Dialogue, ſays Mr. Shepherd, "inculcates maxims of ſublime philoſophy, enforced by a detail of ſplendid and ſtriking events. The account which it contains of the changes which took place in Italy at the end of the fourteenth, and at the commencement of the fifteenth centuries, preſents a ſuccinct and clear view of the politics of that period; and the Journey of the Venetian traveller merits the attentive peruſal of the curious inquirer into the hiſtory of mankind." To this powerful recommendation of the work in queſtion by the able biographer of Poggio, I ſhall only add, that I hope the *Dialogue on the Viciſſitudes of Fortune* will ſoon appear in an Engliſh garb.

Permit me to enquire whether or not the *Dramaturgia* of Leſſing, or *L'Eſtratto dell arte Poetica d'Ariſtotile, e conſiderazione ſu la medeſſima*, by Metaſtaſio, have been yet tranſlated into Engliſh? With the merits of the former, Mr. Pye has made us acquainted; and of the latter, a ſlight analyſis is given by Dr. Burney.

Before I diſpatch theſe looſe hints for tranſlators, I ſhall beg leave to recommend a new verſion of Ovid's *Elegies*, with notes illuſtrative of the curious and intereſting hiſtory of his exile; a ſubject which has been treated poetically by Politiano, and hiſtorically by the laborious Tiraboſchi.

It is hardly neceſſary to add, that when any one determines to undertake a tranſlation of any well-known work, he ſhould publicly announce his intention. This precaution, for obvious reaſons, is not neceſſary in the caſe of an original work.

I am, &c.

Feb. 4, 1804. A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OBSERVE in your intelligent magazine for May, Dr. Stenhouſe's cure for the gout, which ſtruck me ſo forcibly for its ſimplicity, &c. that I haſtened to communicate it to a friend of mine, whoſe extremities are frequently afflicted with that painful diſorder; but an elderly lady to whom I mentioned the mode of cure by ſteam, ſeemed ſo agitated by the ſuggeſtion, from a recollection of the ill effects this preſcribed mode had upon her great-uncle, a gentleman in London, that I ſuſpend the intended communication till I have the following queſtions fully anſwered, or the ill-effects of this mode refuted; for the purpoſe of which I ſubmit to Dr. Stenhouſe the following recital, which, for the good of the public, I hope he will not refuſe to elucidate.

The gentleman above alluded to was ſo violently afflicted with the gout, from his knees to his lower extremities, that he was induced to try the effects of ſteam: he ſtood over a tub of boiling water, which occaſioned a powerful ſteam to flow upwards all over his body. A Friend of his coming in at the ſame time, ſeemed ſurpriſed at this novel experiment, and exclaimed, What are you doing? Oh! any thing for eaſe—any thing for eaſe! which ſeemed the momentary effect. But alas! the real effect was, in a ſhort time, to throw up the gout in his ſtomach, and occaſion his immediate death. Such a recital neceſſarily alarmed me, leaſt any one ſhould haſtily adopt this preſcribed mode of cure, before Dr. Stenhouſe, or his friend, had made a more full and varied trial of it. I am fully of the opinion it may be ſafe to practice it, when the inflammation is confined

fined either to the feet or hands; but not when it approaches the vital part. By inserting this in your next, you will much oblige your's, and many other constant readers, OBSERVER.

Rickmansworth, Herts, May 16, 1804.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The PRESENT STATE *of* SOCIETY, MANNERS, *&c. at* TAUNTON.

(Continued from No. 115, p. 419.)

THE next improvement of the town was effected by the *Market-House Act*, obtained in 1768. The market was formerly held in the center of the town, on a triangular spot of ground, called the Island and the Cornhill; on which stood the Guildhall, an assembly-room, several rows of stalls and standings, and some old houses; most, if not all of which, to the number of fourteen, were occupied as public-houses. Under the powers and authority of the "Market-House Act" these edifices were taken down, an opening was left at once beautiful and salubrious, and on the scite was erected and finished, in 1772, a new market-house, on a model formed by the late Copleston Warre Bamfylde, esq. This is an elegant building, the front of which looks to the north. The house is laid out into different apartments, for the purposes of justice, amusement, and pleasure. Two large wings, called *arcades*, accommodate the farmers and tradesmen; while the butchery is constituted by moveable standings, placed in rows, on the area before the market-house. This area, which is open and spacious, is inclosed with posts and chains, and in the middle of it runs to the north a large pavement of broad stones, 216 feet long and 18 feet wide, called the *Parade*. Another advantage arising from the Act was lighting the town, by erecting glass lamps in the four principal streets, according to a power invested by it in the trustees.

A more recent and considerable alteration in the state of a principal part of the town, at once highly commodious and ornamental, has been effected by the operation of a bill, which Sir Benjamin Hammet obtained to be carried into an act of parliament in 1788; by which he was authorised to purchase and pull down two houses in the Fore-street, with several other contiguous buildings, and to lay open a passage in a direct line to St. Mary Magdalen's church, not less than 36 feet wide, and to form a new street. Before this, the curious and elegant tower of St. Mary Magdalen's church was almost hid from view by buildings, and the access to the church was through a narrow lane, which did not permit a carriage to pass, without incommoding and endangering the foot-passengers; and opposite to the great entrance to the church stood an old ruinous alms-house, displeasing to the eye and offensive to the smell. Sir Benjamin Hammet, under the sanction of this Act, at his own cost and risk, has opened a spacious avenue to the church, and built a street, called *Hammet-Street*, of handsome houses, terminating in a large area, before the great door, and exhibiting the fine Gothic tower, to the full view of the spectator, from the Parade. The accommodation to the public is great, and the effect does honour to the taste that designed it.

The improvements which have been thus given to the town are so commodious and beautiful, so pleasing to the eye and so conducive to health; so agreeable and useful, in point of convenience and morals; and so captivating to the traveller; that posterity must hold in grateful respect the taste which conceived them, and the public spirit from which they originated.—The town, by these improvements, now affords what for many years it wanted, houses for the reception of genteel families out of trade. Many circumstances invite the settlement of such in it: principally a large market on Saturday, well furnished with fish, both from the south and north channels, and plentifully stored with poultry, and all kinds of provisions, of the quality so rich a vale as Taunton-Dean may be expected to produce; which, at the advanced prices to which the articles of food have arisen, are cheap in proportion compared with many markets in other parts of the kingdom. The tolls of the market are farmed at more than 100*l.* per annum, which serves to give the reader an idea of the number of standings occupied by the butchers, and of the quantity of other provisions, sold out of baskets or at stalls. Another market, chiefly consisting of fish, butcher's meat, vegetables and fruits, is held on Wednesday. The produce of the rich and extensive gardens near the town, and the flesh of the cattle fattened on its pastures, are exposed to sale almost every day in the week. But it is an agreeable and singular circumstance, that there is not one butcher's shop in the town; all the meat being sold from moveable standings.

The

The fairs of Taunton are two: one held on the 17th of June, in the middle of the town, for all sorts of cattle and horses, for one day only; the other is kept on the north bridge and in the north town, on the 7th of July, and lasts for three days. The first of these opens very early in the morning, with the sale of considerable quantities of garlic, from barges. To this succeeds the fair for horses and cattle: the other two days are solely for pedlary and confectionary wares. The tolls of both fairs belong to the bishop of Winchester. On the first Saturday in November, 1789, commenced a "great market" for live cattle, to be held in future on the first Saturday in every month.—Besides the two stages directly from Taunton to London, which set out on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at seven in the morning, and return on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; there run through the town, every day, from Exeter, the mail-coach, through Bath, to London; a stage to Bristol, and another to Bath. On Sunday and Thursday evenings arrives a coach from Barnstaple, in Devonshire, and leaves it, for that place, on Monday and Friday mornings. Within thirty years, there was only one sedan chair in the whole town, and that was the property of a private family: there are now six, at least, kept for hire. In 1765, was formed an annuitant society for the benefit of widows. Sunday-schools were opened in March 1788, to be supported from one common fund, arising from the joint subscriptions of the members of the established church, and of the dissenters from it, for the instruction of 200 children. The pen records, with concern, that this generous plan did not long preserve its force, nor does the institution exist to the extent on which it commenced. The schools that attended the worship of the parish churches, were in a few years broken up; but the dissenters continued to support a school for each congregation; and the methodists of Mr. Wesley's class have, lately, formed a large school of this description; in which, with a laudable attention and zeal, some of the principal members of their society give their gratuitous attendance as teachers. It is an agreeable proof of the increasing taste for literature, that there are three reading-societies in this town: whereas, when the first was formed, in 1766, it was difficult to meet with even twelve gentlemen inclined to enter into such a literary association. In 1789, an attempt was made by a medical gentleman, of ardour and benevolence of mind, Dr. Cox, who died in 1796, to establish a dispensary for the indigent sick; but, as he opened it at his own expence, and sought not the concurrence of other medical gentlemen, except that of a particular friend, Mr. Trott, a surgeon, the humane design soon failed, for want of subscriptions and support, when nearly 300 patients had been relieved by it; a number, indeed, sufficient to shew the expediency, utility, and efficacy, of such an institution; and to recommend it to the humane and benevolent to resume it with vigour, and with the united concurrence of the professors of medicine, and the aids of the compassionate.

This account of Taunton must not close without some notice of its *population*. In 1689, when the poll-tax was laid on, the inhabitants, it is said, amounted to 20,000. In the reign of Queen Anne, it was called her "nursery for soldiers." The greatest number, that ever were polled, at elections, was in 1714, when 1017 were admitted to vote; but this great number, it appeared, was formed by the illegal conduct of the mayor. It is undoubtedly certain, that since the year 1715, the the number of inhabitants has greatly decreased. In or about the year 1790, the number of inhabitants was ascertained by going from house to house. The result was as follows: The amount of the number of

Houses inhabited, exclusively of Gray's, Huish's, Henley's, and Pope's almshouses, was 1118.

Houses uninhabited, inclusively of dwellings in Hammet's-street, not then finished, 47.

The families, 1199.

Males, 2384—Females, 3088—Souls in all 5472.

It is rather remote from the design of this article, which is meant to represent the present state of the town, rather than to give a general history of it, to go into a detail of the political transactions and revolutions of which it has been in different ages the theatre. It had a share in the contests of the Saxon kings, and in the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster. It became the scene of military action in the reign of Henry VII. Perkin Warbeck, who for five years harassed the government, soon after he landed at Whitsand Bay, in Cornwall, and had failed in his attempt to take the city of Exeter, advanced to Taunton and seized the Castle, in 1497: whither the king hastened after him with all speed; but Warbeck's previous

vious flight from the town superseded an engagement, and left the king to the enjoyment of an unbloody triumph. In the unhappy civil wars under the reign of Charles I. it became, being considered as a key to the west of England, the object of a vigorous struggle between the Royal and Parliamentary forces, which should possess its fortress. In August, 1642, it was taken by the latter. In the next year, the Marquis of Hertford drove them from hence, and took possession of it in favour of the King. In 1644, Colonel Blake and Sir Robert Pye retook it for the Parliament. Early in the spring of 1645, a large body of forces to the amount of 10,000, marched to the attack of the town under Lord Young. By the length of the siege the town was reduced to great extremities; so that a French writer called Taunton, "the Saguntum of the Parliament," in allusion to the Saguntum in Spain. On the 11th of May the town was relieved by the approach of a brigade of Sir Thomas Fairfax's army; and the royal army, under an apprehension that the whole force of General Fairfax was on the march towards them, withdrew. This deliverance was celebrated for some years by acts of public devotion and anniversary sermons; and even within the memory of some living, the 11th of May has been observed with joy, as the mercies of it have been perpetuated in an historical song.

In the subsequent reign, the town became again the scene of popular commotions, and of royal revenge. The Duke of Monmouth, when he entered the town on June 18, 1685, was received with unusual demonstrations of joy. The streets were thronged with people; the houses and doors were garnished with boughs and flowers; and twenty six young ladies presented him with colours at the expence of the townsmen: the captain preceding them, with a naked sword in one hand, and a small curious bible in the other.

After the defeat of the rash and unhappy duke, when Lord Chief Justice Jeffries, "breathing death like a destroying angel, sanguined his very cruelties with blood," and sat out with a special commission to try all who had aided the duke, Taunton became the theatre of his warmest rage and cruelty. In this town and at Wells were more than 500 prisoners. Here 19 were executed: among whom were some very distinguished characters. The maidens who carried the colours before the duke, though some of them were children of eight or ten years old, were not suffered to escape the rigor of the Chief Justice's inquisition. One was committed to Dorchester gaol, where she died of the small-pox: another, terrified by the fierce countenance with which, on being produced before him, the judge looked at her, died not many hours after with fear. The survivors were excepted from the general pardon, which was afterwards issued. The sum of 7000l. as a Christmas-box to the maids of honour, was demanded of their parents for their ransom; and proceedings were not dropt, till the sums of 100l. or 50l. had been gained from the parents of some of them.

But the cruelties of which, under the cloak of a judicial process, this town was the scene, were surpassed by the violence and barbarity of Colonel Kirk's military executions. He came to Taunton with a number of prisoners, and two cart-loads of wounded men. Of these he immediately hanged nineteen, on the Cornhill, by military law, their wounds yet bleeding: endeavouring to overpower their dying cries, and the lamentations of the people and relatives, by the playing of pipes, the sound of the trumpet, and the beat of the drum. He one day, after a dinner given to his officers, commanded thirty men to be executed on the sign post of the inn; by ten at a time, while the glass went round in three healths; one to the king, a second to the queen, and a third to judge Jefferies. The mangled bodies of the victims of his cruelty were immediately stripped, their breasts cleaved asunder, and their hearts, while warm, were separately thrown into a large fire; and, as each was cast in, a great shout was raised, saying, "There goes the heart of a traitor." When their hearts were burnt, their quarters were boiled in pitch, and hung up in all the cross ways and public parts of the town and neighbourhood. For a full, particular, and interesting detail of these transactions, and of many particulars connected with a review of the state of the town, and of the transactions that have taken place in it, I refer to the "History of the town of Taunton," published in 1791. 4to. It shall be added here, that as the inhabitants of Taunton had severely suffered under the rod of oppression, no place, no town, hailed the revolution effected by William III. with greater ardour and gladness.—They flocked to the standard of the Prince of Orange; and the generosity of their zeal entailed on their posterity a burdensome and disproportioned quota towards the land tax.

JOSHUA TOULMIN.

Birmingham, May 24, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to point out a conſiderable error in the Statement of the net Produce of the Duties of Exciſe and Malt, &c. given in your number for May, p. 371, in the article of vinegar, which is there ſet down at 783,305l. but which ſum, I preſume, muſt have been meant for wine in the following line; and as the preceding ſum 26,861l. ſet oppoſite to *Verjuice* is very probably the amount of the duty on *Vinegar* during the period mentioned, I apprehend the ſum of 5600l. ſet oppoſite to *Wine* muſt have been intended for the article *Verjuice*, and that the miſtake as far as reſpects theſe particular items, may have been only a tranſpoſition of the ſums; but on caſting up the total by the figures in the ſtatement, you will find another error of upwards of 70,000l.; as it appears there to be 14,590,525l. but in fact is only 14,520,504l. As the value of theſe communications (of which it ſeems a continuation is intended) muſt depend on their accuracy, and the reputation of your Magazine may ſuffer by a repetition of ſimilar miſtakes, you will no doubt readily excuſe the liberty taken in theſe remarks, by A VINEGAR MAKER.

London, May 15, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE immenſe importance of the ſubject of Mr. Malthus's Eſſay on Population, induces me to hope for the admiſſion of a few obſervations on the criticiſm on that work, inſerted in your laſt Appendix.

Your reviewer remarks (ſee note to p. 614) that Mr. Malthus's reaſoning (in anſwer to the objection that the urging the duty of moral reſtraint on the poor may ultimately tend to increaſe the vicious intercourſe of the ſexes) is not quite ſatisfactory. As, however, Mr. Malthus appeals to facts, I ſhou'd not have imagined, from the candour with which the Monthly Magazine has uſually been conducted, that ſuch an argument would have been diſmiſſed with ſo ſlight a notice. The *countries in which Mr. Malthus has proved the preventive check to population to be moſt prevalent, are (unleſs we muſt adopt an univerſal ſcepticiſm on the ſubject of national character) decidedly ſuperior in their general morality, and particularly in what relates to the intercourſe of the ſexes, to the reſt of Europe; nor are they at all inferior to their neighbours in thoſe domeſtic virtues that ariſe from a prudent gratification of the paſſion which leads to a matrimonial union. In the country of the Griſons, I have been credibly informed that an inſtance of an illegitimate child is ſcarcely known, and in ſuch a caſe the father would ſhare the ſame diſgrace with the mother.

The reſult of the Population Act tends ſtrikingly to confirm the evidence afforded by the facts mentioned above: it appears that the preventive check to population (calculating from the proportion of annual marriages to the whole population) is greateſt, not (as theory would lead us to expect) in the metropolis, or the large manufacturing towns, where vicious habits are moſt prevalent, but in the mountainous diſtricts of Wales and the North of England, and in the more healthy parts of the country, where the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, and where we naturally look for greater purity of manners. All this ſeems to confirm the ſuppoſition of Mr. Malthus, that the temptations ariſing from the reſtraint of natural paſſions in a ſtate of celibacy, are not ſo difficult to be withſtood as thoſe from extreme poverty. I believe it will be allowed that it is the latter cauſe, together with the degradation of mind uſually attending it, that chiefly contributes to fill our ſtreets with proſtitutes; and thus renders the virtue of moral reſtraint ſo unuſual among the other ſex. The example of America proves, that early and univerſal marriages, even where they do not produce poverty, are not ſo compleat a remedy for the evils of an illicit intercourſe of the ſexes, as from theory might have been ſuppoſed: their towns ſeem, from the accounts of travellers, to be not inferior in licentiouſneſs to thoſe of the Old World; and even in the country, the manners are by no means ſo pure as in many parts of Europe, ſince the birth of an illegitimate child is not at all uncommon, nor is it conſidered as bringing any indelible diſgrace on either of its parents.

I ſhall conclude theſe deſultory remarks with the mention of a circumſtance which is of importance, as it fully refutes the vulgar notion of the phyſical bad conſequences of protracting the uſual term of celibacy; and proves that late marriages do

* England, Scotland, Norway, and Switzerland—perhaps, in ſpeaking of this laſt country, the paſt tenſe may now with more propriety be uſed than the preſent.

do not (as is commonly ſuppoſed) neceſſarily produce a puny offſpring: that is, that the countries in which Mr. Malthus obſerves the preventive check to population to be moſt prevalent, are among thoſe which Hufeland (in his Treatiſe on the Art of Prolonging Life) remarks as moſt diſtinguiſhed for the longevity of their inhabitants. I am, Sir,

Cambridge, Your's, &c.
April 21, 1804. J. B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

INTRODUCTION *to the* STUDY *of* ARCHEOLOGY, *or the* KNOWLEDGE *of* ANTIQUE MONUMENTS. *From the* FRENCH *of* A. L. MILLIN, CONSERVATOR *of the* MUSEUM *of* ANTIQUITIES *in* PARIS, *&c. &c.*

(*Continued from No.* 114, *p.* 335.)

OF LITERARY HISTORY.

TO make any progreſs in archeology it is neceſſary to unite the literary hiſtory and bibliography of that ſcience. Notwithſtanding the connection which reciprocally ſubſiſts between them, theſe two ſciences are very diſtinct from each other; the former treating of the ſubſtance of the literary productions, of epochs and events, of the ſciences, and of the lives of the men by whom they have been cultivated; while the latter diſcuſſes the object of the works, and their arrangement and diſtribution. It is as agreeable to know the hiſtory of the ſcience which is to be ſtudied, as it is neceſſary to be acquainted with the books in which the ſolution of the difficulties that may be encountered is to be found.

Several authors (among whom may be cited Struve, Heumann, and Denis) have written general works on literary hiſtory; others have adopted, with Lambeccius and Profeſſor Saxe, the chronological method; others again, ſuch as Fabricius, Harles, and Tiraboſchi, the geographical method: and others, laſtly, the analytical method. Profeſſor Oberlin, in a ſmall, but very valuable work, which he employs in his courſes of literary hiſtory, has combined theſe different plans.

Literary hiſtory is either general or ſpecial:—general, when it embraces the whole extent of the hiſtory of the ſciences; and ſpecial, when it treats of a part only. The latter, as it refers to archeology, is to engage our immediate and excluſive attention. The hiſtory of that ſcience, and that of the diſtinguiſhed men of letters who have made it the object of their purſuit, will be curſorily reviewed; at the ſame time that the productions of the latter will be analyzed and pointed out; to the end, that thoſe who have not the time to enter deeply into the ſtudy of antiquities, and who merely ſeek a ſuperficial information calculated to beſtow a greater intereſt on their reading and their travels, may alſo know ſomething of the hiſtory of the ſcience; may recollect, when it is neceſſary, the works they may conſult with advantage; and may, at the leaſt, be acquainted with the epochs when the writers exiſted, and the countries which gave them birth.

The ſtudy of archeology, and that of the monuments, more particularly require the union of an infinite number of attainments. To acquire the habit of judging correctly, it is neceſſary to have ſeen a great deal. To explain the monuments in a ſatisfactory manner, it is eſſential to poſſeſs the Greek and Latin languages, and to be acquainted with the modern tongues, ſo as to avoid giving as new what may already have been deſcribed. A knowledge of hiſtory in general, and of Greece and Rome in particular, is alſo indiſpenſable. To penetrate into the obſcurity of the heroical times, information muſt be obtained of whatever relates to the different branches of mythology. The hiſtory of the art, of the artiſts, and of their works, is next to be acquired, and ſhould be followed by a profound ſtudy of the medals and inſcriptions. Theſe acquirements ſhould all of them be founded on a knowledge of the true ſources, and on an attentive and well-digeſted peruſal of the Greek and Latin claſſics. It is alſo neceſſary to be initiated in the myſteries of the mechaniſm and poetry of the arts.

How happy the individual who is able to unite all theſe advantages! He indeed is fortunate who poſſeſſes the greater part of them; but without a knowledge of ſeveral of them, at the leaſt, it is impoſſible to make any progreſs in antiquities.

Hiſtory of Archeology.

The Hiſtory of Archeology is comprehended in that of the authors by whom it has been treated, and will be underſtood in proportion as we ſhall proceed to ſtudy its different parts. It is ſufficient to know in general, that it occupied the attention of the Ancients, as is proved by the Voyage of Pauſanias, in which he deſcribes the different monuments of Greece. The reduction of this branch of knowledge into theory, which alone can entitle it to

the name of a ſcience, is, however, to be conſidered as a modern invention, and its ſtudy as of a recent origin.

Dante, Petrarch, and ſeveral others of the reſtorers of learning by whom their example was followed, laid the firſt foundations of this ſcience, by a ſearch after the manuſcripts of the claſſical authors in the monaſteries in which they were immerſed. In the firſt inſtance, nothing more was attempted than to come at and explain the ancient inſcriptions; the taſte for antique medals being more recent, and of the date of the ſixteenth century. It was the ſequel of the early enquiries; but the monuments, in which are recognized the rules of art and the effect of genius, did not as yet attract the attention of the learned.

The reaſoning on the theory of painting, inſtituted in the fourteenth century, was principally owing to the diſcovery of ſeveral monuments, baths, tombs, &c. which had been buried in the earth; and more eſpecially of the ſeven vaults which the Italians denominate *Sette Celle*, and in one of which the Laocoon, and ſeveral paintings in *freſco*, were found. From the ſtudy imitation, and compariſon of theſe monuments, Raphael derived the leſſons of his art, and acquired the title of the greateſt painter of his age. Although theſe vaults have been ſo much neglected, that the ſpot where they lie is not at preſent known, ſtill the advantages they produced, and the principles which the great maſters drew from them, have been tranſmitted to our time.

Raphael and Michael Angelo beſtowed all their attention on antique monuments. The former imitated, in his compoſitions, a great number of cameos and ſtatues; and this has given riſe to the imputation, unqueſtionably falſe, that he deſtroyed ſeveral ancient monuments; to the end, that the ſource and origin of the figures which he had merely imitated ſhould not be found.

At that time thoſe who were poſſeſſed of any ſhare of erudition likewiſe deemed it neceſſary to examine the engraved ſtones and ſtatues. Accordingly ſeveral enormous volumes on fabulous hiſtory made their appearance, embelliſhed with engravings of the monuments, which led to their explanation.

But in theſe efforts the art did not participate. It was reſerved for Caylus to open the career; for Winckelmann to enlarge it, without, however, cloſing it; and for Mengs, Sulzer, Heyne, and Viſconti, to immortalize themſelves by treading in their ſteps.

Archeological Bibliography.

After this brief expoſition of the literary hiſtory of archeology, it will be proper to enter into ſome details relative to Archeological Bibliography, which, however it may have been neglected, is certainly indiſpenſable. To be thoroughly acquainted with a ſcience, it is neceſſary to know the different works in which it is treated, and to be enabled not only to find them, whenever they are to be conſulted, in the bibliographical order in which they are arranged in public and private libraries, but likewiſe to follow that arrangement in forming a collection.

To convey a knowledge of the books, the uſe of which may be neceſſary, catalogues, ſtyled *bibliothecæ*, (libraries) have been drawn up, and are either general or ſpecial. Among the latter are arranged the catalogues, in which there is queſtion of the works only that have for their object a particular part of the ſcience, ſuch as the Numiſmatic Library of Banduri, that of Hirſch, the Dactyliographic Library of Mariette, &c.

In treating of each branch of the archeological ſcience, the ſpecial catalogues or libraries will be pointed out; at preſent, the general libraries muſt alone fix our attention.

At the end of the *Bibliotheca Numaria* of Labbe, is to be found a ſhort ſupplement, containing a catalogue of the books on the different parts of antiquities. This catalogue is, however, ſo inconſiderable as to afford but little information.

Johannes Albertus Fabricius announced, in 1709, his intention of publiſhing a Library of the Works on Archeology. At the end of his edition of the Treatiſe of Vogt, on the Antique Altars of the Chriſtians, he had already given a very ſhort catalogue of the books of that deſcription. This catalogue he augmented and publiſhed ſeparately in 1703, with the title of *Bibliotheca Antiquaria*, in one quarto volume. A ſecond edition, with additions, appeared in 1716; and, laſtly, a third edition, which is the beſt. This latter edition was edited by Paul Schaffhauſen.

The author has had principally in view to collect the works on the Jewiſh and Chriſtian antiquities. Having annexed to them a liſt of the diſſertations contained in the *Theſaurus Magnus* of Grævius, and in that of Gronovius, he afterwards points out the beſt productions on geography

phy and hiſtory; and, laſtly, the *Monographies*, or ſeparate treatiſes on different ſubjects of antiquity. It may be objected to this work, that it is deficient in method and arrangement, which might have been better; but this defect is ſupplied by two ample indexes, one of the ſubjects, the other of the authors. On the whole, it is a work the advantages of which cannot be denied, and furniſhes a great help to the ſtudy of archeology.*

The *Bibliotheca Bunaviana*, or catalogue of the celebrated library of Count Bunau, is likewiſe of great utility in acquiring a knowledge of the books which relate to archeology. It is more methodically arranged than the *Bibliotheca Antiquaria* of Fabricius; but, as it does not contain any other notices than thoſe of the works comprized in the library of the above celebrated antiquary, muſt be regarded as incomplete. It is certain, at the ſame time, that the library in queſtion was very extenſive.

The *Bibliotheca Hiſtoriæ* of Meuſel contains likewiſe the titles of a great number of productions on Jewiſh, Egyptian, Greek, and Roman antiquities. Theſe titles are frequently accompanied by ſhort notices and by ſolid judgments, dictated by a juſt and ſound criticiſm.

The Alphabetical Tables of the authors cited in the ſhort elementary treatiſes of Profeſſor Oberlin, alſo preſent a vaſt and extenſive nomenclature of works on antiquities. Many ſingular treatiſes, the knowledge of which may be of great utility, are pointed out in them.

Oliverius Legipontius, among his diſſertations on literary hiſtory and antiquities, has publiſhed one which appears to have ſome relation to our ſubject: it is entitled, *De Rei Numariæ ac Lithologiæ Studio*. He has confined himſelf, however, to a few precepts on the numiſmatic ſcience.

Treatiſes on Archeology.

After having treated the ſubject of archeological bibliography, to which the name of literary archeology is much more appropriate than to the branch of the ſcience to which Erneſti has applied it, the general treatiſes, or thoſe which lead to the ſtudy of antiquities, come under conſideration.

On this ſubject nothing is to be met with, except a few dictionaries, more or leſs extenſive in their plan, and more or leſs perfect in their execution; ſuch as the Dictionary of Antiquities in the Methodical Encyclopedia, that of Chompré, &c. I do not ſpeak of thoſe of Pitiſcus and Furgault, becauſe they are merely ſpecial, and have an entire reference to Roman antiquities.

The *Theſaurus Magnus* of Greek Antiquities by Grævius, and that of Roman antiquities by Gronovius, are immenſe collections of *Monographies* on different ſubjects. The catalogue of them is contained in ſeveral works; but this great compilation does not preſent an *enſemble*, notwithſtanding the editor has obſerved a certain degree of method in arranging the different treatiſes.

It may, indeed, be ſaid that an univerſal treatiſe of antiquities does not exiſt; and this ſcience is ſo extenſive, that it is perhaps not poſſible to embrace all its parts collectively. Relatively to the enquiry, whether there are any general treatiſes on the two great diviſions of archeology, it ſhould be noticed, that the only general work on the part of the manners and uſages is that of the celebrated Montfaucon,* in five volumes, which form ten parts in folio, with five ſupplementary volumes. The principal aim of the author has been to explain the manners and uſages of the Ancients, conformably to the monuments he had collected from every part of

* Johannes Albertus Fabricius was born at Leipſic in 1667. He ſpent nearly the whole of his life at Hamburg, where he had taken up his reſidence, and where he died in 1736, at the age of ſixty-eight years. He had a very extenſive memory, and an extreme facility in writing. He never loſt an inſtant; and, accordingly, the catalogue of his works is ſo extenſive, that it is ſurpriſing he ſhould have been enabled to complete any one of them. He is juſtly regarded as one of the beſt philologiſts. His principal works are, his Greek Library; his Latin Library; his Library of the middle Age; his Memoirs of the Men of Letters of Hamburg, and the Inſcriptions contained in that City, with Commentaries; beſides ſeveral productions of nearly an equal import. His life has been publiſhed by Niceron in his Memoirs; and in Germany, Reimar has compoſed a particular Biography of Fabricius.

* This learned Benedictine was born in Languedoc, in 1655. After having been engaged for a ſhort time in military purſuits, he entered, in 1675, into the Congregation of St Maur, and applied himſelf, with an indefatigable ardour and zeal, to the ſtudy of the languages, and to that of antiquities. He died, in 1748, at the age of eighty-three years. During the courſe of a long and very laborious life, he publiſhed a great number of works; of which, thoſe only that have a reference to archeology need be cited in this place.

of the globe, and which he has claſſed accordingly. It is unfortunate that he has ſometimes adapted monuments without ſubjecting them to a rigid criticiſm, and that he has frequently been miſled by incorrect drawings. Notwithſtanding this, his work is a collection of infinite value to thoſe who are deſirous to acquire a knowledge of the manners and uſages of the Ancients, combined with that of the monuments.

Schatz, formerly one of the profeſſors of the Univerſity of Straſburg, printed at Nuremberg, in the Latin and German languages, an abridgement of the above work, in one folio volume, and with a hundred and fifty plates. The number of monuments which have been diſcovered ſince the death of Montfaucon, renders a new edition of his complete work, with the additions of which it is ſuſceptible, a great deſideratum to the lovers of antiquities.

Treatiſes on Archeography.

A variety of general treatiſes have been compoſed on this ſubject. Several of the authors have adopted the analytical order; others, the chronological order; others, again, the geographical order; and others, laſtly, the alphabetical order.

Among thoſe who have followed the analytical order, may be comprehended the writers who have, in treating of the monuments, diſtributed them into different claſſes, ſuch as the edifices, the inſcriptions, the medals, &c. The chronological authors are thoſe who have followed the art, in general, in its different degrees of perfection at different epochs, and have applied this mode of procedure to its different branches. The geographical, thoſe who have claſſed the monuments according to the countries in which they are to be found. And, laſtly, the lexicographical, thoſe who have formed dictionaries relative to archeography. The principal general treatiſes on that ſcience, treated according to the different methods above pointed out, are now to be conſidered.

(To be continued.)

place. The moſt conſiderable of them is his Antiquity Explained, a ſhort account of which is given in the text. It was followed by a Deſcription of the Monuments of the French Monarchy, in five folio volumes. He compoſed likewiſe a Greek Paleography, which contains many curious particulars relative to antiquities and the manuſcripts of the Greek writers. His Eulogy has been publiſhed by M. de Boze, in the Memoirs of the Academy of Belles-Lettres, and in the Literary Hiſtory of the Congregation of St. Maur.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE ſtate of the *Briſtol Aſylum* for the *Indigent Blind*, as it appears from the accounts of that inſtitution for the year 1802, may juſtly claim a place among the valuable materials of your excellent publication.

Of almoſt all charitable inſtitutions, one that provides for the education of the BLIND, is, perhaps, the moſt laudable. It relieves human beings, whoſe condition is, without ſuch relief, at once the moſt helpleſs and the moſt diſconſolate. What is more, the charity is not here, as in many other caſes, the mere hopeleſs indulgence of amiable and Chriſtian feelings. It is, by the mercy of Divine Providence, completely *effectual*. The INDIGENT BLIND, admitted to the benefit of ſuch an inſtitution as that which exiſts here, become almoſt as if they received their ſight. A new day-ſpring of chearfulneſs is let in upon their minds; and they are taught to practiſe arts by which, with honeſt induſtry, they may, in independence and honour, earn ſubſiſtence for themſelves.

The total ſum of the DONATIONS received up to the 31ſt of December, 1802, was 2,278l. 5s. 7d.—The ſum of the annual ſubſcriptions is 240l. 8s.—The other particulars are well communicated in the following extracts from the laſt ACCOUNTS.

Receipts to the 31ſt of December, 1802.

	£.	s.	d.
Caſh received for baſkets	390	5	5
Ditto for white rods	35	2	0
Ditto for cloth and laces	13	12	1
	438	19	6

Diſburſements to the 31ſt of December, 1802.

Two maſters for inſtructing the blind	74	4	0
Secretary	31	10	0
Miſtreſs	17	18	4
Blind perſons for work	166	0	3
Extra work	17	19	0
Bread given to the blind	3	16	6
Willows, hazels, &c.	130	13	3
Sorting, ſtripping, and hauling ditto	26	19	4
Flower-baſkets	19	15	0
Painting ditto	4	12	5
Bottoms for ditto	8	15	7
Dying ſkains	1	10	9
Common baſkets	20	15	10
Flax, tagging laces, &c.	8	1	9
Weaving and bleaching linen,	8	14	8
Coals, candles, &c.	5	0	8
	346	7	4

The

The economy of the Inſtitution, the ſupport it has obtained, the manufactures which the blind have been educated to produce, and the general moderation of the expence, are ſufficiently evident from the foregoing extracts. The ſociety has farther laid out nearly 2,000l. in the purchaſe of a houſe, and poſſeſſes between 300l. and 400l. in the Three per cent. Conſols.

Briſtol, June 1, 1804. R. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF the annexed topographical remarks on parts of France and Spain, hitherto not often deſcribed, ſhall appear to deſerve a place in your excellent repoſitory, I may, perhaps, from time to time, furniſh you with ſome communications of the ſame ſort, from original notes made on the ſpots mentioned.

As theſe remarks chiefly relate to objects not of a tranſient nature, nor liable to undergo much alteration, in the courſe of even many years, the juſtneſs of my obſervations can be but little affected by the time elapſed ſince they were made.

I am, &c. MONANDER.

London, May 15, 1804.

A TRIP *from* BAYONNE, *in* FRANCE, *to* SAINT SEBASTIAN, *in* SPAIN.

HAVING provided a couple of horſes, and a guide to accompany us on foot, we left Bayonne, at three in the afternoon of the 6th of June, 1788, and arrived about ſix, at *Saint John de Luz.* The remainder of the evening was employed in viewing the harbour and bay, where great works were carrying on, to form a port capable of ſheltering men of war, and other veſſels of the largeſt ſize.

The Bay of *St. John de Luz,* is ſituated in the angle of the great Bay of *Biſcay,* formed by the W. coaſt of *Gaſcony,* in France, and the N. coaſt of *Guipiſcoa,* in Spain.

It is of an oval ſhape, having its longeſt diameter from W. S. W. to E. N. E. about 1½ Engliſh mile; and the ſhorteſt, at right angles to the other, from the entrance to the bottom of the Bay, above ¾ of a mile.

The diſtance between the points at the entrance is nearly as much.

The depth of water in the mouth, is 50 French feet, excepting on a ſmall rocky ſhore, lying a little nearer to the eaſt than to the weſt point, on which the depth is only 24 feet; and within, all over the Bay, at the diſtance of ½ of a mile from the beach, there are from 25 to 33 feet of water.

Theſe meaſures are all taken at low water, of the loweſt ſpring-tides.

At the new and full moons, it is flood about three o'clock, when the tide riſes twelve feet; but at neap tides, it riſes only eight or nine feet.

It is evident, therefore, that the largeſt veſſels may ride afloat, at low water, over the greateſt part of the Bay.

On the eaſt point of the entrance, which is high and rocky, is the battery of *St. Barbara,* and on the weſt point is a ſmall fort, incloſing the round Tower of *Soccoa.*

Under the ſhelter of this laſt point within the Bay, a couple of piers have been built for the reception of the ſmall veſſels belonging or trading to St. John.

The Bay lies open to the north-weſt winds, which ſend in a prodigious ſea from the Atlantic, rendering it of very little uſe, preciſely at the time when veſſels are the moſt in want of its protection.

The importance of a ſtation for the navy, at the very extremity of France, eſpecially as from St. John all the way to the mouth of the *Garonne,* a ſtretch of above 150 miles, there is no port where veſſels embayed with weſterly winds, can hope for refuge; theſe and other reaſons, political and military, induced the court of *Verſailles,* in 1780, ſeriouſly to attempt improvements of magnitude in this Bay.

It is true, that about fifteen miles north-eaſt from St. John de Luz, the river *Adour* falls into the ſea, and is navigable for middling-ſized veſſels three miles up to *Bayonne*: but there is a bar at the mouth of the river, on which, at low water, the depth is only five or ſix feet.

At ſpring-tides, the water riſes twelve feet more: but after all, to enable a veſſel drawing fourteen feet, to enter the Adour, four circumſtances would be requiſite, which can hardly be expected ever to meet: theſe are a ſmooth ſea, a fair wind, a high tide, and no ſtrong current out of the river.

Again, more than halfway from the Adour and the Garonne, there is the baſon or inlet of *Arcajou*; but, on account of the ſand-banks and ſhallow water, it can be of no uſe, but to fiſhing-boats and other ſmall craft.

The improvements projected at St. John de Luz, conſiſted chiefly in carrying out from the eaſt point, a mole or pier as far as the ſunk rock already mentioned, and another from the weſt point, directed ſo much outwardly, as to cover the eaſt mole from the violence of the ſea, but leaving

leaving between the two extremities, a paſſage of 150 fathoms into the Bay, which might then eaſily accommodate as far as twelve ſail of the line, with a large proportion of frigates and other ſmaller veſſels.

Notwithſtanding the difficulties and expence of this undertaking, in June 1788, the eaſt mole was carried out a little beyond low-water-mark, and the weſt had nearly arrived at a ſimilar point.

Hitherto the moles had advanced with ſecurity, founded on ledges of rock running out from each ſide of the bay; but the moſt arduous part of the work remained to be executed. Opinions were divided as to the beſt mode of accompliſhing the object; but the favourite ſcheme was to eke out what had already been done, by ranges of *cones*, ſunk in the ſea, at proper diſtances one from another, as had been begun at *Cherbourg*, oppoſite to *Portſmouth*.

The works at St. John began now to feel the effects of the derangement of the finances of France, and of other cauſes, which ſoon after led to the eventful revolution of that devoted country.

In 1788, only 250 men from the garriſon of Bayonne were employed there; whereas, in the preceding year, a whole regiment had been regularly at work.

The appearance of the ſea in this corner, during or after a gale of wind, was deſcribed to us to be magnificently tremendous: but we had the *mortification* to view it after a long tract of ſummer calms, when not a ſingle ſhipwreck enlivened the ſcene.

The town of St. John, a ſmall irregular place, lying on the bottom of the Bay, has gradually retired before the aſſault of the waves. In 1782, the ſea broke down a ſtrong rampart or *eſtacade*, compacted of timber and ſtone, which lined the ſhore, at the uſual high-water mark, and levelled with the ground a convent of Urſuline nuns, with many other buildings, the ruins of which were ſtill viſible among the ſands.

The little river *Nivelle* comes down from the Pyrenees, and running through the town, is, by means of jetties, rendered capable of admitting ſmall veſſels at high water: but it is intended to take advantage of this ſtream, and of the low grounds through which it paſſes, to conſtruct baſons and docks for ſhips of the greateſt burthen.

The ground within the Bay is, in general, ſand; but, in many places, interſperſed with rocks.

The moles at the entrance, were about 60 feet broad at the foundation, but diminiſhed to 40 feet on the top, including the parapet on the outſide.

The trade of St. John de Luz was but inconſiderable, conſiſting chiefly in a ſhare of the Newfoundland fiſhery.

The road hitherto from Bayonne lay, in general, over ſandy downs, in many places covered with heath and fern; but the eye was occaſionally relieved by the view of a cultivated ſpot, or a clump of trees.

The proſpect on the right hand extended over the ſea, until it met the lofty irregular coaſt of Biſcay; while that to the left, and in front, was cloſely hemmed in by the majeſtic Pyrenees, gradually approaching the ſhore.

Beyond St. John the country is better peopled and cultivated, with ſmall incloſures, ſurrounded with hedge-rows of trees.

Leaving St. John early in the morning, we travelled about eight miles over this tract, which, though low, is not level, until we arrived on the banks of the *Bidaſſoa*, here ſeparating France from Spain.

As we went down to the water's edge, a French invalid advanced from his guard-houſe to examine our paſſport, and to receive the uſual preſent of a ſhilling.

The *Bidaſſoa*, being a boundary ſtream, is conſidered as neutral, both French and Spaniſh boatmen plying at the ferry.

Each nation has, or claims, a privilege of wafting to the oppoſite bank all travellers proceeding from its own ſide of the river. Thus, whilſt we were ferried over to Spain by Frenchmen, another party were conveyed to France by Spaniards.

On the Spaniſh bank ſtands a guard-houſe, with the arms of the kingdom on the frontiſpiece.

The river *Bidaſſoa*, or *Vidaſſoa*, (for the word is ſpelled both ways, as the letters *b* and *v*, have, in the Spaniſh language, very nearly the ſame ſound, and are frequently written and printed interchangeably,) ruſhes down with great rapidity from the Pyrenees, until it reach the flat country, at their feet, a ſhort way up from the ferry: there it is divided into a number of channels incloſing ſmall iſlands, of which one has acquired ſome celebrity in hiſtory.

In this ſpot were held the conferences between Cardinal *Mazarine* and Don *Lewis de Haro*, miniſters of France and Spain, for arranging matters between the two countries, by what is called the Peace of the Pyrenees.

It was during this negociation that Don Lewis, in converſation with a friend, made a remark on the Cardinal, pregnant with important truth, and which it is, to this day a conſtant rule in *Utopia* to inſcribe in letters of gold, in the beginning of the Inſtructions given to every ambaſſador and negociator, before he proceed on his miſſion to foreign parts.

"The Cardinal," ſaid the Spaniſh miniſter, "has one defect; but it is a radical defect, and the greateſt a negociator can have: *he is perpetually contriving how he may deceive thoſe with whom he has to treat.*"

In the ſame little iſland took place the exchange of the chivalrous *Francis* I. who had been made a priſoner at the fatal battle of *Pavia*, in 1525, for his ſons, who were to remain in the hands of *Charles* V. as hoſtages, for the fulfillment of the engagements contracted by their unfortunate father.

Francis, after haſtily embracing his children, was landed in his own dominions, where inſtantly mounting a charger provided for him, he drew his ſword, flouriſhed it over his head, and calling out, "*I am once more a king!*" gallopped off in the midſt of his enraptured attendants.

This ſpot was, in days of yore, called the Iſle of Pheaſants; certainly not from its having been a favourite abode of thoſe birds: but ſince the Peace of the Pyrenees, it has retained the name of the Iſle of the Conference.

It is low and marſhy, and often overflowed at high tides, or floods in the river.

There was no reſiſting the temptation, we, therefore, by a ſmall extra-payment, were allowed to ſtep on it for a couple of minutes.

At laſt we were landed in Spain, and proceeded down the river-bank for about a mile to *Jrun*, now a ſmall town, but once, it is ſaid, much more conſiderable.

It is cuſtomary here for travellers to preſent themſelves before the *Alcalde*, to have their paſſports verified: but we had other reaſons for waiting on this magiſtrate: we purpoſed to return to France by *Fontarabia*, which lies at the mouth of the *Bidaſſoa*; and for this purpoſe, a ſpecial permiſſion was neceſſary, becauſe the cuſtom-houſe is eſtabliſhed at *Jrun*.

This permiſſion we readily obtained, together with a licence to carry out of Spain a much larger ſum of *ſpecie* than we could poſſibly want.

Theſe matters being arranged, our guide conducted us to what he called a good inn, which had much the air of a great barn, with an arched doorway in the end towards the ſtreet.

In one corner we put up our horſes; in another lay a ſow with a litter of thirteen; the third corner ſerved as a kitchen; and in the fourth were placed the beds. Notwithſtanding theſe unpromiſing appearances, we made a hearty breakfaſt on Spaniſh bread, Dutch cheeſe, and French wine, all of excellent quality; and about nine in the morning, purſued our journey for *St. Sebaſtian*.

At *Jrun* we quitted the great road to *Madrid*, opened and kept up acroſs the Pyrenean ridges, with great ſkill, and at a very conſiderable expence.

This road was throughout ſo much improved, that, for the firſt time, a diligence had been lately eſtabliſhed, to run regularly between *Bayonne* and *Madrid*.

Our route turned down weſtwardly to the right, croſſing a ſucceſſion of low hills and vales, covered with wood; but here and there preſenting a cottage in the midſt of a ſpot of cultivated ground.

This road we were told was uſed only during ſummer, and that in the winter, travellers generally took another route.

Travelling three hours, at a ſlow pace, we came to *Leſſo*, a village ſituated at the S. E. extremity of the bay or harbour of *Port Paſſage*.

Here we ſent the guide and horſes round the bottom of the Bay, to wait for us on the other ſide, and embarked in a large boat, rowed by four *women*, who, in half an hour, landed us in the town of *Paſſage*.

This bay, or harbour, is formed by the ſea entering through a narrow winding inlet, acroſs a high rocky ridge of hills, which line the ſhore, from the mouth of the *Bidaſſoa* to *St. Sebaſtian*. Its name is *Jayſquivel*, a word meaning in the aboriginal language of *Biſcay*, *the ſhoulder of the mountain*, as being a protuberance from the Pyrenees, abutting on the ſea.

The mouth of *Port Paſſage* lies in N. lat. 43°. 20′. 10″. and in long. E. from the marine obſervatory at *Cadiz*, 4°. 21′. 30″. The width, at the entrance, is about ninety fathoms; but it diminiſhes in ſome places to fifty, farther up the inlet, which lies, in general, in a direction from N. N. W. to S. S. E. on a length of nearly ¾ of a mile.

The ſea, after piercing through the ridge of *Jayſquivel*, ſpreads over a large tract of low ground, at the mouths of three rivulets, aſſuming the appearance of a baſon, entirely land-locked. This

baſon, however, is ſo ſhallow as, at low water, to become dry, excepting juſt in the channels of the rivulets: ſo that veſſels drawing more than ten feet of water, muſt remain in the inlet or entrance, towards the inner end, in from three to five fathoms depth at the loweſt ebb.

It is high water here at fall and change, at three o'clock, when the tide riſes twelve feet.

The tradition of the country is, that, in ancient times, the inner baſon was very deep; but that it has been gradually ſhallowed by the accumulation of materials brought from the mountains after rains: and the tradition has probably been founded on obſervation of the fact.

When we were at Port Paſſage, there were two fifty-gun ſhips and ſome frigates at anchor in the entrance; but, from the appearance of the town, docks, forts, &c. government ſeemed to have paid but little attention to the place.

It is true, indeed, that only a ſmall number of veſſels can be accommodated here, and that great care is requiſite in going in and out, in order to keep clear of thoſe at anchor, as well as of the rocky ſhores, which ſpring ſuddenly up from the water's edge, to a great heighth, on both ſides.

As we had heard a great deal about the excellence of this port, our expectations were raiſed, and conſequently diſappointed: but the *coup d'œil* of the bay, with its arms rearing up between the riſing grounds; the magnificence of the entrance, cut through a mountain, intended, as it were, by nature, to ward off the attacks of the ocean; theſe and many other particulars, of which we had neither heard nor read one word, gave us very high pleaſure. It has been already mentioned, that we were rowe' s the harbour by *women*. The *men* of all this north coaſt of Spain, a moſt hardy, active, and enterpriſing race, inhabiting a very mountainous tract, which affords but little employment for them on ſhore, are extremely attached to a ſea-faring life.

At this time they were abroad in the fiſhery and other branches of navigation; ſo that home labour, of various ſorts, had entirely devolved to the females; of whom ſome, from their frequent intercourſe with Britiſh veſſels, made a ſhift to expreſs themſelves in tolerable Sea-Engliſh.

All along this coaſt, the inhabitants are extremely ready to go off to veſſels appearing near the land, to pilot or tow them into port. Thoſe of Port Paſſage and St. Sebaſtian have a peculiar regulation, by which the boat which firſt reaches the veſſel at ſea, muſt of neceſſity be received; and each perſon in her is entitled to demand twelve *reals of vellon*, or about half-a-crown ſterling.

The other boats may, or may not, be engaged, at the option of the commander of the veſſel; but, if engaged, their crews are entitled to only nine reals, or 22½ pence, each perſon.

Our female ſailors recounted endleſs ſtories of the loſs of fathers and brothers, huſbands and ſons, in th-ſe dangerous ſtruggles, often in the moſt boiſterous weather.

The variation of the magnetic needle at Port Paſſage, in 1787, was found, by accurate experiments, to be 20 deg. 4● min. weſterly.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE obſervations of your correſpondent ŒDIPUS, concerning the *Sarcophagus* of ALEXANDER, did not, till within theſe few days, fall in my way.

In page 4 of your Magazine for February, is the following paſſage:—"The laſt ſentence, Sir, was falling from my pen, when I received the information that Mr. Clarke, who has deſerved well of the world for his reſearches, is *now* employed in adducing proofs that the Sarcophagus of the Muſeum was really the tomb of Alexander!" Allow me to acquaint Œdipus, that his information is erroneous; for Mr. Clarke's teſtimonies on this ſubject were adduced *above twelve months ago*; and, to ſatisfy the curioſity of friends, liberally communicated to them. Let me add, as they are now in the preſs, the public will ſoon perceive, that, if Œdipus were a ſtranger to them till the time of his writing, he is more of a conjurer than himſelf is aware.

DAVUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

EBORACENSIS returns his beſt thanks to *A Porter-Drinker*, and *Dr. Carey*, for their obliging communications on the ſubject of malt-liquor, which he hopes they will extend at their leiſure; he will alſo be obliged to any of the readers of the Monthly Magazine, who can inform him where *Rolleſton's Diſſertation on Barley-wine* is to be met with, as he has ſeen a reference to it, without being able to find where it is to be had.

April 17, 1804.

THE

THE POPULATION ACT.

COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.		TOTAL OF PERSONS.
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Males.	Females.	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	
HUNDRED OF							
Baſſet Law—Hatfield Diviſion	2,422	2,814	6,381	6,636	2,497	1,714	13,017
——North Clay do.	1,582	1,710	3,778	4,016	2,043	1,410	7,794
——South Clay do.	1,143	1,260	2,932	3,054	1,612	416	5,986
Bingham	1,827	1,930	4,453	4,699	2,785	1,070	9,152
Broxtow	6,723	7,131	17,190	17,738	3,625	12,770	34,928
Newark	1,056	1,163	2,719	2,641	2,599	489	5,360
Ruſhcliffe	1,473	1,607	4,181	3,913	2,193	1,304	8,094
Thurgarton	2,474	2,616	6,487	6,453	4,364	2,704	12,940
LIBERTY OF							
Southwell and Scrooby	1,558	1,656	3,610	3,878	1,667	1,007	7,488
TOWN OF							
Nottingham	4,977	6,707	13,729	15,132	267	11,698	28,861
Newark	1,376	1,487	3,098	3,632	252	931	6,730
Total	25,611	30,081	68,558	71,792	23,904	55,513	140,350

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

HUNDRED OF							
Bampton	2,260	2,581	5,817	6,253	2,888	2,117	12,070
Banbury	1,575	1,700	3,872	4,108	1,858	1,933	7,980
Binfield	1,392	1,476	3,135	3,533	1,406	893	6,668
Bloxham	1,404	1,517	3,463	3,574	1,873	1,026	7,037
Bullington	1,340	1,711	3,638	3,711	3,461	837	7,399
Chadlington	2,128	2,630	5,886	6,049	3,966	724	11,935
Dorchester	539	605	1,310	1,339	1,251	180	2,649
Ewelme	934	1,071	2,272	2,442	2,291	698	4,714
Langtree	632	686	1,548	1,620	1,737	328	3,168
Lewknor	727	827	1,795	1,966	950	528	3,761
Pirton	510	557	1,199	1,360	818	354	2,559
Ploughley	2,016	2,270	4,883	5,010	5,513	2,848	9,893
Thame	717	794	1,805	1,896	1,132	337	3,701
Wooton	2,385	2,771	6,549	6,466	3,812	1,175	13,015
CITY OF							
Oxford	1,827	2,230	5,920	5,774	146	1,647	11,694
LIBERTY OF							
the ſame	213	324	644	733	7	721	1,377
Total	20,599	23,750	53,786	55,834	33,109	16,346	109,620

COUNTY OF RUTLAND.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.		
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Males.	Females.	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	TOTAL OF PERSONS.
HUNDRED OF							
Alftoe	707	767	1,774	1,861	877	357	3,635
East	545	574	1,443	1,462	1,067	216	2,905
Martinsley	649	702	1,514	1,605	477	436	3,119
Oakham Soke	707	786	1,640	1,760	581	334	3,400
Wrandike	666	734	1,607	1,690	993	56	3,297
Total.	3,274	3,563	7,978	8,378	3,995	1,99[illegible]	16,356

COUNTY OF SALOP.

HUNDRED OF							
Bradford, North	3,698	4,058	9,727	10,489	5,463	2,520	20,216
Bradford, South	5,096	5,456	14,144	13,569	4,967	11,349	27,713
Brimstrey	1,691	1,780	4,618	4,656	3,557	1,217	9,274
Candover	924	1,027	2,912	2,657	2,282	574	5,569
Chirbury	555	630	1,630	1,488	1,159	22[illegible]	3,118
Ford	847	1,106	2,689	2,659	2,851	389	5,348
Munslow	1,666	1,710	4,189	4,328	4,069	715	8,517
Ofwestry	2,665	2,995	6,622	7,160	4,128	1,757	13,782
Overs	429	442	1,193	1,188	745	179	2,381
Pimhill	1,863	2,062	5,328	5,22[illegible]	2,905	801	10,551
Purslow	1,573	1,701	4,383	4,38[illegible]	5,110	515	8,670
Soudefden	2,082	2,218	5,629	5,638	3,645	1,598	11,260
TOWN OF							
Shrewsbury	2,773	3,300	6,647	8,092	1,372	6,692	14,739
LIBERTIES OF							
Do.	337	367	927	965	635	131	1,892
TOWN AND LIBERTIES OF							
Wenlock	3,094	3,802	8,231	8,073	1,779	2,567	16,304
TOWN OF							
Bridgnorth	919	946	1,966	2,442	215	3,806	4,408
Ludlow	780	906	1,780	2,117	165	503	3,897
Total	31,182	34,501	82,563	85,076	45,946	35,535	167,639

COUNTY

COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.		TOTAL OF PERSONS.
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Males.	Females.	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	
HUNDRED OF							
Abdick and Bullstone	1,406	1,659	3,936	4,132	2,647	2,151	8,068
Andersfield	329	378	938	966	1,285	193	1,904
Bath Forum	992	1,300	2,639	3,087	387	933	5,726
Bempstone	831	853	2,198	2,269	1,020	217	4,467
Brent with Wrington	524	710	1,415	1,572	668	272	2,987
Bruton	619	718	1,545	1,789	900	394	3,334
Cannington	722	814	1,977	2,106	1,879	405	4,083
Carhampton	1,264	1,423	3,146	3,470	3,019	1,173	6,616
Catsfr	1,053	1,205	2,783	2,977	1,257	845	5,760
Chew and Chewton	2,272	2,596	5,948	6,370	2,124	910	12,318
Crewkerne	910	997	2,157	2,623	957	791	4,780
Curry, North	517	550	1,290	1,367	1,426	107	2,657
Ferris Norton	836	909	2,072	2,417	1,469	1,446	4,489
Frome	2,902	3,207	7,267	8,207	1,376	4,569	15,474
Glafton	789	890	2,077	2,325	693	579	4,402
Hartcliffe with Bedminfter	1,031	1,189	2,744	3,053	768	938	5,797
Horethorne	913	1,071	2,640	2,974	2,389	1,527	5,614
Hornborough	1,024	1,265	2,824	3,229	1,280	2,264	6,053
Keynsham	1,268	1,477	3,375	3,571	1,626	782	6,946
Kilmersdon	1,250	1,436	3,214	3,517	875	983	6,731
Kingsbury	2,679	2,968	6,822	8,036	3,104	6,112	14,858
Martock	352	489	951	1,151	831	176	2,102
Milverton	654	715	1,624	2,110	1,831	934	3,734
Petherton, North and South	1,842	2,123	4,838	5,200	4,022	1,436	10,038
Pitney	195	240	622	658	282	99	1,280
Portbury	956	1,054	2,741	2,879	1,235	396	5,620
Somerton and Stone	1,648	1,938	3,674	4,129	1,750	3,063	7,803
Taunton Dean	1,481	1,865	4,120	4,460	3,811	1,442	8,580
Tintinhull	530	630	1,399	1,597	554	807	2,996
Wellow	897	1,004	2,522	2,537	726	801	5,059
Wells Forum	1,499	1,811	3,624	4,191	1,311	1,103	7,815
Whitestone	2,262	2,550	4,982	6,014	2,227	5,067	10,996
Whitley	1,523	1,786	4,389	4,342	2,983	573	8,731
Willerton and Freemanners	2,110	2,402	5,922	6,397	4,683	1,816	12,319
Winter Stoke	2,044	2,453	5,752	6,065	3,557	911	11,817
CITY OF							
Bath	4,289	6,510	12,441	19,759	483	6,103	32,200
TOWN OF							
Bridgwater	481	520	1,715	1,919	328	986	3,634
Taunton	1,146	1,308	2,450	3,344	176	699	5,794
Ilchester Gaol	—	—	125	—	—	—	125
Wilton Do.	—	—	29	14	—	—	43
Total.	48,040	57,013	126,927	146,823	61,434	54,053	273,750

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of a recent* VOYAGE *to* MALTA.

MARCH 25, 1802, I embarked in the Downs, on board the Enterprise, merchant veſſel, of 220 tons burthen, Capt. James Francis, commander; and after one unſucceſsful attempt to begin our voyage, finally weighed anchor on the 29th, with a freſh gale from the north-north-eaſt. We eſcaped, very providentially, a ſerious danger in the very act of getting under weigh. The violence of the wind and tide hurried our ſhip with ſuch precipitation toward another, lying near us in the Downs, that all effort to prevent their colliſion proved ineffectual. We thought ourſelves happy to eſcape from ſo violent a ſhock, without any other injury than the loſs of the timbers which ſupported one of our boats, at the ſtern of the ſhip, and ſome ſlight damage to that part of the rigging which entangled with the other veſſel. The gale of wind, March 30, bore us with the rapidity of ten miles an hour through the ſtreights of Dover, and 31ſt along the coaſts of Kent, and Hampſhire; April 1, the Iſle of Wight, Dorſet, Devon and Cornwall, into the Bay of Biſcay.

April 2, 3, and 4, we continued our courſe with unuſual rapidity, over the big rolling waves of the Bay. I had little other amuſement than that of aſcertaining our daily change of latitude by my quadrant, or watching ſome or other of the veſſels that occaſionally bounded over the billows, like ourſelves, near us. For our proviſions being rather ſubſtantial than delicate, the qualms of ſea-ſickneſs drove all pleaſurable thoughts away: till the morning of the 5th, when the Captain aſſured me he had plainly ſeen the rock of Liſbon at ſun-riſe. About 10, I had the delightful ſatisfaction of perceiving with my naked eye, the high land of the kingdom of Algarve, in the ſouth of Portugal, and began to hope my anxious and eager longing to indulge in the delicious fruits of thoſe countries would ſoon be gratified.

The mountains in view, have the name of Manchique. We glided along the coaſt that terminates their baſe the whole morning and afternoon, highly delighted with ſo ſwift a tranſportation to a new climate, and before ſun-ſet wore round the blunt bold rock that forms the ſouth-weſt angle of the Spaniſh peninſula, well known to be Cape St. Vincent. A monaſtery crowns the ſummit of this Cape. We were ſufficiently near it to diſtinguiſh plainly, with an ordinary teleſcope, minute objects in the monaſtery. I believe it to be dedicated to St. Vincent; whence the appellation of the Cape. It was called by the ancients *Sacrum Promontorium*. The monaſtery ſtanding on this bold promontory, overhanging the vaſt Atlantic ocean, muſt command one of the moſt magnificent ſea-views in the world. We rounded the Cape in the night, April 6, and at ſun-riſe next morning, found ourſelves off the little Portugueſe town of Carvociro. We were, indeed, rather too far from the land to diſtinguiſh objects clearly, without a glaſs; but with one, the border of the mountains lying behind the town, the groves of olive trees, and cattle, formed a very pleaſing and picturesque appearance. The town of Faro, near Carvociro, lies very near the *Portus Hannibalis* of the ancients:—a geographical title that awakened me to the agreeable recollection of the ſhort ſpace of time which had borne me into the neighbourhood of the moſt intereſting countries honoured in Claſſic Annals.

We were becalmed off this coaſt till the evening, wiſhing to hold ſome intercourſe with the inhabitants, whom we had a diſtant view of on ſhore and in their fiſhing-boats. But no ſignal our captain would allow us to make, proved effectual. April 7, we wore off with a light breeze, and next day by two o'clock in the afternoon, approached near enough to the coaſt of the Province of Andaluſia, in Spain, to diſtinguiſh with our glaſſes, the caſtles and towns that lie in the vicinity of Cadiz.

On the 8th, in the morning the wind began to blow ſtrong and adverſe. To our great mortification, we entirely loſt ſight of land, and were all day toſſed about in one of thoſe gales of wind, called among ſeamen a Levanter. I paſſed the whole day in conſiderable alarm; and though in general not aware of any unuſual dread of death, I confeſs the horrors of a watery grave came powerfully upon my mind. The firſt excurſion of a reſtleſs traveller, ſo admirably deſcribed by De Foe, in his Cruſoe's fate, and an hundred ſad tales of ſhipwreck, took full poſſeſſion of my imagination.

On the 9th, after a little intermiſſion, the Levanter reſumed its violence, and continued through the whole of the 10th: it pleaſed God, that it entirely abated on the morning of the 11th. The chearful ſun broke out about noon, diſcovering, to my infinite joy, the two Capes which bound the eaſtern extremity of the ſtreights of Gibraltar; Cape Trafalgar, anciently called Promontorium Junonis, and Cape Spartel,

Spartel, anciently Ampeluſiæ Promontorium. As we advanced, we gradually obtained ſight of all the high land of Africa, that runs behind Tangier, Ceuta, &c. and which terminates the north-weſtern extremity of Mount Atlas. We entered the Streights at ſun-ſet, and on the morning of the 12th, we found ourſelves paſſing from the eaſtern end of this magnificent natural portal into the Mediterranean, juſt at ſun riſe:

> "Right againſt the eaſtern gate,
> Where the great ſun begins his ſtate,
> Rob'd in flames and amber light:"

and who ſeemed to lift his full orb in a cloudleſs ſky above the fartheſt extremity of the Mediterranean, to gild the glorious proſpect before us. On our left the Bay of Algeziras, the town of St. Roque, Gibraltar rock, the orange groves of Andaluſia and all the high ground of Spain: on our right, the thin flat marble rocks of the Streights peering over each other; the broad green paſtures and milk-white town of Ceuta, the Bay of Tetuan and Mount Atlas, ſnow-capped, extending its ſummits full many a league into the interior of Africa, and right before us a cerulean ſummer-ſea.

On the 13th, the wind became adverſe at noon, and we lingered off the high land of Grenada, which hides the little city of Almeria from the ſight of ſeamen. I had every reaſon to believe, that the moſt beautiful and moſt fertile part of Spain lay behind alſo; but alas! though we were all convinced of its abundance in fruits and wine, the Captain dared not venture into the good harbour here before him; and I retired to reſt this and the two following nights, as I had ſeveral preceding, dreaming of green fields, flowery meadows, and groves loaded with delicious fruit, tantalized almoſt beyond endurance. Indeed, I would willingly have ſtopped here, at leaſt for ſome months, being invalid; but I fear we too often, as I did, I believe, now, forego preſent, for diſtant and imaginary gratifications.

April 14 and 15, wind adverſe; fatiguing and tormenting; my only conſolation was that I began to advance to intereſting countries: that I ſaw on my left the ſnow-topt mountains of Grenada and Murcia lifting their white ſummits near the clouds: that I taſted the air of Fenelon's Betica, as viſited by Telemachus; and that on my right, I had a glimpſe of the coaſt of antient Numidia: recalling to my mind the feats of the Moors on one ſide, and the pathetic appeal of Adherbal againſt the wiley villainies of Jugurtha on the other.

On the 16th, a favourable breeze ſprung up from the weſt, which bore us along-ſide a ſmall veſſel, from which we procured half a dozen oranges, a few lemons, and ſome Malaga wine. The fruit, ſcarcely gathered a week at Malaga, was ſome conſolation, though it almoſt ſerved to aggravate our thirſt for more. To-day we ſaw many bonetas and ſmall turtle aſleep; one of the former was taken, and after being kept twenty-four hours, ate very firm and well, when ſtewed in ſome tart red malaga; it was generally approved, but not by every one. The boneta is from ten inches to two feet in length; they ſwim ſwift, and in ſhoals, and may be harpooned by the ſhip's ſide.

On the 18th, being Eaſter Sunday, the paſſengers and crew aſſembled on the poop of the ſhip, and heard divine ſervice read: this was the firſt time I had been called upon ſince we had been on board. Saw ſeveral turtle, but could not take one.

On the 19th, ſeveral heavy ſqualls; it pleaſed God that our veſſel wore through them with only the loſs of a ſhattered ſail, and a joint of the rigging. The weather continued blowing with a heavy ſea, to the 21ſt; it was ſucceeded by dead calms and fine ſun-ſhine, till the 23d, when a breeze ſprung up, which, to my real joy and ſatisfaction, brought us on the 25th, being Sunday, in ſight of the Iſland of Sardinia; as our captain had been a dreadful reckoner and knew not his longitude by 120 miles. For an account of the antient ſtate of this Iſland, ſee Pauſanias.

D'Anville lays down in his maps, the cities of Calaris (now Cagliari) Olbia, Sulci, Jura, &c. as mentioned by Pauſanias. We lay toward the calm of the evening, off the ancient *Herculis Portus*, and the promontory which hides the latter town, or that which ſucceeded it. With a glaſs I could only diſcern one low white tower, whether ancient or modern I could not aſcertain. We loſt ſight of it and bore toward Sicily next morning, and the whole of the following day and night, careful to avoid certain very dangerous rocks, called the Squills, that lay, we ſuppoſed, about thirty miles to the ſouth of us; by the kindneſs of Providence, we experienced no evil from them; and on Tueſday morning, the 26th, came in ſight of the promontory of ancient Lilybæum, and the iſlands viſible near the weſtern extremity of Sicily. We ſailed along the fair coaſt of Sicily all Tueſday and Wedneſday near enough to diſtinguiſh its towns and groves with

with the naked eye, and with an ordinary teleſcope to trace out many intereſting objects.

We ſaw, or fancied we ſaw, ancient Girgenti, and one or two temples behind it. We clearly diſcovered Mount Etna, and the ſmoke iſſuing from his ſnowy ſummit. We could even perceive, though 120 miles diſtant, the black lines of lava near the edge of the Crater which the partial melting of his ſnows expoſed. We lay cloſe to a neat little town in the evening, which we ſuppoſed to be Alicata, and on the afternoon of the 28th, we had a diſtant glimpſe on our right, of the four clumps of land which our ſea-men knew to be Malta, and its dependencies, Gozo and Commino.

Next morning, 29th, we were near enough the principal city of Malta, called Valetta, to diſtinguiſh houſes, churches, and ſhipping; the multitude of ſtone-walls, that give the iſland ſo much the appearance of one continuity of amphitheatrical rocky ſtrata riſing above each other, interſperſed with dark green clumps of locuſt trees and ſtreaks of green corn-fields. About noon two boats rowed by Malteſe, put off from the port of La Valetta, and ſoon afforded us the delightful ſatisfaction of ſetting foot on the ſtone-quay. We were accompanied by our amiable Mooriſh friend, who jabbered Arabic with the crews of the boats all the way with great glee. As ſoon as we were landed, we were placed within a ſmall railed area, till the health-officer ſhould allow us to proceed into the town; and during our half-hour's quarantine, had time to look round on the variety of individuals in ſomewhat a ſimilar predicament with ourſelves. We found the quay divided into ſuch little compartments as that we occupied; and at that moment, each a little parade of Moors, Greeks and Levanters, of different deſcriptions, in the dreſs of their reſpective countries. The beautiful dreſs and venerable aſpect of a Greek, nearly drew me into a very awkward difficulty. He was ſmoaking a long ornamented pipe, in a neighbouring compartment, and like myſelf unwittingly drew near to chat, if haply we could make each other underſtood:—had I touched him or his habiliments, a forty days quarantine muſt have been my lot! Our good friend, the young Moor, with extreme earneſtneſs ran up and warned me of my danger.

So ſoon as we were relieved by the health-officer, and our fellow-paſſengers had made ſome proviſion from the market of La Valetta, of live ſtock, fruit and vegetables for their voyage to the Levant; we all went to dine together at the principal inn. We paid nine ſhillings each, for a good dinner of meat, ſoup, fiſh, fowl, and paſtry, and indifferent red wine. After dinner I parted from my friend, the young Moor, with ſincere regret; and he purſued his courſe with the reſt of the paſſengers, on board the ſhip I had quitted, to Conſtantinople.

As the fortune of this gentleman was ſomewhat ſingular, I cannot avoid mentioning it:—he was a native of Tetuan, on that part of the coaſt of the kingdom of Morocco, which lies in the bay of the ſame name, nearly oppoſite the rock of Gibraltar. When at the age of nineteen, ſome unpleaſant fracas had induced his friends, or the government, to recommend or command him to leave his country for a few years. He complied; and in order to ſpend his time in the moſt profitable way, determined to paſs the years of his exile in travelling. He began with making the pilgrimage to Mecca, in company with twelve other Mooriſh gentlemen. He went coaſtways, by ſea to Egypt, whence he joined the Caravan by land in Arabia, and proceeded to the holy city. This pilgrimage obtained to the pilgrim the honourable title of *Alhadj*;

الحاج

which, though it means, literally tranſlated, no more than Pilgrim to Mecca, is a diſtinction more valued in Barbary than knighthood formerly was in England: and the account he gave me of the perils of the journey, confirming the generally received apprehenſions of it, ſeem fully to entitle the traveller to ſuch diſtinction here, whether the motives from which pilgrimages are frequently performed ſhall or ſhall not be deemed meritorious hereafter. Much was ſuffered in the voyage from want of water, and the difficulty of procuring ſupplies from nations hoſtile to his ſtate, on the Barbary coaſt, between Tunis and Alexandria; but the blaſt of the peſtilential *Shamaul*,

شمال

was the moſt formidable danger to be encountered. This dreadful phenomenon ſeems to have been peculiarly fatal to the party whom my friend travelled with; for when it aſſailed the caravan in the deſart, conſiſting of 70,000 pilgrims, a proportion of one ſeventh of the whole, ten thouſand, fell a ſacrifice to its baneful influence; whereas out of his party of thirteen, nine died. His account of Mecca differed

differed very little from that which may be gathered from the few intelligent European travellers who have contrived to viſit that holy city; For no Chriſtian can be permitted to approach it. The diſguiſe of a Mahommedan is indiſpenſable. Indeed the expence muſt be a bar to moſt perſons of habits commonly capable of enduring ſuch fatigue; that of my friend exceeded ſix hundred pounds. Though a Moor born and bred in latitude 34°.35′ he complained loudly of the intolerable heats of Mecca.

From Mecca he returned by Alexandria to the Mediterranean, which he croſſed thence to Conſtantinople; where, as a deſcendant of Mahommed, he was entitled to the privilege of wearing a green turban. He appeared quite clear in his genealogy from Mahommed, on my requeſting him to trace it. From Conſtantinople he went, by ſea, to London; after viſiting Genoa, Liſbon, and ſome other ports in the Mediterranean, partly from curioſity, partly from commercial views. He was brave, generous, and frank in his diſpoſition; extremely affectionate and obliging. During his exile, he had received intelligence of the death of all his ſiſters, ſix in number, with all their families and relations, to the number of ſixty, who died of the plague in Tetuan.

I never ſaw a man more likely to feel ſenſibly ſo dreadful a loſs. But his pious reſignation to the will of الله Providence, ſubdued all complaint. I have obſerved in him, on other occaſions, the ſame tranquil reſignation to the divine will. During the heavy gales of wind we encountered in our voyage, while moſt of us Chriſtians were quaking with alarm, he would ſtretch himſelf out on his mattraſs, and quietly hope for better weather. He was not incapable of expreſſing his reſentment when offended; and while almoſt unaware of their effect, fond of indulging in the uſe of wine and ſpirits; but as far as the experience of a few weeks enabled me to eſtimate his value, he was as amiable a friend as a Chriſtian could hope to find. He ſpoke Engliſh and Spaniſh and Italian fluently; but he did not write in any other character than that of his own country, which is almoſt to a point the Arabic.

In the babel of languages ſpoken among our crews, he was chief interpreter; and, generally ſpeaking, chief talker. He informed me that the Emperor of Morocco has 100,000 good, well mounted cavalry: a conſiderable proportion of which appeared to me, from his account, to ſerve their ſovereign ſomewhat after the manner of the Poliſh Poſtpolite. He gave me alſo much other intereſting information reſpecting the kingdom of Dukala; if I recollect aright, a great dependency on Morocco; of the connections of Morocco with Tunis, and all the other neighbouring ſtates, and of the internal commerce of Africa; but as I had not an immediate opportunity of noting down his obſervations, I ſhould be unwilling to attempt repeating them now at random. After this account of him, it is no wonder that I ſhould regret his departure.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

NOTICE *and* EXTRACTS *from the* LATIN DISSERTATION *of* M. N. IGNARRA (DE URBIS NEAPOLIS REGIONE HERCULANENSIUM) *relative to the* EPOCH *of the* TOTAL DESTRUCTION *of the* CITIES *of* HERCULANEUM *and* POMPEII, *as lately* PUBLISHED *in the* MAGAZINE ENCYCLOPEDIQUE.

A GENERAL opinion prevails, the author tells us, that Herculaneum and Pompeii were totally deſtroyed and even ſwallowed up at the time of the famous eruption of Mount Veſuvius, which took place under the reign of Titus. This opinion, however, is far from being founded on the exact truth. The eruption, to which we here allude, was not the firſt that had ravaged thoſe places. The diſaſters which it occaſioned in the two cities were not ſo completely deſtructive, but that in dating from that epoch, both the cities were again raiſed, and ſtill leſs that they had entirely diſappeared from the face of the earth. Every thing announces that from the moſt remote times, Mount Veſuvius has ejected flames. In fact, there does not remain any memorials relative to the moſt ancient eruptions of that volcano. However, if we examine well what Tertullian ſays, in a paſſage of his *Apologeticon* (chap. xl.) we ſhall find that this author muſt have had knowledge of a certain eruption which had occaſioned great diſaſters, long before the year 79 of the chriſtian æra: "*Oro vos, ante Tiberium, id eſt, ante Chriſti adventum, quantæ clades orbem & urbem ceciderunt?* . . . . . *Nondum Judæum ab Ægypto examen Paleſtina ſuſceperat, nec jam illic Chriſtianæ ſectæ origo conſederat, quum regiones ac fines ejus Sodoma et Gommorrha igneus imber exuſſit* . . . . . *Sed nec Tuſcia atque Campania de Chriſtianis querebatur,*

*quum Volſcinios de cælo, *Pompeios de ſuo monte, perfudit ignis.*

The burning of Volſcinium, of which Tertullian ſpeaks, dates from the year 93, before the Chriſtian æra; this we learn from Julius Obſequens, who ſays (chap. cxii.) that it took place during the conſulſhip of C. Valerius Flaccus and of M. Herennius Nepos. It was about the ſame time, if not at an anterior epoch, that we muſt refer the fact relative to Pompeii, of which Tertullian here, likewiſe, makes mention. His object being to prove that long before the exiſtence of Chriſtianity, the world had experienced cataſtrophes ſimilar to thoſe which, in his age, ſome were diſpoſed to conſider as owing to the inſtitution of the Chriſtian religion; he muſt therefore, neceſſarily only refer to events anterior to the birth of Jeſus Chriſt. If thoſe which he cites, are only to be dated from the reign of Nero, or ſtill later, from the reign of Titus; the diſaſters that took place at one or other of thoſe two epochs, might have been attributed, it matters not on what foundation, to the Chriſtians. We know, for a certainty, that in the year 53, or the 11th of the reign of Nero, in the middle of winter, on the 5th of February, a very violent *terræ motus*, or earthquake was felt throughout all Campania, which almoſt wholly deſtroyed the city of Pompeii: a portion of the city of Herculaneum was overthrown, and the reſt was ſhaken. At Naples, no public edifice fell, but many houſes were damaged: this is atteſted by Seneca, a contemporary author, and perhaps, an eye-witneſs. The city of Pompeii did not remain always in that ſtate of deſolation. Veſpaſian favoured it with marks of his protection. An inſcription found amongſt the ruins of that city, informs us that the Emperor, in the 7th year of his tribunitian power, and in his 7th conſulſhip, that is to ſay, in the courſe of the year 76, cauſed to be rebuilt at Pompeii the temple of the Mother of the Gods, which had been overthrown by an earthquake. Three years later, in the year 79, the firſt of the reign of Titus, the famous eruption took place, the details of which have been tranſmitted to us by Pliny the younger. That author does not appear to have exaggerated in his recital. This is not the caſe with Statius, who was, in like manner, a witneſs of that terrible event, and who was certainly alive at the time when Herculaneum and Pompeii ſuffered in that dreadful diſaſter. Doubtleſs, according to the manner in which the poet expreſſes himſelf, in a piece to Victorius Marcellus (Sylvar. lib. iv. ver. 78.) one would be led to think, that no veſtige remained of thoſe two cities.

Hæc ego Chalcidicis ad te, Marcelle, ſonabam
Littoribus, fractas ubi Veſuvius erigit iras,
Æmula Trinacriis volvens incendia flammis.
Mira fides! Credet ne virûm ventura propago,
Cum ſegetes iterum, cum jam hæc deſerta virebunt,
Infra urbes populoſque premi, proavitaque toto.
Rura abiiſſe mari? Nec dum letale minari
Ceſſat apex.

According to the Account of Pliny, it was on the 1ſt of November, at one o'clock at noon, that the exploſion took effect in its full extent. It was at the hour when the people were wont to repair to the theatre, and we are told by the ſame Latin writer, that the people were actually aſſembled there. Camillo Peregrini, and after him Laſena were of opinion, that the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii never had a theatre, and that the paſſage of Dion Caſſius, wherein mention is made of an aſſemblage of the people in that place, ſhould be underſtood of Naples. The diſcovery, however, of a theatre at Pompeii, as, likewiſe, at Herculaneum, prove that they were miſtaken. The inhabitants, aſſiſted by the munificence of Titus, and under the direction of officers appointed for that purpoſe, by means of the ſums that devolved on that occaſion to the fiſc, or public treaſury, for want of heirs, were enabled to repair in a great meaſure, the misfortunes they had experienced. They roſe again, and even with luſtre, from the fragments and aſhes with which they had been encumbered. Statius himſelf, gives us to underſtand this, and ſeems to intimate, in ſome meaſure, that we ought not to interpret, literally, what he had before written to Victorius Marcellus. In another piece addreſſed to his ſpouſe, and wherein he earneſtly invites her to meet him at Naples, he declares, in expreſs terms, that notwithſtanding the ravages occaſioned by the recent eruption of Veſuvius, the aſpect of that ſpot had nothing dejected in it, and that the towns there were in a flouriſhing condition.

Non adeo Veſuvinus apex et flammea diri
Montis hyems trepidas exhauſit civibus urbes;
Stant populiſque vigent.

How long did the two cities enjoy the fruits of this reſtauration? This is a queſtion

* It ſhould be obſerved here that M. Ignarra aſſigns no reaſons for the motives that have induced him to prefer this reading *Pompeois*, to the common reading, *Tarpeois*. It cannot be denied that the latter appears to be the moſt plauſible.

tion not very eaſy to determine. The beautiful equeſtrian ſtatue, now to be ſeen at Portici, in the quarter of *La Garde Royale*, ſeems to atteſt, that under the reign of Adrian, Herculaneum was ſtill a flouriſhing city; and that even then it was decorated with new monuments of art. The characters of the inſcription, legible on the baſe of that ſtatue, accord perfectly with the age of Adrian:—M. NONNIO: M. F. BALBO. P. R. PROCOS HERCULANENSES.

In that portion of the ſatirical romance attributed to Petronius Arbiter, which has been ſolely preſerved in the manuſcript of Trau, mention is made of gardens ſituated, if not at Pompeii itſelf, at leaſt adjoining that city, and which had been for about a year the acquiſition of Trimalchion. On a ſuppoſition that this piece be conſidered as authentic, we muſt take it for granted, that it could not have been compoſed before the reign of the laſt Antonines. According to this ſynchroniſm, the paſſage in queſtion would ſeem to indicate that in the courſe of the third century, Pompeii ſtill figured amongſt the cities of Campania. In the Table or Chart that bears the name of Peutinger, Herculaneum and Pompeii are noticed as cities then in exiſtence. Herculaneum is there placed at the diſtance of eleven miles from Naples. This is an error—we ſhould read ſix miles. A literary monument, the credit of which on this point is not to be ſuſpected, authorizes this correction. But in the Itinerary of Antoninus, Herculaneum and Pompeii are no longer to be found. Thus according to ſtrong appearances, it muſt have been in the interval that elapſed between the epoch at which the Table of Peutinger was conſtructed, and the time when the Itinerary of Antoninus was compiled, that the two cities muſt have totally diſappeared from the ſurface of the earth.

The Table of Peutinger is evidently of a date poſterior to the reign of Conſtantine the Great. Thus Herculaneum, Pompeii and their territory, *univerſitas agrorum intra fines cujuſque civitatis* were yet ſubſiſting at the epoch when that prince tranſferred the ſeat of empire to Byzantium, that is to ſay, in the year 330. Theodoric reigned, it is well known, from the year 493 till 526. It is likewiſe aſcertained that in the life-time of that prince, there was an eruption of Veſuvius which occaſioned dreadful ravages in Campania; this appears from a letter of Caſſiodorus. Wiſhing to remedy the misfortunes that had happened on that occaſion, the king ordered the prefect of the pretorſhip, Fauſtus, to ſend into the territories of Naples and Nola, a perſon of acknowledged probity, to examine and aſcertain the damages that every citizen might have ſuſtained, and to diſcharge the perſons that were liable, from the burthen of the impoſts, in proportion to what they might have ſuffered. When it is obſerved, that on this occaſion, the prince makes no mention either of Herculaneum or of Pompeii, nor of the territory of thoſe two cities, and that, nevertheleſs, they ought naturally to have ſuffered the moſt; we are inclined, we are even authoriſed to believe that they had already diſappeared anterior to that event. There are therefore, the ſtrongeſt appearances from which to infer, 1. That they had, before that period, ceaſed to be inhabited. 2. That thoſe of the citizens who had eſcaped the diſaſter, after having taken refuge, ſome at Naples, others at Nola, had eſtabliſhed themſelves in thoſe two cities; and 3. That by conſequence, the diſtrict of Pompeii had been united to that of Nola, and the diſtrict of Herculaneum to that of Naples. But at what preciſe epoch did this event take place? It is no vain conjecture to place it about the year 471. In that year, Count Marcellinus makes mention of a dreadful eruption which covered the whole face of Europe with aſhes: theſe are his terms: "*Veſuvius mons Campaniæ, torridus inteſtinis ignibus exæſtuans exuſta vomuit viſcera, noctürniſq; in die tenebris omnem Europæ faciem minuto contexit pulvere.*" He adds, that at Conſtantinople, commemoration was annually made of that event on the 8th of the ides of November. "*Hujus metuendi memoriam cineris Byzantii annué celebrant* viii. *idus Novembris.* This eruption of the volcano which took place in 471, muſt have been the moſt fatal of all. It totally changed the conformation of Veſuvius. Anciently that mount roſe in the manner of a peak, having but a ſingle ſummit, which could be only aſcended on one ſide, and that with great difficulty. Its cimex or top, preſented a ſort of plat-form, almoſt every where level, as Strabo informs us (page 257). And laſtly, we learn from Dion Caſſius, that the flames iſſued from the middle of the cimex, and that the flanks or the outſide of the mountain repreſented, in ſome meaſure, a vaſt amphitheatre. At preſent, there only remains a ſmall portion of this cone that looks towards the north, and is ſeparated from the actual crater. It was therefore, according to all appearance, at the above epoch that the

change took place. It muſt have been at the ſame time that the lava completely covered the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, and that the wretched inhabitants, compelled to retire elſewhere, were incorporated, ſome in the city of Naples, and others in the city of Nola. In the Thêmes of Conſtantine Porphyrogeneta, mention is made of Naples, the metropolis, and of Mount Veſuvius and its gulph of fire; but no mention is made of Herculaneum or of Pompeii; another argument to prove that thoſe cities had entirely diſappeared at the time when Conſtantine Porphyrogeneta wrote; that is to ſay, about the year 940. The learned, continues M. Ignarra, are not agreed as to the preciſe epoch to which we ought to refer the compilation of the Table or Chart of Peutinger, and of the Itinerary of Antoninus. But on one hand, we have juſt ſeen that Herculaneum and Pompeii muſt have been ſubſiſting poſterior to the compoſition of the Table of Peutinger, inasmuch as that table repreſents, or contains both the cities. On the other hand we ſee, that towards the year 500, that is to ſay, when Theodoric wrote to Fauſtus, the prefect of the pretorſhip, the two cities were no more, as the prince makes no mention of their diſtrict or territory. At the ſame time we have ſhewn that according to all probability, it muſt have been in the year 471 that they totally diſappeared. Hence we may conclude. 1. That the Table or Chart, bearing the name of Peutinger, which is evidently of a date poſterior to the reign of Conſtantine, is no leſs certainly of a date anterior to the year 471. And 2. That the Itinerary of Antoninus muſt have been compiled poſterior to the ſame epoch of 471. If we now find in the Table of Peutinger, names which can only be referred to more modern times, we muſt recollect that geographical charts ought to be conſidered as a kind of gloſſaries or lexicons of places. Theſe gloſſaries or lexicons are not compoſed by a ſolitary effort, if we may ſo ſpeak; it is only by a ſucceſſion of labours that they become complete. Each compiler adds to it names that the former one had omitted. Hence, although the firſt compiler of the Table or Chart of Peutinger might have finiſhed it before the year 471, there are found in it more modern names which muſt have been added in the ſequel. The citizens of Herculaneum, that took refuge at Naples, appear to have been received there and admitted to the rights of citizenſhip with marks of honour and benevolence. It is not uncommon that new comers are gladly received and even treated with more conſideration than the ancient inhabitants. Hence we may conceive how the quarter wherein the refugees from Herculaneum eſtabliſhed themſelves, has been characterized in the lapidary monuments, and even in public acts, as *regio primaria, regio ſplendidiſſima.* At the commencement of this laſt century, adds M. Ignarra, the curious were yet diſputing about the place where formerly Herculaneum was ſituated. Some ſuppoſed that the place of that ancient city ſhould be ſought, where now is the palace of Portici. Others were willing to find it at the place called *Turris Octavii*, vulgarly, *Torre del Greco.* The diſcovery of the theatre ſituated about a furlong to the weſt of the royal *Corps de Garde*, proves that Herculaneum occupied a ſcite nearer to Portici than to Torre del Greco. M. Ignarra endeavours, likewiſe, to demonſtrate that the porticos of Hercules, of which mention is made in the ſatirical romance attributed to Petronius Arbiter, ought to be ſought no where elſe than on the actual ſcite of Portici. He then conjectures, that at the time of the cataſtrophe of Herculaneum, under the reign of Titus, if the city itſelf, by an effect of the munificence of that prince, was quickly reſtored, at leaſt, in part; the theatre, which, as cannot be doubted, agreeably to the teſtimony of Dion Caſſius, had principally ſuffered, was not ſo ſoon repaired. Perhaps, indeed, it was not ſo at all: perhaps, there only remained of it the exterior faces, either of the ſtage or of the amphitheatre. Theſe faces, according to the rules of architecture, were ornamented with porticos, at different ſtages or ſtories. The theatre remaining unoccupied, the porticos only were frequented and known. In a little time the theatre was no longer remembered, and the porticos only were talked of. Hence the interlocutors in the ſatirical romance, have taken notice of the porticos of Hercules, without making mention of the theatre. In the ſequel, theſe porticos themſelves diſappeared, as well as all the reſt of the city. But the ſpot on which they were ſituated, where they had been ſo long viſible, and to which they had given their name, retained the denomination; and agreeably to the remembrance of it, the place ſtill bears the name of Portici. M. Ignarra goes farther. He ſuſpects that even in the 15th century, a part of thoſe porticos might have been ſtill ſubſiſting. He conjectures this from a paſſage of Sannazarius.

nazarius. This poet, in one of his eclogues, introduces the fiſherman Thelgon, ſeated on the declivity of the hill, called Mergellina, oppoſite the crater of the mountain, and expreſſing himſelf thus:

Rupe ſub hac mecum ſedit Galatea; videbam,
Et Capreas & quæ Sirenum nomina fervant
Rura procul; veteres alia de parte ruinas
Herculis ambuſta ſignabat ab arce Veſevus.

By theſe words, *veteres ruinas Herculis*, the poet could only mean the ruins of the porticos of Herculaneum, already overthrown in his time, but yet viſible.

For the Monthly Magazine.

COLIANA;

Conſiſting of SELECTIONS *of the curious* MSS. *bequeathed by the late* MR. COLE *to the* BRITISH MUSEUM, *and lately opened.*

MAYOR OF ANGIERS.

THE following piece of pleaſantry upon a Mayor of Angiers, who died in his mayoralty, and had the arms of the city, and himſelf, pourtrayed in a *military habit*, on his tomb, may with equal propriety be applied to thouſands of other people, who have been thus accoutred by their grateful executors:

"Ici git Pierre de Pincé
Qui en ſon Tems a bien pincé;
Il étoit de bonne Nature,
Et ne fut armé qu'en Péinture."

ORIGINAL LETTERS *from Robert Earl of Leiceſter, copied from a Manuſcript in the Library of Benet College, Cambridge.*

"*To the Right Honorable and my ſingular good Lord, my L. of Canterburies Grace geve theſe.*

MY LORD,

"The Q. Matie being abroad hunting yeſterday in the forreſt, and having hadd veary good happ, beſide great ſport, ſhe hath thought good to remember yor Grace with part of her pray, and ſo comaunded me to ſend you from her Highnes a great and a fat ſtagge, killed with her owen bowe hand, which becauſe the wether was woght, and the dere ſomewhat chafed and daungerous to be caryed ſo farre without ſome helpe, I cauſed him to be parboyled in this ſort for the better preſervation of him, which I doubt not but ſhall cauſe him to com unto you as I would be glad he ſhuld. So having no other matter at this preſent to trouble your Grace withall, I wyll comytt you to th' Almighty, and with my moſt harty commendacyons take my leave in haſt.

At Windſor, this iiiith of September,

Yor G. aſſured,

R. DUDDELEY."

The Seal was gone, but the ſtamp of it on the paper ſhewed the impreſſion very perfectly; it was large and round, having the bear and ragged ſtaff incircled with the garter.

GRAY.

Two Latin Epitaphs in the church of Burnham, in Buckinghamſhire, from the pen of Mr. Gray.

On a monument of white marble againſt the north-wall of the church:

Huic loco prope adſunt Cineres
ROBERTI ANTROBUS.
Vir fuit, ſi quis unquam fuit, Amicorum amans,
Et Amicis amandus.
Ita Ingenio & Doctrina valuit,
Ut ſuis Honori fuerit & aliis Commodo.
Si Mores reſpicis, probus et humanus;
Si Animum, ſemper ſibi conſtans;
Si Fortunam, plura meruit quam tulit.
In Memoriam defuncti poſuit
Hoc Marmor
Frater { amantiſſimus / mœſtiſſimus } J. Rogers. AD. 1731.

On a monument againſt the ſouth-wall.

M.S.
Jonathani Rogers,
Qui Juris inter negotia diu verſatus
Opibus modicis laudabili Induſtria partis,
Extremos Vitæ annos
Sibi, Amicis, Deo dicavit.
Humanitati ejus nihil otium detraxit,
Nihil Integritati Negotia.
Quænam bonæ Spei juſtior Cauſa,
Quam perpetua Morum Innocentia,
Animus erga Deum reverenter affectus,
Erga omnes Homines benevole?
Vixit Ann. LXV. Ob. Stoke in Com. Bucks.
A.D. MDCCXLII. Octob. xxxi.
Anna Conjux mœſtiſſima,
Per Annos xxxiii.
Nulla unquam intercedente
Querimonia,
Omnium Curarum particeps,
Hoc Marmor,
(Sub quo et ſuos Cineres juxta condi deſtinet)
Pietatis officium, heu! ultimum.
P.C.

PARISH REGISTERS.

In order to remedy the diſorders occaſioned by the frequency of divorces in Spain, the great Cardinal Ximenes, archbiſhop of Toledo, in a Synod held by him for that dioceſe, put a ſtop to them by the firſt inſtitution of Pariſh Regiſters; this was in 1497. The whole paſſage concerning this is worth reading, as recorded by Marſolier, in his *Hiſtoire du Miniſtére du Cardinal Ximenez*. p. 147. *Tholouſe*, 8vo. 1694; which would be a more uſeful, though hardly a more entertaining book, were the dates of the ſeveral moſt intereſting tranſactions better obſerved.

Vie de Petrarch, in 4to. 1764, mentions pariſh

Parish Registers, from 1308 till 1373, at and near Avignon; and Velutello affirms that he consulted them in the beginning of the sixteenth century; but they were perhaps, only private memorandums of the incumbents. Mr. Baftie denies that any were kept, even in great cities, in the fourteenth century. (*Præf.* p. xxxiv. *Notes*, p. 13, 31, 32.) Time, the wars of the Hugonots, and the ravages of the Ligue, have destroyed the papers of the neighbourhood in question. What were those which were actually in being in 1520?

The first institution of them in England commenced in 1501, 16th of Henry VII, although the keeping of them was not strictly enjoined till the injunction of Lord Cromwell, 30th of Henry VIII; but he being looked upon as an enemy to Popery, and a favourer of innovations in religion, the good intent of them was much misrepresented, and his order rarely complied with by the clergy. A second order of this kind was issued in the second year of Edward VI, 1547, though, perhaps, little complied with (*Sparrow's Collection of Articles, &c.* p. 4, 5, 27.) A third order is to be met with in the statutes of the National Synod, by Cardinal Pole, about 1555 (*Life of Pole* I. 137, 123.) and the last and most successful injunctions in the 1st, 7th and 39th years of Elizabeth.

Did Cromwell pick up the hint from Cardinal Ximenes, in his Travels about the year 1500? The Cardinal died at the age of 81, in 1517.

"POT POURRI; OR, PERFUMED JAR OR POT.

"Get some coarse brown bay salt: this is the *fine quâ non*, and (by the way) is not to be had at Cambridge, where, under the name of bay salt, they sell a whitish kind of salt, that will never do for our purpose, and will spoil all. At London the true sort is common in every shop, and a penny worth of it is enough to make a bushel of perfumes. Take a peck of damask roses, picked from the cups, orange flowers all you can get, cloves (the spice) a quarter of an ounce, cut small; scatter them in your jar, mixt in layers about two inches thick, and thinly sprinkle the salt over them: repeat this, till the vessel is three quarters, or more, full: cover it close down, let it stand two days, and then stir it up well with a wooden ladle or skimmer: repeat this often, and it is made. If it is always moist to the touch, it is right: if over-wet, you have only to put in more flowers, and no more salt. You may use, if you please, tops of lavender, myrtle-leaves bruised, rose-geranium, angelica, shavings of orrice-root, or (where orange-flowers are scarce) young green oranges sliced, or even the yellow rind of seville oranges: but of these things a very little will do, least they overpower the rest. I cannot be particular as to quantities, because I observed none myself. Adieu, dear Sir, I am faithfully your's,

Cambridge, July 7, 1764. T. G."

This I had by letter, from my friend, Mr. Gray of Pembroke hall, in Cambridge, to whom I sent for the receipt, having seen and smelt the odoriferous jar in his chambers the year before.

SHRINE OF ST. SIMPLICIUS AND ST. FAUSTINA.

I saw this very tomb or shrine at Strawberry-hill, July 7, 1769. The church of Santa Maria Maggiore, being new ornamented, the part of the shrine which contained the pillars studded with gold, marble, &c. were sent in large cases by Sir Horace Man to Mr. Walpole, who designs them for a chapel in his delightful Gothic castle, at Strawberry-hill.

BISHOPS BURIED *in* LONDON.

Wbaddon hall, June 21, 1720.

"SIR,

"Being informed that you have printed what I lately sent you, of bishops buried in churches in London (which if I had conceived you had wanted so soon, or had intentions of publishing, I would have been more exact about) I crave leave to add some few that, I believe, I had then overlooked in my haste, which, if you think proper you may insert.

"There are, doubtless, several bishops that had been of the orders of friars, &c. buried in monasteries in London, it being more customary for them to lie in their respective convents, to which they belonged, than in their cathedrals: and so, though I cannot discover them, because they made no wills, I make no doubt but that Roger Cradock, John Zouche, John Welles, Nicholas Ashby, and John Hunden, all bishops of Landaff, are interred in religious houses of their orders, and possibly in some of those in London. It is plain that bishop Alan or Alban, of Bangor, who died 1196, lies interred in St. John's of Jerusalem Priory, near Smithfield, because there was an obit kept for him; and bishop Thomas Ringstede of Bangor, was buried anno 1365, in the Blackfriars of London, and not at Huntingdon, as Godwin mistakes. I presume, also, that the famous Jeffery of Monmouth, bishop of St. Asaph, might lye in some abbey in London, he dying in the city, after he was deprived of his bishop-rick,

rick, anno 1175; as did John Delabere, bishop of St. David, who died about 1462, as I judge, two years after his quitting St David's, in the Blackfriars, in London, where, by the best information I can get, he spent the remainder of his days, and lies buried. I am thus particular about the ancient province of St. David's, because I have been writing of all the Welsh sees.

"In Canterbury province I can add little to what I sent you, unless that I find bishop Ralph Bayne buried 1559, according to Wharton, in Islington Church; or, as other authors tell us, in St. Dunstan's in the West. In the Temple church is an ancient effigies of a bishop, which I should judge to be of Marmaduke Lumley, bishop of Lincoln, who died in London in 1451, at his palace, no doubt, belonging to his see, called the Old Temple.

In Westminster Abbey lies Richard Courtney, bishop of Norwich, who died in 1415. So that you have instances of bishops of every see buried in London, except of the new erected bishoprick of Bristol.

"In York province I can only add the burial of Robert Holgate, first bishop of Landaff, and afterwards archbishop of York, who died in the Tower, anno 1556; and, by the direction of his will, which I have seen, appoints his body to be buried in that parish wherein he dies. I am apt to think, that he was doubtless buried in the Tower chapel; as were, about this time, most of the state prisoners, and almost all those beheaded in Henry VIII.'s reign, particularly his two queens. If what I have wrote is of any satisfaction, you may make what use you please of it. From

"Your most humble servant,

"BROWN WILLIS."

"*To the Rev. Mr. Cole.*"

MEMORANDA *from* RYMER'S FŒDERA, *&c. Milton, November* 1771.

Anno 400. *Bells* invented by Paulinus, bishop of Nola, in Campania, and thence named Campanæ.

Anno 550. Bells first known in France.

Anno 555. *Raw silk* first propagated, and wrought silk first made in Greece.

Anno 555. *Water mills* invented, or rather their re-invention. Pancirolus.

Anno 581. The *Latin tongue* ceases in Italy, and the Italian takes place.

Anno 590. *Dress of the Lombards.*— They wore loose garments, like the Anglo-Saxons, mostly of linen, having large seams, and interwoven with various colours: their shoes were open almost to the toes, and buttoned and laced together. They afterwards began to wear hose, over which, when they rode, they drew a sort of breeches: but this fashion they took from the Romans.

Anno 674. "Abbot Benedict (says venerable Bede) also brought over artificers, skilled in making of *glass*, which, till then, had been unknown in Britain, wherewith he glazed the windows of the church of Weremouth, and taught the English the art of *glass making*.

Anno 709. Wilfrid, a Northumbrian bishop, first uses *silver plate*. Tyrrell.

Anno 728. The laws of Ina, King of Wessex, mention *ale* and *ale-houses*.

Anno 758. *Organs* first brought from the Greek Empire into the West about this time.

Anno 1070. *Musical Notes*, as at present used, invented by Guido Aretinus.

Anno 1086. *Domesday Book* finished.

The revenue of William I. anno 1160, 700l. yearly.

Anno 1090. London not paved.— Howell.

Anno 1097. The *holy war* commences, from which heraldry took its rise.

Anno 1181. About this time *glass windows* are said to have been begun to be in use in England: they had been discovered long before, though very scarce in private houses, and ranked even till now as a kind of luxury, and as marks of magnificence.— Italy had them first, then France, from thence England.

Anno 1200. The use of the *mariner's compass* supposed to be found out about this time: some suppose it to have been of French invention, as it was first mentioned by Guyot of Provence, a French poet, who calls it Marineta; and also, because the north point is by all nations marked on their compasses by a *fleur de lis*. See below anno 1302.

Anno 1300. *Looking glasses* made only at Venice.

Anno 1302. Most authors fix on this year for the invention of the *mariner's compass*, by Flavio di Gioia, a Neapolitan.

Anno 1306. The daily expences of the bishop of St. Andrew's and his servants, being a prisoner in Winchester Castle, for siding with his own king, Robert Bruce:

For the bishop's own daily expence	0	0	6
One man servant to attend him	0	0	3
One boy to attend likewise	0	0	1½
A chaplain to say mass to him daily	0	0	1½
Total	0	1	0

Rymer's Fœdera, I. f. 116.

Anno

Anno 1330. Gunpowder and guns invented by one Swartz, a German monk, of Cologne. The Engliſh in the famous battle of Creſſy, 1346, had four or five pieces of cannon.—Mezeray.

Anno 1331. Edward III. grants letters of protection to John Kemp of Flanders, to come and exerciſe his trade of a woollen-cloth-weaver. Soon after, in the ſame year, 70 families of Walloons came over. This was the firſt foundation of our *woollen manufacture*.

Anno 1367. A grant of 20l. yearly ſettled on Geoffrey Chaucer, whom the king ſtiles his ſervant, *valettus noſter*, for the good ſervices which he has done and is to do hereafter. Rymer, tom. vi. 567.

Anno 1367. An inventory of goods ſent to the Pope. Ibid, tom. vii. 356.

Anno 1367. *Clock makers* brought firſt into England. Ib. vi. 590.

Anno 1391. *Playing cards* invented for the diverſion of Charles VI. of France.

Anno 1410. Henry IV. grants to the town of *Cambridge*, a number of ſmall taxes or tolls on proviſions, &c. brought into their town, either by land or water, to enable them to pave their ſtreets and mend the high roads leading thither.

Anno 1410. Guicciardini aſcribes to the Netherlanders the invention of *painting in oil*, and *ſtaining glaſs* with colours, alſo the making of tapeſtry; who alſo named the *points of the compaſs*.

Anno 1418. *Stone bullets* uſed for cannon, the *iron* not being yet invented. See an order of Henry V. for 7000 ſtones, Rymer, vol. IX. page 542.

Anno 1422. Under this year, in Sir Robert Cotton's Records, amongſt the inventory of Henry V.'s jewels, arras, tapeſtry, apparel, and goods—"You ſhall (ſays Sir Robert) find plain gowns of that kind of leſs value than 40s. and ſuch other coſtly apparel, as the worſt pages of the leaſt gentlemen of theſe days would ſcorn to wear."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE laſt number of your miſcellany contains a letter from Mr. Bleecker, of New York, which ſtates, that a paſſage quoted in my Hiſtory of George III. from a current publication, concerning General Waſhington, is not genuine.

The work from which the citation was made, is entitled "Epiſtles Domeſtic, Confidential, and Official, from General Waſhington." When I wrote that part of the hiſtory, I had not heard that the work in queſtion was in any degree ſpurious, or that General Waſhington had diſavowed certain parts of the contents; I therefore once incidentally cited it as an illuſtration of an opinion which I have always entertained of General Waſhington, and ſtill entertain, that, though the ſtrenuous and able champion of what he regarded as liberty and the rights of the American Colonies, he was no friend to democratic violence.

But though this has been and is my opinion of that great and wiſe man, from his own diſavowal I find that the individual letter in queſtion is not genuine. Far from wiſhing to impute to General Waſhington any ſentiment which he has not expreſſed, I am deſirous of correcting the error into which I have fallen reſpecting that fact, and alſo, as far as in me lies, compenſating its conſequences.

With that view and for that purpoſe, the parts of pages 344 and 345 of vol. 2, that contain the ſpurious paſſage, are cancelled; and thoſe who have purchaſed copies of the work, may have the corrected pages by applying to the publiſhers, Meſſrs. Longman and Rees, Paternoſter-row.

I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

ROBERT BISSET.

Sloane Terrace, June 18, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

T. A. G. wiſhes to have, through the medium of your Magazine, the opinion of one of your correſpondents, concerning the affinity of the words *Alfred* and *Alured*; that is to ſay, whether they were not originally the ſame.

He conceives that, according to the old way of ſpelling, the letter *v* muſt have been ſubſcribed for the *u*, conſequently the word muſt have become ALVRED, corrupted, perhaps, into *Alfred* by an affinity of ſound. The favour is earneſtly requeſted, as it will tend to clear up doubts now exiſting in the minds of many.

March 19, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD eſteem myſelf obliged, if, among your numerous correſpondents, any one could inform me, through the medium of your excellent Miſcellany, the origin of the word *Hackney*; and why the coaches that apply for hire in the ſtreets are ſo denominated.

Yours, &c. J. T.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE FIRST DAY OF RAIN AFTER A DROUGHT.

A SALLOW garb veils nature o'er,
No friendly moiſture giv'n,
And parching meads in vain implore
Refreſhing drops of Heav'n.
The thirſty earth each ſtreamlet drains,
And yawns and opes her famiſh'd veins.

Sad, o'er the barren lawn and heath,
The lowing cattle ſtray,
Suck the rank nettle, or beneath
Dry'd leaves that ſtrew their way:
For Summer's mantle tarniſh'd, torn,
He ſhakes it from him as in ſcorn.

Fair Flora weeps her chaplets gay;
The roſes wont to greet,
The blooming goddeſs on her way,
Untimely ſtrew her feet:
Yet ſhorter is their ſhort-liv'd doom,
Alas! they wither 'ere they bloom.

Sad Zephyr ſkims the garden round,
And o'er his fav'rite grieves,
And faintly ſighs, with plaintive ſound,
'Mong ſcatter'd flow'rs and leaves.
Tir'd bees unwonted diſtance roam,
And bring but half their fading home.

While Nature burns throughout her frame,
And vapours taint the air,
Can man alone exemption claim
From ills all elſe muſt ſhare?
Ah! no; he feels her ev'ry pain,
Link'd in the univerſal chain.

But, ſoft, the welcome ſhow'rs arrive;
How drinks the gladden'd ſoil!
How the flow'rs breathe, the plants revive,
How the gay paſtures ſmile!
And man, reviving with the earth,
Inhales new health, new joy, new birth.

But, ah! in vain for you, whoſe pow'rs,
In ling'ring pain decay;
In vain kind Heav'n its pity ſhow'rs,
And freſhen'd breezes play.
In vain the grateful earth replies,
And breathes her incenſe to the ſkies.

Ye may not trace the ſilver ſtream
Along its winding way,
Nor wonder at the ſetting beam,
To hail declining day:
For ev'ning's breeze and pearly dew,
So ſweet, in health, were death to you.

E. A. Le Noir.

SONNET I.

SOME boaſt the vine's intoxicating juice,
And call the Bachanalian's joys divine;
Some hoard up riches which they never uſe;
But I adore nor ſplendid gold, nor wine.
For ſome ambition ſpreads her varied charms,
Pointing the road to honour and to fame;
Some love the clangor of oppoſing arms,
And ſeek for glory in a hero's name.

But in my breaſt ambition ne'er found place;
Nor does the claſh of arms delight mine ears:
Be mine the bliſs to gaze upon the face
Of her I love, in ſmiles when it appears;
To taſte the balmy kiſs, to view her ſwimming eye;
Preſs her ſoft breaſt, and hear her melting figh.

J. W.

SONNET II.

CANTICLES ii. 10.

RISE up, my love! my fair one, come away;
Stern Winter's fled; and Spring comes dancing on,
Dreſt in a robe of fragrant flowrets gay,
And o'er tempeſtuous ſtorms has rais'd her throne.

Warbling melodious notes, from every ſpray,
The plumag'd choir my faireſt love invite;
The ſcented grape nectareous, meets the ſight;
The beauteous flowers their varied tints diſplay:

The turtle-dove is cooing in the grove,
The blooming landſcape is with verdure crown'd;
All nature kindly miniſters to love;
Then let the dimpling laugh of pleaſure ſound:
Haſte, my beloved, why doſt thou delay?
Riſe up my love! my fair one, come away.

J. W.

ELEGIAC VERSES

TO THE MEMORY OF MR. ISAIAH BARDSLEY, LATE OF STOCKPORT, IN CHESHIRE.

ONE ſpirit more has gain'd its native ſky!
Exult, ye baſe; the eye that watch'd you ſleeps;
While o'er the grave, where Bardsley's relics lie,
The good lament, and ſilent Merit weeps.

Aſk whence his ſtores of intellectual worth?
The poet's ardour? or the patriot's flame?
Who form'd his mind, and call'd his genius forth?
Who taught him to deſerve or covet fame?

No patron own'd him; no Athenian porch,
Nor academic ſhade, for him diſtill'd
The dews of knowledge, or diſplay'd the torch
Of truth and ſcience, to his mind unſkill'd.

'Twas at the midnight hour, in ſecret ſtole
From the ſcant ſum, ſleep was allow'd to waſte,
That he enlarg'd the treaſures of his ſoul,
Refin'd his feelings, and improv'd his taſte.

The day to care and induſtry apply'd,
The lack of patrimonial wealth reſtor'd:
Hence independence, hence that honeſt pride,
Which only independence can afford.

Unaw'd by power, though reverencing the throne;
His mind unfetter'd, though the church was dear
To all his hopes—alike to him unknown,
The flatterer's meanneſs, and the coward's fear.

Ardent he burn'd with friendſhip's holy flame;
And all that fondeſs to a huſband gave:
A parent's love, his merit, and his blame!
A parent's anguiſh brought him to the grave

Adieu, bleſt ſhade! by each kind office ty'd
To him who long eſteem'd thee, and who knew
Thy life one conſtant effort to avoid
Fame, to thy virtues and thy talents due.

Forgive thy friend! if eager to approve
He round thy memory one faint wreath would twine,
A laſting token of unſhaken love,
Conſtant and pure, but not as ſtrong, as thine.

W. Hampson.

VERSES TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE JOSEPH BROWN,

OF LOTHERSDALE;

Who had ſuffered a long Confinement in the Caſtle of York, and the Loſs of all his worldly Property, for Conſcience' Sake; by one who had been his Fellow-priſoner.

"SPIRIT, leave thine houſe of clay;
Lingering duſt, reſign thy breath;
Spirit, caſt thy chains away:
Duſt, be thou diſſov'd in death."

Thus, thy guardian angel ſpoke,
As he watch'd thy dying bed;
As the bonds of life he broke,
And the ranſom'd captive fled.

"Priſoner, long detain'd below,
Priſoner, now with freedom bleſt;
Welcome, from a world of woe!
Welcome to a land of reſt!"

Thus, thy guardian angel ſang,
As he bore thy ſoul on high;
While with Hallelujahs rang
All the region of the ſky.

Ye that mourn a father's loſs;
Ye that weep a friend, no more,
Call to mind the Chriſtian croſs
Which your friend, your father bore.

Grief, and penury, and pain,
Still attended on his way,
And oppreſſion's ſcourge and chain,
More unmerciful than they.

Yet, while travelling in diſtreſs,
('Twas the eldeſt curſe of ſin)
Through the world's waſte wilderneſs;
He had Paradiſe within;

And along that vale of tears,
Which his humble footſteps trod,
Still a ſhining path appears,
Where the mourner walk'd with God:

Till his maſter from above,
When the promis'd hour was come,
Sent the chariot of his love,
To convey the wand'rer home.

Saw ye not the wheels of fire,
And the ſteeds that cleft the wind?
Saw ye not his ſoul aſpire,
When his mantle dropt behind?

Ye that caught it as it fell,
Bind that mantle round your breaſt;
So in you his meekneſs dwell;
So on you his ſpirit reſt!

Yet, rejoicing in his lot,
Still ſhall memory love to weep
O'er the venerable ſpot,
Where his dear cold relics ſleep.

Grave, the guardian of his duſt;
Grave, the treaſury of the ſkies;
Every atom of thy truſt
Reſts in hope again to riſe.

Hark! the Judgment-trumpet calls,
"Soul, rebuild thine houſe of clay,
And immortal be thy walls!
And eternal be thy day!"

DESCRIPTION OF A COMET.

WHEN the dread comet verges on the ſun,
His lengthen'd courſe of centuries outrun;
He full imbibes the renovative flame,
The planets dwindling in his fiercer beam.
He ſweeps around the fervid ſource of day,
Then headlong launches on his deſtin'd way.
His ſplendours dimin'd, as onward he retires,
In ruddy gleams his languid torch expires:
And now beyond where Herſchel's utmoſt ſphere,
Unbleſt, revolves along his dark career:
Progreſſive holds his unabated flight,
Through the profound of everlaſting night:
For here, each ſun, diminiſh'd to a ſtar,
Shoots a faint ray, and twinkles from afar;
Amid the vaſt, his ſelf-ſuſpended ball
Long ages view obſcure, and ſilent roll:
Elaps'd his years; attraction's riſing power,
Through ſpace impels him ſwifter every hour;
Till now againſt the gloom a pallid glow
His ſides reflect, like night o'er Lapland ſnow.

Anon

Anon his beams avenging fate declare
To guilty ſtates and ſcatter anxious fear;
And pierce the tyrant's iron-heart with dread,
That Heaven prepares to whelm his blood-ſtain'd head.
How rapid, ſee! he ſweeps the heavenly plain,
Behind him caſt the blue diſaſtrous flame.
Now from the floods of light emerg'd he flies,
And wide around illumes the nightly ſkies:
Unwearied, haſtening to purſue again
His dreary flight through midnight's chill domain.

Lancaſter. D.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

A THEOLOGICAL DIFFICULTY.

IN one of the Jeſuit Miſſionary Letters, entitled, "*Lettres Edifiantes & Curieuſes*," an obſervation is made of the groſs ignorance of the papas or prieſts of the Greek church, of which the following ſtory is given as an inſtance: "A country papa coming to Salonica, put this queſtion to a papa of that city: 'Is it true that Chriſt is God? I think I have frequently heard this aſſerted; but, on the other hand, they ſay he is a man. How can theſe two things be made to agree? If he is God, how can he be a man; and if he is a man, how can he be God?' The city papa thereupon gave a leſſon in the catechiſm to his village brother, who readily acquieſced in every thing." The writer goes on to obſerve, that it was not neceſſary to be a great theologian to reſolve this queſtion.

JEWISH RECRUITS.

In the ſame letter is the following ſtory: "The Paſs of Rondine in the diſtrict of Salonica is infamous for the robberies and murders committed in it, which have given it the name of the Valley of Robbers. When Sultan Amurath was engaged in the ſiege of Bagdat, having occaſion for recruits, he ſent an order for all the Jews in Salonica, of age to bear arms, to join him. Armed at all points, they left the city, to the number of ſeven or eight thouſand, in order to go to Conſtantinople, and thence into Aſia. They marched proudly in order of battle; but hearing of the robbers at the Paſs of Rondine, they made a halt, and called a council of war. In this, it was determined, by a plurality of voices, that it would be proper to ſend to Salonica and requeſt an eſcort of janiſſaries to protect them againſt the banditti. The Baſhaw, a man of ſenſe, perceiving that there could be little dependance upon ſuch troops, ſent them their diſmiſſion, and ordered them to return to their reſpective homes.

TRANSPARENT DRESS OF THE LADIES.

We are informed by ancient writers, that the dreſſes worn by the *Lacedæmonian* maidens were ſo made as to be highly indecent, and not to anſwer a principal end of cloathing; and it is probable that the Jewish ladies, deſcribed by Iſaiah (chap. iii.) might wear dreſſes of a ſimilar faſhion, veſtments of the *cob-web* kind, a ſort of *no-coverings*, which would not hinder the wearers from appearing almoſt naked; ſuch as *Menander* calls διαφανες χιτωνιον, *a tranſparent veſt*, and mentions as the dreſs of a courtezan; and ſuch as *Varro* ſtyles *vitreas veſtes, glaſſy veſtments*; and *Horace*, from the iſland of *Coos* where the ſtuff was made, denominates *Coan*, lib. 1. ſat. 2. line 101.

"——— *Cois tibi pæne videre eſt*
Ut nudam."

"Through the *Coan* veſt
You almoſt ſee her naked."

This *Coan* ſtuff was probably a kind of *very thin ſilk* or *gauze*. So *Lady M. W. Montagu*,* deſcribing her Turkiſh dreſs, ſays, her *ſmock* was of fine white ſilk *gauze*, cloſed at the neck with a diamond button, but the *ſhape and colour* of the boſom was very well to be diſtinguiſhed through it.

Dr. Shaw informs us, (Travels, p. 241.) that "in the Levant, *mirrors* form a part of female dreſs; for that the Mooriſh women in Barbary are ſo fond of their ornaments, and particularly of their *looking-glaſſes, which they hang upon their breaſts*, that they will not lay them aſide, even when after the drudgery of the day they are obliged to go two or three miles with a pitcher or a goat's ſkin to fetch water." And it is certain, from Exodus 38, 8. that the Iſraelitiſh women uſed to carry their mirrors, made of poliſh d braſs, with them, even to their moſt ſolemn places of worſhip; but it is by no means

* Letters, vol. 2. 8vo. p. 183-4.

equally certain that they ever wore *transparent garments.*

In the 3d chapter of Isaiah, referred to above, the prophet particularly describes the manners and dress of the Jewish ladies, which appear to have been something nearly of the same description as those of the more fashionable part of the females of the present day.

THOMAS WOOLETON.

Thomas Wooleton, B. D. some time fellow of Sidney College, in Cambridge, was tried and convicted in March, 1729, in the Court of King's Bench, for causing to be printed and published a blasphemous book, entitled, *Discourses on the Miracles of our Saviour.* The judgment against him was, that he should pay a fine of 100l. suffer a year's imprisonment, and give security for his good behaviour during life, himself in a recognizance of 200l. two securities in 100l. each, or four in 50l. each.

To these discourses there were several answers. That written by *Mr. Solomon Lowe*, is a concise, clear, and masterly performance. *The Trial of the Witnesses of the Resurrection of Jesus*, in answer to Mr. Wooleton's Discourse on the Resurrection, is an entertaining and elegant piece, written with much spirit, correctness, energy, and good sense, without the least degree of that scurrility which was formerly so common in religious disputes.

The following paragraph was printed in several newspapers: "On Saturday night, January 27, 1722-3, died Mr. Wooleton, author of the Discourses on our Saviour's Miracles, in the 66th year of his age. About four or five minutes before he died, he uttered these words:—'*This is a struggle which all men must go through, and which I bear, not only with patience, but willingness.*' Upon which he closed his eyes, and shut his lips, with seeming design to compose his face with decency, without the help of a friend's hand, and then he expired."

ORIGINAL LETTERS.

Dr. Jeremy Taylor to Dr. Langsdale.
(Ex Mss R. Thoresby, Esq.)

DEARE BROTHER,

THY letter was most welcome to mee, bringing the happy news of thy recovery. I had notice of thy danger, but watched for this happy relation, and had layd wayte with Royston to inquire of Mr. Rumbould. I hope I shall not neede to bid the be carefull for the perfecting thy health, and to be fearful of a relapse; though I am very much, yet thou thyselfe art more concerned in it. But this I will remind thee off, that thou be infinitely to performe to God all those holy promises which I suppose thou didst make in thy sickness, and remember what thoughts thou hadst then, and beare them along upon thy spiritt all thy life time, for that which was true then is soe still, and the world is really as vaine a thing as thou didst then suppose it. I durst not tell thy mother of thy danger (though I heard of it) 'till at the same time I told her of thy recovery. Poore woman! she was troubled and pleased at the same time; but your letter did determine her. I take it kindly that thou hast writ to Bowman. If I had bene in condition, you should not have beene troubled with it; but as it is, thou and I must be content. Thy mother sends her blessing to her and her little Mary; soe do I, and my prayers to God for you both. Your little cosens are your servants; and I am,

Thy most affectionate and endeared brother,

Nov. 24th, 1643. JER. TAYLOR.

Supd.

To my very deare brother, Dr. Langsdale, at his apothecarye's house in Gainsborough.

BISHOPS.

Usher, Archbishop of Armach, to Mr. Wm. Brook.
(Ex Mss. R. Thoresby, Esq.)
Dublin, October 18th, 1665.

SIR,

There was such a deare affection betweene your father and me, that I pswade myselfe you, reflecting upon that, will not be unwilling to doe me any reasonable civilitie, and upon that confidence I intreat you to doe me that favour as to assist and advise my brother in such things as doth and may concerne me.

I have a desire to buy some more land in your towne, that I may leave such a proportion there as may encourage one of *my sons to my knowe, and sometimes to repaire to, the place where I was borne.*— When any is to be sold, I pray you to helpe my brother in the buying of it, soe that I may neither pay too deare nor purchase an uncertaine title; and what is contracted for I will see honestly paid, provided that I have convenient time to returne money. I had a desire to build an hospital in your towne, but seeing you and the rest of the towne desires that I shall rather build a free schoole, I shall observe your desires, and have given my brother

brother Robert orders to gett ſtones as money ſhall come in: he writes to me that you are pleaſed to give leave that they ſhould be got in your quarry, for which I thanke you. If it pleaſe God to bleſſe me with life, I intend to ſettle ſome land upon the ſchool, to continue for ever; but that land I deſire to buy in ſome of your neighbour townes, and not in others.—When an opportunitie happens for ſuch a purchaſe, I pray let my brother know, that he may acquaint me both with the quantitie and rate. I hope you will pardon this trouble given you, by, Sir,

Your moſt affectionate friend,
JA. ARMACHANUS.

Superſcript.

For my very loving friend, Mr. Wm. Brooke, att his houſe in Drichlington, in Yorkſhire.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LIFE *of* COUNT GRIFFENFELD, *the* DANISH LEGISLATOR; *tranſlated from the* DANISH *of* O. MALLING.

GRIFFENFELD, one of the moſt illuſtrious ſtateſmen that Denmark, nay, that even Europe, can boaſt, was not indebted for his high preferments and titles to blind chance. It is rare, however, that men of the moſt ſhining abilities riſe to honours and emoluments merely through perſonal merit. Every man, almoſt, has lucky moments in his life; and Griffenfeld, in this reſpect, ſeems to have made the beſt uſe of thoſe that fell to his lot. He was highly gifted by nature, and thoſe gifts were cultivated by the moſt unremitting induſtry, and a graſp of mind calculated to embrace great plans, and to render the moſt important ſervices to his country.

This is not the place to enumerate the many advantages which the ſtate derived from the exertion of his talents; we ſhall only mention his application to thoſe ſtudies which formed the mind of this great man.

Griffenfeld was ſcarce nine years of age when he was placed in the ſchool of Copenhagen: he was not long in this ſeminary, when he gave public proofs of the promptitude of his genius, which did him great honour. A diſputation was to be held in the academy for the degree of doctor: it was a cuſtom, on theſe occaſions, that one of the ableſt of the ſtudents ſhould be choſen to recite in public the ſubject matter of the theſes which were to be oppoſed and defended. Young Schumacher (his family name) was named by a large majority, and the happy manner in which he diſcharged this taſk, was a proof that this preference to the reſt of his elder fellow-ſtudents was not dictated by party, but that it juſtified the choice.

When he was a junior ſophiſter, he maintained three public diſputations: thoſe who heard him on theſe occaſions, and who were excellent judges, bore ample teſtimony to the ſuperiority of his powers, and encouraged him to continue with unabating ardour, in that career in which he had already diſtinguiſhed himſelf, though he had ſcarce completed the thirteenth year of his age. Griffenfeld did not ſtand in need of any incitement, his mind was naturally devoted to the purſuit of knowledge. He turned his attention to the ſtudy of mathematics, divinity, the Eaſtern languages, and eloquence. He never miſſed a public lecture; he read the beſt writers he could find, explored new paths in ſcience, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in every department of knowledge.

Learning always looks for a guide and protector—Griffenfeld found both. Biſhop Brokman, one of the moſt pious and learned men of his day, had converted his houſe into a ſchool, in which young men of promiſing talents were trained up, in all thoſe arts that contributed to the happineſs and embelliſhment of that country. The fame of Griffenfeld reached this prelate's ear; he therefore adopted him as a ſon; as his father, a wine-merchant in Copenhagen, had juſt died in very indigent circumſtances. Here he was left entirely to thoſe books and ſtudies which pleaſed him moſt. The good biſhop ſoon found that he was not diſappointed in the hopes which he had entertained of his pupil.

Frederick III. chanced to ſup one night with the biſhop, who took occaſion to ſpeak of this young man: he praiſed him, and as a proof that he had not over-rated the progreſs which he had made in his ſtudies, he was called, with the king's permiſſion, and explained ſeveral paſſages in the Hebrew Bible, with a facility and felicity that pleaſed the king ſo highly, that he immediately ordered him an annuity of 300 dollars for ſix years, in order to travel into foreign countries. The royal bounty could not have been directed to a more worthy object, than to a perſon who pre-

ferred

ferred the acquisition of knowledge to that of wealth, for in all his travels the former was his sole end. In Germany, France, England, Italy, and wherever he came, he reflected honour on his country: he sought out the learned, and they sought him; he attended their lectures, he conversed and corresponded with them on almost every subject. In England he was peculiarly distinguished, so far, that, notwithstanding he was only a Danish student, yet he was requested by the most learned body in that kingdom to sit for his picture, which is honoured with a place amongst the great men in the library of the university of Oxford.

Before he set out on his travels, he laid down a plan, which he followed up with so much success, that his country reaped the advantages of it. He turned his thoughts to the study of state policy, a science little known to the Danes at the time; he learned to speak and write the living languages with fluency and correctness; he observed the effects of the different laws of every country through which he passed, on the manners and state of the inhabitants; he weighed the policy and state maxims of the different courts, so that in these pursuits and enquiries he expended the pension which his sovereign was pleased to allow him.

On his return to his native country, he sat down to reduce the result of his observations into maxims of state, for the mutual welfare of the king and his people.—As an instance of his promptitude, he once stepped forth, when no other person could be found to do it, and answered the speech of an Imperial Ambassador in elegant Latin, though at the time he scarce knew the contents of it, and of course had not turned it over in his mind. It is not a matter of surprize then such a man should be appointed by his prince to write a Code of Laws for his kingdom, which, for perspicuity, order, and elegance of language, stands, even to this day, unrivalled. His actions therefore evince, that a single pen is as useful to the state, and as destructive to the foe, as a host of armed men.

It is to be lamented, and cannot be denied, that this extraordinary man, by some unhappy oversight, furnished his enemies with an opportunity of blasting all his reputation: he was accused of some mal-practices, and at last condemned to lose his head, which was afterwards commuted for perpetual imprisonment. Even in this fallen situation, the king used often to speak of his talents with admiration mingled with regret. As his majesty one day sat in council, he was one day heard to say—"In a single Griffenfeld I have found more wisdom than in all this council."

ACCOUNT *of* COUNT ALFIERI *and* TUSCAN LITERATURE.

COUNT VITTORIO ALFIERI is no more; and with him the pure springs of the Tuscan Hippocrene, we may safely say, are completely drained. In vain the greatest of all politicians, naturalists, physicians, astronomers, and mathematicians, such as *Niccolla Macchiavelli*, *Galileo Galilei*, and *Francesco Redi*, with many more eminent men, have endeavoured to set a memorable example to my countrymen in their works (whose excellency would have secured them the same immortality, if written even in the vilest dialect of Italy) by writing on the most abstruse subjects with all the purity of style, and the finest flowers of the Tuscan idiom.

To come out of a regular grammar-school, or university, where the Tuscan language is no more taught than the Chinese, is now-a-days a sufficient qualification for any of my countrymen to become authors on literary or scientific subjects in their native tongue.*

The writers themselves of grammatical works, while they do not dare to lay down a single rule without the authority of those illustrious fathers of the Tuscan eloquence, *Dante*, *Boccacio*, *Petrarca*, *Villani*, *Passaventi*, &c. disgrace their very pages with the most trivial, inharmonious, and negligent diction. Nothing can be more useful and judicious than *Corticelli's* Grammar, or the *Prospetto de' Verbi Toscani*, by *Pistolesi*; and nothing can be more despicable than the low style of their prefaces, and grammatical remarks, if we except the quotations, which shine scattered here and there, like diamonds in a dunghill.

Any native of Tuscany or any other

* The Tuscan language is taught in the Universities out of Tuscany; but those scholars have to surmount the corruption of their dialect (Romans only excepted, who speak universally the Tuscan language, with great accuracy, as to the utterance of its sounds, but with far greater corruption than the Tuscans in point of terms, conjugation of verbs, idioms, &c.) which they learn with their nurse; so that those who excel in their Tuscan writings are real *phenomena*. Such, however, and a very wonderful one too, was Count ALFIERI, born at *Asti*, in *Piedmont*. I know of no other since the days of *Bembo* and *Casa*.

part

part of Italy may now set up for a Tuscan poet, if he be only born with a kind of natural sprightliness of mind, which, united to a knowledge of mythology, and the superficial reading of some poets in any language, may enable him to please his readers with imagery, and that *tinsel* so violently reproached in *Tasso*, while only very few lines of his noble poem deserve that charge. These poetasters, nevertheless, speak very highly of *Petrarca*; but they are far from bestowing any pains in imitating that admirable bard, either in the purity of terms, justness of epithets, or in the syntax and construction of the verbs, sentences, and periods.

The prose-writers are still worse: they would think it beneath their conceited importance to attend to any thing besides the force of their arguments, or the illustration of their subject. They have always ready for their defence these trite lines of *Horace, Ar. Poet.*

——— "*Licuit, semperque licebit*
Signatum præsente notâ producere nomen."

If we ask them which are the words that may be said to be stamped *præsente notâ*, they immediately reply with another line of the same author: those sanctioned by *use* or *custom*—

"*Quem penes arbitrium est et jus et norma loquendi.*"

Allowed, I would say to them; but by this *custom* or *use*, is it to be understood, in these matters, of the style of writing or speaking of the greatest portion of a nation? Most certainly not; for *Quintilian, Instit. Orat. Lib.* 1, *Cap.* 6, justly observes, that if the *use* or *custom*, "*ex eo quod plures faciunt, nomen accipiat, periculosissimum dabit præceptum non orationi modo, sed, quod majus est, vitæ.*" What are we then to understand by *custom?* The same author tells it to us *ibid.* in plain terms, "*Consuetudinem sermonis vocabo consensum eruditorum; sicut vivendi, consensum bonorum.* And who are to be considered those *eruditi* capable of furnishing a genuine standard for literary composition? Those who have studied rhetoric in the Latin* language; or those who have learnt natural philosophy, mathematics, law, &c.? How can all these sciences give these *eruditi* a correct and elegant style, when neither themselves nor their preceptors have ever bestowed any time in attentively perusing their best Tuscan classics, or studying their grammarians and critics? If they would make themselves perfectly acquainted with those books, and they were to find the Tuscan language deficient in words to express what they want, then indeed, and only then—

"*Fingere cinctutis non exaudita Cethegis Continget.*"

What I have observed on the proper choice of words, is equally applicable to the syntax of every sentence; and that *concinnitas*, or *callida junctura*, as the above Latin critics call it, consisting in that harmonious and elegant arrangement of sentences and periods, so fascinating in the writings of the purest Tuscan classics.

Since unfortunately our language has, through neglect, so much degenerated, in ludicrous, colloquial, or very familiar subjects, one ought to follow the current, and write or speak, as it is now universally done in polite circles: but in lyric, sublime, elegant, scientific, or didactic subjects, the classics who have respectively written upon them should be our indispensable guidance as to the style and the syntax of our writings. For they have not only acquired immortal fame for themselves, but the Tuscan idiom owes to them its own too; without whom it would never have become so universally admired in Europe above all other living languages for its harmony, delicacy, and exquisite *beauties.**

Our modern prose-writers, however, like so many literary democrats, scorn to be confined by any rule, and each of them writes according to that language he has most read; if Latin, like Latins; if Greek,

* The book used to teach rhetoric in the grammar-schools of Tuscany is written in Latin, and only Latin quotations are introduced in it. I entertain little doubt of this being the case in all the schools of Italy.

* Horace says that languages change, and Dr. Johnson has adorned the title page of his dictionary with those lines; but I maintain that it is only through neglect that languages change—if they were properly cultivated, they would become permanent by books. Such changes may have proved useful to the English (though the sublime writings of Shakespeare make me of the contrary opinion, submitting always, as a foreigner, to the English literati on this point), but they have proved highly detrimental to the Tuscan language, which had attained its highest point of perfection in the 14th century. The Medici had nearly brought it to its former purity; but, as *Alfieri* says, "*Borsa! scettro, ineforabil, duro,*" has soon undone what they had so gloriously effected.

like

like Greeks; if French, like the French, &c. As to their Tuscan classics, far from seriously studying them, they ridicule the very names of *Boccaccio*, *Bembo*, *Casa*, *Salviati*, *&c*, *&c*. and because the celebrated Academy *Della Crusca* have compiled a dictionary from the authority of the purest authors, and written their explanations and preface with equal elegance; instead of availing themselves of this invaluable treasure of Tuscan eloquence; they often compose lampoons against these eminent compilers, and ridicule them by compositions supposed to come from them, replete with all the obsolete words to be met with in their *Vocabolario*; as if they had insinuated the use of those antiquated terms, or adopted them themselves: while, on the contrary, they expressively observe that such words have been registered for the intelligence of ancient authors; and, to warn the reader from adopting them, they have constantly annexed to each either the initials *V. A.* or *V. L.* meaning as they say, that such a word is either *ancient* or *pure Latin*.

But no more of this subject; in vain volumes have been written already upon it; and they might be doubled in vain. The evil is now too universal, too inveterate. Let us content ourselves with the perusal of the ancient Tuscan classics, and those who flourished under the MEDICI; and let their admirable language be considered as dead.

DOMINICO MORIA MANNI* died while I was at Florence, seventeen years ago; and with him the Tuscan prose was buried. VITTORIO ALFIERI is now dead; and with him the Tuscan Muses are fled for ever.† No other qualification, no other characteristic ornament, no other distinctive mark, or peculiar beauty, is left to the Tuscan tongue, but the exclusive power of finishing all its words in a vowel.*

Count ALFIERI, Mr. Editor, honoured frequently the city of *Sienna* (my native place) with his presence; and there the first edition of his inimitable Tragedies appeared, under his immediate inspection, about twenty years ago, in three volumes 4to.

When I was first called, as preceptor of the Tuscan language, to enjoy the happiness of living in this blissful land of freedom, in 1789, by the kind invitation of the late JOSIAH WEDGWOOD, Esq. I did not fail to provide myself with these invaluable volumes, and I would venture to say, that I was the first to import them into Great Britain; since the first notice taken of them, I ever saw, was in a newspaper in 1791; and the Monthly Reviewers gave an account of them in December, 1797.

By a chain of fortunate events, having been introduced to that illustrious historian, WILLIAM ROSCOE, Esq. among many flattering honours and inestimable favours, graciously bestowed upon me, both by him, and his amiable and learned friend, WILLIAM CLARKE Esq. were a few copies of hitherto unpublished poems of LORENZO DE' MEDICI, in 8vo, which have afterwards appeared again in the second volume of his Life.

I had only been a few weeks in London, when I heard that Count ALFIERI was an inhabitant of the same metropolis. I immediately sent him a copy of those poems to *Upper Seymour-street*, with a *letter*, to which the Count condescended to make the following *answer*.

"*Al Sigre: Antonio Montucci, Londra.*"

"PARDRON MIO STIMATISSIMO

"Recevo per mezzo del Sigr. Edvards la di lei cortesissima lettera accompagnata col dono per me preziosissimo delle rime finora inedite del gran Lorenzo. Per la stessa via del Sigr. Edwards non sapendo finora dov' ella abiti in Londra, mi affretto do rispondene per

ringraziarla

* The last survivor of the Academicians *de la Crusca*, author and editor of many works; who had a considerable share in the compilation of the last classical edition of the *Vocabolario*, done at Florence, 1729.

†Besides nineteen tragedies, poems, &c Count *Alfieri* has distinguished himself by several works in prose, written with the greatest purity of style and the most impressive Tuscan elegance, much resembling the famous translation of *Tacitus*, by *Davanzati*.—It is inexplicable why the criticisms, with which the Count has accompanied the Edition of his tragedies, done at Paris, are written in a most negligent and unclassical style, very much like that of his eminent opponent *Calzabigi*, whose criticisms, and the Count's reply to them, are found in the same Paris edition of the tragedies.

* In the Tuscan language there are no more than six monosyllables, and four or five words besides which end necessarily in a consonant; but many may be so terminated, when harmony requires it, by the usual contraction of the last vowel or syllable.

ringraziarla vivamente dell' una; e dell' altro. Senza insuperbirmi; né credere alle non meritate lod; che la di lei gentilezza le dettava, ho ammirato nel suo foglio la esattezza delle correzioni, e varianti. che ella si é compiaciuta con tanta sua pena inseriroi, e saranno aggiunte al libro. Ho ammirato in lei altresì e il suo scrivere, e lo assassorare caldamente il nostro Poeta. (*Dante*) pregi oramoi rari pur troppo nell' addormentata Italia, che se stessa, e le sue ricchezze e forge non sente. Mi rallegro dunque di cuore d'aver trovato uno di più, che sente il bello, e spero al mio ritorno di Scozia, per dove parto a giorni, di nuvamente rallegrarmene seco di bocca. Intando me le profesfo di cuore

Londra 13, *Luglio*, 1721. Suo Devotmo. Servo. VITTORIO ALFIERI.

As the Italian literati will now be very busy in collecting all that is extant of that immortal poet, pray, Mr. Editor, communicate them the above *letter* (by the means of your invaluable miscellany) although addressed to an insignificant member of the literary world, whose abilities are confined to giving some Tuscan lessons, musing over some Chinese volumes, and reading the *Monthly Magazine* for a mental recreation.

ANTONIO MONTUCCI.

Pancras, April 21, 1804.

P. S. Any of your readers desirous of seeing the original of the above letter, will be welcome to a sight, by applying to me.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

MEMOIR *on the* OBSERVATIONS *which it is of importance to make on the* TIDES, *in the different* PORTS *of the* REPUBLIC, *read in the* SITTING *of the 26th* FLOREAL, YEAR XI. (*May* 16, 1803.)

IN its sitting of the 12th *Floreal* last, the class, i. e. the third class of the Institute had named a committee, consisting of the Citizens La Place, Rochon, and Levêque, for the purpose of drawing up a plan of observations to be made on the tides, in the different ports of the republic. The following memoir contains the views and reflections of the commissaries on this important object.

In the natural sciences, theories are at first, only an explication, more or less ingenious, of the phenomena, which is necessarily subordinate to the number of known facts, and to the accuracy with which they have been observed. Properly speaking, it is only a species of outline, more or less extensive, which embraces all that is known on the subject treated of.

We commonly remain long attached to these first theories, or rather these first sketches; time and the authority of authors, confer a sort of sanction on them, the effect of which is to dispense with further observations, and by that mean to render the science stationary, during considerable intervals of time.

It is only when the mass of facts becomes convincing and plausible in the aggregate, that premature explications are abandoned, in order to adopt other principles. Experience is the first and the principal instrument of all our physical knowledge; nevertheless, before this can be well established, the human mind must have made a considerable progress; of course, experimental philosophy is a science quite modern.

But if the number and the accuracy of observations can alone give rise to true theories, it is equally evident that we do not perceive the necessity of good observations, until we become acquainted with the true laws of nature; it is only at this point of time, that in every part of the natural sciences, the art of observation makes real progress and extends its dominion.

Amongst the great phenomena of nature, that of the flux and reflux of the sea has always been an object of admiration with all men, and of meditation, and even painful investigation, for philosophers.

Pitheas conjectured that the tides were regulated by the moon. Strabo has tolerably well described the principal phenomena; and, from time to time, different opinions have been propagated as to the causes of the flux and reflux of the sea, the most remarkable of which, by the number and character of its partizans, is that of Descartes. We find, in fact, some pas-

ſages in ancient authors, which attribute the cauſe of it to the attraction of the heavenly bodies; but theſe ideas, which were only ſimple, rude notions, remained unimproved till the time of Newton; as true knowledge cannot be obtained until we are advanced far enough to ſubmit it to analyſis, and make it the ſubject of a rigorous calculation; it is only, properly ſpeaking, at this period that the ſcience commences.

The moſt ſimple obſervations, and even thoſe the moſt circumſcribed to one ſpot, ought, long before the time of Pitheas, to have induced a ſuſpicion that the tides are regulated by the moon; all the inhabitants of the coaſts of the ocean might have been readily convinced of it. Indeed, every thing announces this fact with the ſame evidence as the return of the ſeaſons. We cannot beſtow great encomiums on the authors who have ſpoken of it the firſt; it was not with them, properly ſpeaking, a diſcovery, nor even an obſervation at all profound. Till Newton, the world was completely ignorant of the true cauſe of this wonderful phenomenon. Till his time, men wandered in vain hypotheſes and were far from ſuppoſing that it was ſubject to the ſame law as that which regulates and determines the movements of the different parts of the planetary ſyſtem.

Notwithſtanding this profound ignorance of cauſes, navigation, that art which lays all others under contribution, has early derived great advantages from the facts aſcertained. It was ſufficient to obſerve, that the daily ſtop of the tides is ſenſibly uniform; that they return at the ſame hour every fortnight, and that the higheſt tides take place at the time of the new and full moon. It was ſufficient from a knowledge of theſe data, to be able to calculate the time of high tide, with a preciſion that was ſatisfactory and which was perfectly adequate to the wants of the firſt ages.

Now that we have no longer any thing to wiſh for, with regard to the theory of the flux and reflux of the ſea; and that, thanks to the progreſs of analyſis, ſince Newton, all its details and effects have been calculated with the preciſion requiſite in the obſervations of the celeſtial phenomena; it becomes an incumbent duty to multiply and perfect theſe obſervations, not in order to confirm a theory which no longer ſtands in need of demonſtration, but in order to eſtabliſh and determine a number of delicate points in the ſyſtem of the world; and likewiſe to account ſatisfactorily for certain apparent anomalies remarkable in particular regions of the globe, and to aſſign the real cauſe of them. It is already known, that theſe anomalies are a conſequence of the general movement, modified, however, by local circumſtances; but we ſtill want to be able to aſcertain the influence of thoſe circumſtances in every part; and this can only be done by good obſervations.

Beſides, the ſafety of navigation is cloſely connected with theſe obſervations, and with the reſults that neceſſarily flow from them; for, conſidering the great draught of water in veſſels, it is of no ſmall importance to calculate with preciſion the exact hour of full tide, not only in the interior of the ports, but ſtill more particularly, in the difficult paſſages that lie towards their mouth, where veſſels can only paſs ſecurely at the time of high water. The navigation muſt be regulated in ſuch a manner, as to arrive in theſe dangerous paſſages, preciſely at the inſtant when they ceaſe to be ſo; that is to ſay, about the time of high water. The whole coaſting navigation ſtands in need of very exact documents with reſpect to the movement of the tides: and it is now high time to ſet about this enterprize, ſo that the marine and commerce may enjoy the advantages reſulting from the actual ſtate of our information. Public utility is the ſole end of the meditations and reſearches of geometrical naturaliſts.

At the beginning of the laſt century, the Academy of Sciences perceived the urgent neceſſity of having accurate obſervations; it preſented to M. le Comte de Pontchartrain, then at the head of the department of the marine, a memoir, in the form of inſtructions, relative to the neceſſity of deputing intelligent and capable perſons to obſerve the flux and reflux of the ſea, and the method that ought to be purſued in order to make the ſaid obſervations. The Fathers Gouge and Lahire drew up the above memoir, agreeably to the views of the Academy. The Miniſter aſſigned this labour to the profeſſors of navigation, eſtabliſhed in the reſpective ports, and the academy received many ſeries of obſervations, the principal of which were thoſe made at Dunkirk and at Havre, during the years 1701 and 1702; the former by M. Baert, and thoſe at Havre by M. Boſſaye du Bocage; both profeſſors of navigation.

Caſſini,

Caſſini, the ſon, gave a deſcriptive account of theſe obſervations in the Memoirs of the Academy for the Year 1710, as, likewiſe, of others more ancient, made at Breſt, in 1679; and at Bayonne, in 1680, by Lahire and Picard. He, likewiſe, gave a diſcuſſion, in the Memoirs of 1712 and 1713, on a long ſeries of obſervations made at Breſt, in the years 1711 and 1712. This ſeries was begun by M. Montier, thence continued and extended to the year 1716, by M. Coubart, an able profeſſor of navigation. Theſe latter obſervations were particularly valuable for the number and the exact care with which they were drawn up. It is to be regretted that the obſervations of the year 1713 have been loſt.

Although Caſſini was attached to the ſyſtem of Deſcartes, which was then in vogue, it is no leſs true that his labour on the ſubject of the obſervations we have juſt ſpoken of, is very uſeful, and, for a long time, formed the only poſitive documents relative to the courſe of the tides. By the help of this labour, D. Bernoulli, aided, moreover, by theory, formed his *Table of the Retardation of the Tides*, which has been, and ſtill is, ſo uſeful to navigators. Premature ſyſtems periſh, but facts are eternal.

We might here quote a multitude of occaſions wherein the Academy of Sciences has not only endeavoured to accelerate the rational progreſs of the ſciences, but, likewiſe, applied itſelf to the moſt important objects of public utility. No learned ſociety has carried its ſolicitude ſo far in theſe reſpects; and the marine, in particular, is under eternal obligations to it. It is to the Academy of Sciences, that maritime Europe is indebted for the firſt principles in the theory of the conſtruction of veſſels, working of them, &c. as alſo the firſt judicious notions relative to the guaging of veſſels, &c.

Excluſive of theory, the calculation of the tides repoſes upon facts; and principally on the knowledge of what we call *l'Etabliſſement des Ports*; or, the Tables taken at the Ports. We have, indeed, pretty ample documents; but they require to be rectified, and they call for the ſolicitude of the claſs. The ſtate of the major number of the ports is not known with a preciſion adequate to our other knowledge; nor even with that which the ſafety of navigation requires. A fact remarkable enough is, that the late expeditions round the world have furniſhed us, in regions many thouſands of leagues diſtant from us, with more correct data than thoſe we are in poſſeſſion of, for many of our neighbouring ports, which we frequent every day.

The ſeries of the obſervations at Breſt, ſpoken of above, forms an aggregate, the theory of which furniſhes all the reſults with a wonderful preciſion. Similar materials for the other ports would, doubtleſs, leave nothing further to be wiſhed for, as to the practical part, but ſtill it would be always uſeful to make obſervations, and eſpecially in circumſtances wherein a number of caſes concur together to form greater or leſſer tides. It would be therefore of importance to make obſervations when the *perigee* or the *apogee* of the moon and of the ſun concur with the *ſyzygie*; when the *perigee* of the moon, concurring with the *ſyzygie*, theſe two ſtars are near to the equator or to the tropics, &c. The tides of the quadratures, although of leſs importance for the operations of the ſea-ſervice, are yet not the leſs intereſting in their courſes; and, in all caſes, obſervations become important, in order to aſcertain the effect of acceſſary circumſtances. We conſtantly obſerve eclipſes, although it be no ways neceſſary to verify the principles upon which their prediction is eſtabliſhed.

The tide of the new moon of *Germinal* laſt, furniſhes an example of the utility of obſervations; it was obſerved at Breſt, by our colleague Rochon. The circumſtances were highly favourable to produce a very high tide, and this in effect took place. But what renders this obſervation truly important is, that the weather being almoſt calm, this tide was ſolely produced by the general cauſe without any complication of meteorological circumſtances; and was no leſs, on that account, one of the higheſt that has been ever obſerved in that port. The obſervations of the ſame tide, made at Calais, by M. Septfontaines, are likewiſe very important.

Agreeably to the above conſiderations, the claſs whoſe principal object it is to extend its reſearches to all objects of public utility, cannot but take a great intereſt in the plan of obſervations that we are about to propoſe to it; and which may ſerve for inſtructions to the perſons that ſhall be appointed to carry it into execution. This example will not fail to be followed up by foreign nations. In this

laſt point, the claſs has a great influence, by its correſpondence. Your committee therefore propoſes 1. &c. &c.

(To be concluded in our next.)

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

THE two firſt volumes of the Annals of this eſtabliſhment are finiſhed, and it appears to anſwer perfectly to the announcement that had been made of it in the proſpectus. In fact, there is no compilation, on the natural ſciences, ſo remarkable for its ſelection of memoirs, and the beauty of the engravings. As the zeal of the co-operators has not relaxed, and as there is no want of materials, the public may reſt aſſured that the ſucceeding volumes will not be leſs intereſting. The Muſeum poſſeſſes the richeſt collection of materials in the three kingdoms of nature, that has ever exiſted. This collection, due to the ſucceſſive labours of a number of naturaliſts, to the reſearches of a multitude of voyagers, and to the donations received from all countries, has been prodigiouſly increaſed, of late years, by the combination and aſſemblage of a number of cabinets of Holland and Italy, and by the acquiſitions which the Firſt Conſul has made, with a view to complete it. The general deſcription of its contents, of ſuch articles as are little known, and of the novel ones it has received, would be ſufficient to fill up a great number of volumes; but the curators of this depoſitory have not confined themſelves to deſcriptions and chemical analyſes; they are conſtantly employed in the purſuit of ſuch reſults, as may be applicable to the progreſs of agriculture and the arts; to the theory of the earth, and to the advancement of that philoſophy which ſtudies the relations that nature has eſtabliſhed among the different orders of beings. Renouncing all hypotheſes, they admit nothing which is not ſupported by obſervation and experience. Thus the Annals of the Muſeum contain the actual hiſtory of the eſtabliſhment; they exhibit a *conſpectus* of its curioſities, its new daily acquiſitions and the means of deducing advantageous reſults from them; and, laſtly, they are intended to publiſh the obſervations and diſcoveries of the profeſſors of the Muſeum, and thoſe of their correſpondents, who concur with them in their labours, for the progreſs of the ſciences. Some hiſtorical notices are annexed, relative to ſuch celebrated naturaliſts as have made important diſcoveries, and of whom nothing has been written in France. The deſcriptions of new objects are accompanied with figures, engraved by the beſt artiſts. There are 31 plates in each of the two volumes that have juſt appeared. Theſe plates are finiſhed in a ſtyle more or leſs exquiſite, according to the nature of the ſubject; they are even done in colours, when the colour forms an eſſential character: in this manner are executed the figures of certain ſtones, that have been found in the bodies of men, and other animals; and the engravings of the *molluſcæ* are of a moſt exquiſite finiſhing. It is intended to give, in a ſeries of memoirs, the hiſtory of ſuch animals as are no longer to be met with in the living ſtate, but whoſe foſſil remains atteſt their exiſtence anterior to all authentic human monuments. In digeſting or arranging the promiſcuous maſs of theſe remains, means have been found to recompoſe the ſkeletons of a number of animals, to determine their characters, to decide whether they were herbivorous, or carnivorous, and to aſcertain the place which they occupy in the ſcale of beings. It is likewiſe intended to publiſh occaſional engravings of all ſuch new plants as are now flouriſhing in the garden, with all the details of their fructification. Notices will alſo be given on the foreign plants acquired by the Muſeum, and which are meant to be naturalized in France, from their being uſeful, and becauſe they will live in that climate. This has been already done with reſpect to the jalap plant, together with the New Zealand flax; and it is alſo meant to be done with the *batatas*, with certain fruits. &c. &c.

There will likewiſe be publiſhed, in one of the next numbers, three ſpecies belonging to the ſame genus, of the moſt beautiful flowers that can be cultivated, which will be engraved in colours, the better to diſplay their luſtre and beauty.

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM.

ON Tueſday, the 29th of March, 1803, being the day appointed by his Excellency the Viſitor, for the public diſputations in the oriental language, the governors, officers, profeſſors, and ſtudents, of the college aſſembled at nine o'clock, at the new government-houſe.

At a little before ten, his Excellency the Viſitor, accompanied by the honourable the Chief Juſtice, the Members of the Supreme Council, the Members of the Council of the College, and the officers of his Excel-

Excellency's ſuite, entered the ſouthern room on the marble floor, and took his ſeat at the weſt end of the room.

In front of his Excellency, ſeats were placed for the profeſſors, and for ſuch ſtudents as were to maintain the diſputations, or to receive prizes and honorary rewards.

As ſoon as his Excellency had taken his ſeat, the diſputations commenced in the following order:

Diſputation in the Perſian Language.

Poſition.—"The natives of India, under the Britiſh government, enjoy a greater degree of tranquillity, ſecurity, and happineſs, than under any former government."

Defended by Mr. R. Jenkins, Bombay.
Chief opponent, Mr. T. Hamilton, Madras.
Second opponent, Mr. J. Wauchope.
Moderator, Lieut. J. Baillie, Profeſſor.

Diſputation in the Hindooſtanee Language.

Poſition.—"The ſuicide of Hindoo Widows, by burning themſelves with the bodies of their deceaſed huſbands, is a practice repugnant to natural feelings, and inconſiſtent with moral duty."

Defended by Mr. W. Chaplin, Madras.
Chief opponent, Mr. R. T. Goodwin, Bombay.
Second opponent, Mr. R. C. Roſs, Madras.
Moderator, John Gilchriſt, Eſq. Profeſſor.

Diſputation in the Bengalee Language.

Poſition.—"The diſtribution of Hindoos into caſts, retards their progreſs in improvement."

Defended by Mr. J. Hunter.
Chief opponent, Mr. W. B. Martin.
Second opponent, Mr. W. Morton.
Moderator, W. C. Blaquiere, Eſq.

Declamations in the Arabic Language

Were pronounced by Mr. R. Jenkins and Mr. E. Wood.

At the concluſion of the diſputations in the Perſian, Hindooſtanee, and Bengalee languages, an appropriate ſpeech in the language of the diſputation was made by the reſpective moderators.

At the concluſion of the declamations in the Arabic language, Lieut. Baillie, the Profeſſor of Arabic, delivered a ſpeech in that language.

When the diſputations and the Arabic declamations and ſpeeches were concluded, his Excellency ſignified to the officers of the college his directions, that the prizes and honorary rewards ſhould be diſtributed in his preſence on the enſuing day. His Excellency alſo notified his intention to confer the degree of honour eſtabliſhed by the ſtatutes on ſeveral ſtudents, whom he had directed the council of the college to preſent to him for that purpoſe.

On Wedneſday the 30th of March, his Excellency the Viſitor entered the room about half paſt eleven o'clock, accompanied by the honourable the Chief Juſtice, the Members of the Supreme Council, the Members of the Council of the College, and the officers of his Excellency's ſuite.

As ſoon as the Viſitor had taken his ſeat, the Vice-provoſt proceeded to preſent to his Excellency thoſe ſtudents who were entitled under ſtatute 8, to receive degrees of honour, and whoſe preſentation had been previouſly directed by his Excellency. The Vice-provoſt publicly read the certificate granted by the council of the college to each ſtudent reſpectively, ſpecifying the high proficiency which he had made in the oriental languages, and alſo the regularity of his conduct during his reſidence at college. When the certificate had been read, his Excellency the Viſitor preſented to each ſtudent the honorary diploma inſcribed on vellum in the oriental character; purporting that the Committee of public Examination having declared that the ſtudent had made ſuch proficiency in certain of the oriental languages as entitled him to a degree of honour in the ſame, his Excellency was pleaſed to confer the ſaid degree, in conformity to the ſtatute.

The ſtudents now leaving college, on whom his Excellency was pleaſed to confer a degree of honour on this occaſion, were,

Mr. William Butterworth Bayley, of the Eſtabliſhment of Bengal.

Mr. Richard Jenkins, of the Eſtabliſhment of Bombay.

Mr. William Byam Martin, of the Eſtabliſhment of Bengal.

Mr. Terrick Hamilton, of the Eſtabliſhment of Fort St. George.

Mr. William Chaplin, of the Eſtabliſhment of Fort St. George.

Mr. Edward Wood, of the Eſtabliſhment of Fort St. George; and

Mr. Richard Thomas Goodwin, of the Eſtabliſhment of Bombay.

At the ſame time a degree of honour was conferred on the following ſtudents of laſt year;

Mr.

Mr. Jonathan Henry Lovett, of the Eſtabliſhment of Bombay; and

Mr. Charles Lloyd, of the Eſtabliſhment of Bengal.

After the degrees of honour had been conferred, the prizes, medals, and honorary rewards adjudged at the late public examination were diſtributed by the Provoſt, in preſence of the Viſitor, to the following ſtudents—

Meſſrs. Jenkins, Martin, Chaplin, Hamilton, Wood, Goodwin, Hunter, Wauchope, Roſs, Morton, Romer, Gowan, Newnham, Sprott, Bourchier, Sparrow, Elliott, Cole, Puller, Walker, Plowden, and Turnbull.

After the prizes and honorary rewards had been diſtributed, his Excellency the Viſitor was pleaſed to deliver the following ſpeech.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM,

"From the foundation of this college to the preſent time, the ſtate of political affairs has not permitted me to diſcharge the grateful duty of preſiding at your public exerciſes. My attention, however, has not been withdrawn from the progreſs, intereſts, and conduct of this inſtitution. The principles on which this inſtitution is founded, the ſpirit which it is deſigned to diffuſe, and the purpoſes which it is calculated to accompliſh, muſt inhance the importance of its ſucceſs, in proportion to the exigency of every public criſis, and to the progreſſive magnitude, power, and glory of this empire.

"In the difficulties and dangers of ſucceſſive wars, in the moſt critical juncture of arduous negociations, in the ſettlement of conquered and ceded provinces, in the time of returning peace, attended by the extenſion of our trade, by the augmentation of our revenue, and by the reſtoration of public credit, I have contemplated this inſtitution with conſcious ſatisfaction and with confident hope. Obſerving your auſpicious progreſs under the ſalutary operation of the ſtatutes and rules of the College, I have anticipated the ſtability of all our acquiſitions, and the ſecurity and improvement of every advantage which we poſſeſs.

"From this ſource, the ſervice may now derive an abundant and regular ſupply of public officers, duly qualified to become the ſucceſsful inſtruments of adminiſtering this government in all its extenſive and complicated branches; of promoting its energy in war; of cultivating and enlarging its reſources in peace; of maintaining in honour and reſpect its external relations with the native powers; and of eſtabliſhing (under a juſt and benignant ſyſtem of internal adminiſtration) the proſperity of our finances and commerce on the ſolid foundations of the affluence, happineſs, and confidence of a contented and grateful people.

"Theſe were the original purpoſes of this foundation, which was deſtined to aid and animate the efforts of diligence and natural genius, contending with the defects of exiſting eſtabliſhments; to remove every obſtacle to the progreſs of the public ſervants in attaining the qualifications requiſite for their reſpective ſtations; to enlarge and to facilitate the means of acquiring uſeful knowledge; and to ſecure, by ſyſtematic education, fixed regulation, and efficient diſcipline, that attention to a due courſe of ſtudy, which had hitherto depended on individual diſpoſition, or accidental advantage.

"The neceſſity of providing ſuch a ſyſtem of education was not diminiſhed by the numerous inſtances exiſting in the Company's ſervice of eminent oriental learning, and of high qualification for public duty. A wiſe and provident government will not reſt the public ſecurity, for the due adminiſtration of affairs, on the merits of any number or deſcription of its public officers at any period of time. It is the duty of government to endeavour to perpetuate the proſperity of the ſtate, by an uniform ſyſtem of public inſtitution; and by permanent and eſtabliſhed law to tranſmit to future times, whatever benefits can be derived from preſent examples of wiſdom, virtue, and learning. The ſuppoſition of an univerſal deficiency in that knowledge, which this College is calculated to extend, has never conſtituted a fundamental principle of the inſtitution. Far from reſting on ſuch foundations, this inſtitution could not have endured for an hour, it could not have commenced, without the active aid of learning, talents, and virtues, furniſhed from the boſom of this ſervice.

"The origin of this College, its preſent proſperity, and its beneficial effects, are to be aſcribed in a great degree to the aſſiſtance which I have derived from thoſe reſpectable characters in the higher branches and in various departments of the ſervice, who, by contributing their zealous exertions to promote the ſucceſs of the inſtitution, have endeavoured to extend the benefit

benefit of their useful acquisitions and of their salutary example, and to continue in the public service a succession of merit similar to that, which has distinguished their conduct in their respective stations.

"With these sentiments, during my absence from the presidency, it was highly satisfactory to me, that my authority in this college should have been represented by a gentleman who is peculiarly qualified to appreciate the advantages of the institution, and to accelerate its success; and whose eminent character, and honourable progress in the service, furnish at once the most perfect example which can be proposed for your imitation, and the most powerful incitement which can be offered to your ambition.

"The report which I received from Mr. Barlow, of the progress of the institution, during the first year of its operation, satisfied me, that many of the students had been considerably distinguished, not only by proficiency in the oriental languages and literature, but by a laudable observance of the statutes and rules of the college; that the officers, professors, and teachers, had manifested an uniform zeal and attention in the discharge of their respective duties; that the public examinations had been conducted with great knowledge and ability, and had proved highly creditable to the general character of the students; while the disputations in the Persian, Bengalee, and Hindoostanee languages, had afforded an extraordinary example of the progress of the students, who had maintained public arguments in those languages on the 6th of February, 1802.

"The result of the examination holden in January last, at the conclusion of the fourth term of the year 1802, and the the public disputations which have been maintained in my presence, have afforded me the cordial satisfaction of witnessing the progressive improvement of the students in every branch of oriental language and literature in which lectures have been opened. I am happy to observe, that in the Persian, Hindoostanee, and Arabic classes, the comparative proficiency, at the last examination, exceeds that which appeared on the 6th of February, 1802. In the Bengalee language, a considerable proficiency has been manifested. In the course of the last year, a commencement has been made in the study of the Tamul and Shanscrit languages, and the great improvement of the students in the Arabic language, has been rendered particularly conspicuous by the declamations in that language holden for the first time on this occasion.

"The degrees of honour which I have conferred this day on Mr. William Butterworth Bayley, Mr. Richard Jenkins, Mr. William Byam Martin, Mr. Terrick Hamilton, Mr. William Chaplin, Mr. Edward Wood, Mr. Richard Thomas Goodwin, Mr. Jonathan Henry Lovett, and Mr. Charles Lloyd, sufficiently indicate, that the proficiency which has been made in oriental literature, has been intimately connected with other liberal attainments, and has been united to a correct observance of the statutes and rules of the college.

"Considerable force and animation have been derived to the principles of the institution, from the honourable emulation which has existed between the students of the different Establishments assembled at Fort William.

"I have experienced sincere pleasure in witnessing the examples of merit, which have appeared among the students from Fort St. George and Bombay, as well as among those of this Establishment. Not only the students of this Establishment, but those of Fort St. George and Bombay, have furnished numerous instances of extensive knowledge and useful talents, of the most laudable industry, and of the purest principles of integrity and honour, acquired, formed, or confirmed, under this institution. I entertain a confident hope, that their future course in the public service will justify my present approbation, and will confirm the happy promises of their education. The conduct of the gentlemen now departing for Fort St. George and Bombay merits my most cordial commendation. They will communicate to their respective Presidencies the full benefit of those useful and honourable qualifications which must for ever render their names respectable in this Settlement, and must inspire this service with a peculiar interest in their future progress and success.

"It has been a principal object of my attention to consolidate the interests and resources of the three Presidencies; to promote in each of them, a common spirit of attachment to their mutual prosperity and honour; to assimilate their principles, views, and systems of government; and to unite the co-operation of their respective powers in the common cause, by such means

means as might facilitate the adminiſtration of this extenſive empire in the hands of the ſupreme government. May thoſe gentlemen, now departing for the ſubordinate Preſidencies, accompanied by the applauſe and affections of this ſociety, remember, with reverence and attachment, the ſource whence they have derived the firſt principles of inſtruction in the duties of that ſervice, which they are qualified to adorn!

"My moſt ſincere acknowledgments are offered to the learned gentlemen who have aſſiſted at the examinations, and who have diſcharged the duty of profeſſors and teachers in the ſeveral departments.

"Their knowledge, talents, and ſkill, can be equalled only by the indefatigable zeal, induſtry, and happy ſucceſs, with which they have promoted the object of this inſtitution. The aſſiduity and learning of theſe gentlemen, have produced many able and uſeful works in oriental languages and literature which have been publiſhed ſince the commencement of the inſtitution, and which have accelerated its beneficial effects. Continuations of theſe works are now in a ſtate of conſiderable progreſs, and many additional works of a ſimilar deſcription are actually prepared for publication. The profeſſors and teachers of the Perſian, Arabic, Hindooſtanee, Bengalee, Shanſcrit, and Tamul languages, are now diligently employed in compoſing grammars and dictionaries, and in preparing tranſlations and compilations for the uſe of the ſtudents in their reſpective departments. The operation of theſe uſeful labours will not be confined to the limits of this inſtitution, or of this empire. Such works tend to promote the general diffuſion of oriental literature and knowledge in every quarter of the globe, by facilitating the means of acceſs to the elementary ſtudy of the principal languages of the Eaſt. The exertions of the profeſſors have received conſiderable aid from the numerous body of learned natives attached to the inſtitution; and the labours of thoſe learned perſons have alſo contributed to increaſe the general ſtock of Oriental knowledge.

"Reviewing all theſe circumſtances, and conſidering the induſtry and ability manifeſted by the profeſſors and teachers; the ſucceſsful advancement which has already been effected in the general extenſion of the moſt uſeful, practical, and neceſſary branches of oriental learning; the progreſſive improvement manifeſted by the ſtudents in every claſs of their preſcribed ſtudies; the frequent inſtances, atteſted by the public certificates, of laudable and exemplary attention to the diſcipline, ſtatutes, and rules of the College; and the ſupply of highly qualified public officers, which the ſervice has actually received from this inſtitution, added to the number of thoſe who proceed on this day to apply the attainments acquired in this College to the benefit of the Company and of the Nation; it is my duty to declare in the moſt public and ſolemn manner, that this inſtitution has anſwered my moſt ſanguine hopes and expectations; that its beneficial operation has juſtified the principles of its original foundation; and that the adminiſtration and diſcipline of the college have been conducted with honour and credit to the character and ſpirit of the inſtitution, and with great advantage to the public ſervice."

His Excellency then returned to his apartments attended by his ſuite.

In the evening, a grand dinner was given to the officers and ſtudents of the College by his Excellency at the Government-houſe; at which were preſent the honourable the Chief Juſtice, the Members of the Supreme Council, and all the principal civil and military officers at the Preſidency.

PREMIUMS

PREMIUMS offered by the SOCIETY, *instituted at* London, *for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, for the Year* 1804.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE chief objects of the SOCIETY are to promote the Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce of this kingdom, by giving rewards for all such useful Inventions, Discoveries, and Improvements, (though not mentioned in this book), as tend to that purpose; and, in pursuance of this plan, the SOCIETY have already expended FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS, advanced by voluntary subscriptions of their members, and legacies bequeathed.

The manner in which this money has been distributed may be seen by applying to the Secretary or other officers of the SOCIETY, at their house in the *Adelphi*. The Register of the Premiums and Bounties they have given will show the very great advantages which the Public have derived from this Institution.

The meetings of the SOCIETY are held every *Wednesday*, at seven o'clock in the evening, from the fourth *Wednesday* in *October* to the first *Wednesday* in *June*. The several Committees meet on other evenings in the week during the session.

In order still farther to promote the laudable views of this SOCIETY, it may be necessary to explain the mode by which its members continue to be elected.

Each member has the privilege, at any weekly meeting of the SOCIETY, of proposing any person who is desirous to become a member, provided such proposal is signed by three members of the SOCIETY.

Peers of the Realm or Lords of Parliament are, on their being proposed, immediately ballotted for; and the name, with the addition and place of abode, of every other person proposing to become a member, is to be delivered to the Secretary, who is to read the same, and properly insert the name in a list, which is to be hung up in the SOCIETY's room until the next meeting; at which time such person shall be ballotted for; and, if two-thirds of the members, then voting, ballot in his favour, he shall be deemed a *perpetual member*, upon payment of *Twenty Guineas* at one payment; or a *subscribing member*, upon payment of any sum not less than *Two Guineas* annually.

Every member is entitled to vote and be concerned in all the transactions of the SOCIETY, and to attend and vote at the several Committees. He has also the privilege of recommending two persons as Auditors, at the weekly meeting of the SOCIETY; and, by addressing a note to the Housekeeper, of introducing his friends to examine the various models, machines, and productions, in different branches of arts, manufactures, and commerce, for which rewards have been bestowed; and to inspect the magnificent series of moral and historical paintings, so happily contrived and completed by JAMES BARRY, Esq. which, with some valuable busts and statues, decorate the Great Room. He has likewise the use of a valuable Library; and is entitled to the annual Volume of the SOCIETY's Transactions.

The time appointed for admission to the paintings or models, is from ten to two o'clock, *Sundays* and *Wednesdays* excepted.

PREMIUMS IN AGRICULTURE.

Class 1. ACORNS.

FOR having set, between the first of October, 1802, and the first of April, 1803, the greatest quantity of land, not less than ten acres, with acorns, with or without seeds, cuttings, or plants of other trees, at the option of the candidate; and for effectually fencing and preserving the same, in order to raise timber; the gold medal.

2. For the second greatest quantity of land, not less than five acres, set agreeably to the above conditions, the silver medal.

Certificates of setting agreeably to the above conditions, and that there are not fewer than three hundred young oaks on each acre, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1804.

3. RAISING OAKS. To the person who shall have raised, since the year 1800, the greatest number of oaks, not fewer than five thousand, either from young plants or acorns, in order to secure a succession of oak timber in this kingdom; the gold medal.

4. For the next greatest number, not fewer than three thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates that there were on the land, at least the number of young oak-trees required, in a thriving condition, two years after the planting, with an *account* of the methods pursued in making and managing the plantation,

to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1805.

5. Ascertaining the best Method of raising Oaks. To the person who shall ascertain in the best manner, by actual experiments, the comparative merits of the different modes of raising oaks for timber, either from acorns set on land properly dug or tilled, from acorns set by the spade or dibble, without digging or tillage, either on a smooth surface, or among bushes, fern, or other cover; or from young plants previously raised in nurseries, and transplanted; regard being had to the expense, growth, and other respective advantages of the several methods; the gold medal.

The *accounts*, and proper *certificates* that not less than one acre has been cultivated in each mode, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1804.

6. Chesnuts. For having sown or set, between the first of October, 1802, and the first of April, 1803, the greatest quantity of dry loamy land, not less than six acres, with Spanish chesnuts, with or without seeds, cuttings, or plants of other trees, adapted to such soil, at the option of the candidate; and for effectually fencing and preserving the same, in order to raise timber; the gold medal.

7. For the second greatest quantity, not less than four acres, the silver medal.

Certificates of sowing or setting, agreeably to the above conditions, and that there are not fewer than three hundred chesnut plants, in a thriving state, on each acre, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1805.

8. Elm. For having planted the greatest number of the English elm, not less than eight thousand, between the twenty-fourth of June, 1802, and the twenty-fourth of June, 1803; and for having effectually fenced and preserved the same, in order to raise timber; the gold medal.

9. For the second greatest number, not less than five thousand, the silver medal.

Certificates of having planted, agreeably to the above conditions, that the plants were in a healthy and thriving state two years at least after making the plantation, and specifying the distance of the plants, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in April, 1805.

10. Larch. For having planted out, between the twenty-fourth of June 1801, and the twenty-fourth of June, 1802, the greatest number of larch-trees, not fewer than five thousand; and for having effectually fenced and preserved the same, in order to raise timber; the gold medal.

11. For the next greatest number, not fewer than three thousand, the silver medal.

Certificates of the number of plants, that they were in a healthy and thriving state two years at least after they were planted out, with a general account of the methods used in making the plantation, to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in December, 1804.

12, 13. The same premiums are extended one year farther.

Certificates to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in December, 1805.

N. B. The larch-trees may be either planted, mixed with other trees, or by themselves, as may best suit the convenience of the planter.

14. Osiers. To the person who shall have planted, between the first of October, 1803, and the first of May, 1804, the greatest quantity of land, not less than five acres, with those kinds of willows, commonly known by the names of osier, Spaniard, new kind, or French, fit for the purpose of basket-makers, not fewer than twelve thousand plants on each acre; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

15. For the second greatest quantity of land, not less than three acres, the silver medal, or ten guineas. *Certificates* of the planting, and that the plants were in a thriving state five months at least after the planting, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in November, 1804.

16. Alder. For having planted, in the year 1801, the greatest number of alders, not less than three thousand; the gold medal.

Certificates of the number of plants, and that they were in a thriving state two years at least after being planted, to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in December, 1804.

17. Ash. For having sown or set, in the year 1801, the greatest quantity of land, not less than six acres, with ash for timber, with or without seeds, cuttings, or plants, of such other trees as are adapted to the soil; the gold medal.

18. For the next greatest quantity, not less than four acres, the silver medal.

Certificates of the sowing or setting, agreeably to the above conditions, that there are not fewer than one hundred ash plants on each acre, in a thriving and healthy condition, two years at least after the sowing or setting, with a general account of the methods used in making the plantation; to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in December, 1804.

19, 20. The same premiums are extended one year farther.

Certificates to be delivered on or before the last Tuesday in December, 1805.

N. B. It is the particular wish of the Society, that such lands only as are not calculated for growing corn, should be employed for the purposes specified in these advertisements.

21. Forest-trees. To the person who shall have inclosed and planted, or set, the greatest number of acres (not less than ten) of land, that is incapable of being ploughed, such as the borders of rivers, the sides of precipices, and any land that has too many rocks, or that is not calculated to repay the expense of tillage, owing to the stiffness or poverty of the soil, the surface being too hilly, mountainous, or otherwise unfit for tillage, with the best sorts of forest-trees, namely, oak, Spanish chesnuts, ash, elm, beech, alder, willow, larch, spruce and silver fir, with or without screens of Scotch fir, adapted to the soil, and intended for timber-trees, between the first of October, 1801, and the first of April, 1802; the gold medal.

22. For the second greatest quantity of land, not less than seven acres; the silver medal, or ten guineas.

23. For the third greatest quantity of land, not less than five acres, the silver medal. A particular *account* of the methods used in making and managing the plantations, the nature of the soil, the probable number of each sort of plants, together with proper *certificates* that they were in a healthy and thriving state two years at least after making the plantation, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1804.

24, 25, 26. The same premiums are extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1805.

N. B. With the above forest-trees, the seeds, cuttings, or plants, of such other trees as are adapted to the soil, and proper for underwood, may or may not be intermixed.

N. B. *The candidates for planting all kinds of trees are to produce certificates that the respective plantations are properly fenced and secured, and particularly to state the condition of the plants at the time of signing such certificates. Any information which the candidates for the foregoing premiums may choose to communicate, relative to the methods made use of in forming the plantations, or promoting the growth of the several trees, or any other observations that may have occurred on the subject, will be thankfully received.*

27. Securing Plantations of Timber-trees, and Hedge-rows. To the person who shall give to the Society the most satisfactory account, founded on experience, of the most effectual and least expensive method of securing young plantations of timber-trees, and hedge-rows, from hares and rabbits, as well as sheep and larger cattle, which at the same time shall be least subject to the depredations of wood-stealers, the silver medal, or ten guineas. The *accounts*, and *certificates* of the efficacy of the method, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1804.

28. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1805.

29. Comparative Tillage. For the most satisfactory set of experiments, made on not less than eight acres of land, four of which to be trench-ploughed,* and four to be ploughed in the usual manner, in order to ascertain in what cases it may be advisable to shorten the operations of tillage, by adopting one trench-ploughing, for the purpose of burying the weeds, instead of the method, now in common use, of ploughing and harrowing the land three or four times, and raking the weeds together and burning them; the gold medal. It is required that every operation and expense attending each mode of culture be fully and accurately described, and that proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments are made, together with a circumstantial account of the appearance of the subsequent crops during their growth; and also of the quantity and weight of the corn and straw under each mode of culture, or, in case of a green crop, the weight of an average sixteen perches, be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805.

30. Comparative Culture of Wheat, broad-cast, drilled, and dibbled. For the best set of experiments, made on not less than twelve acres, four of which to be sown broad-cast, four drilled, and four dibbled, the two latter in equidistant rows, in order fully to ascertain which is the most advantageous mode of cultivating wheat; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. It is required that every operation and expense of each mode of culture be fully described; and that proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments are made, together with an *account* of the produce of the corn, the weight per bushel, and also of the straw, be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805.

31. Spring Wheat. To the person who, between the 10th of January and the 10th of April, 1804, shall cultivate the greatest quantity of wheat, not less than ten acres; the gold medal. It is required, that the time of sowing and reaping be noticed; also a particular *account* of the species, cultivation, and expense attending it, with proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments were made, and the name of the crop, if any, which the same land bore the preceding

* It is a common practice among gardeners, when they have a piece of very foul land, to dig it two spits, or about eighteen inches deep, shovelling the weeds to the bottom. This they call trenching.

year; together with an *account* of the produce, the weight per Winchester bushel; and a sample, not less than a quart, be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in February, 1805.

It is supposed that sowing wheat early in the spring will not only allow more time to till the land, but less for the growth of weeds; thus rendering the wheat as clean as a barley crop, and exhausting the soil much less than autumnal sowing. It may be seen in the 19th volume, that the wheat usually sown in autumn may be put into the ground, with great success, so late as February or March, thus giving time to clear the ground from turnips, or to avoid a bad season.

32. Beans and Wheat. To the person who shall have dibbled or drilled, between the 1st of December, 1803, and the 1st of April, 1804, the greatest quantity of land, not less than ten acres, with beans, in equidistant rows, and hoed the intervals twice or oftener, and shall have sown the same land with wheat in the autumn of the year 1804; the gold medal. It is required that an *account* of the sort and quantity of beans, the time of dibbling or drilling, and of reaping or mowing them, the produce per acre thrashed, the expense of dibbling or drilling, hand or horse hoeing, the distance of the rows, and the quality of the soil, together with *certificates* of the number of acres, and that the land was afterwards actually sown with wheat, be produced on or before the second Tuesday in March, 1805.

33. Beans. To the person who, in the year 1803, shall discover and cultivate, either by the drill or dibbling method, on not less than five acres, a species of horse-beans or tick-beans, that will ripen their seeds before the 21st of August; the silver medal, or ten guineas. It is required that a particular account of the bean, the cultivation, and the expense attending it, with proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments are made, together with an *account* of the produce, the weight per Winchester bushel, and a sample of not less than a quart, be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1804. It is apprehended that, if a bean should be brought into cultivation with the habits of the hotspur, or other early peas, that it would, in a great measure, escape the danger arising from the collier-insect, or other insects, and allow more time for the farmers to till the land for the subsequent crop of wheat. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1804.

34. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1805.

35. Comparative Culture of Turnips. For the best set of experiments made on not less than eight acres of land, four of which to be sown broad-cast, and four drilled, to ascertain whether it is most advantageous to cultivate turnips by sowing them broadcast and hand-hoeing them, or by drilling them in equidistant rows, and hand or horse hoeing the intervals; the silver medal, or ten guineas. It is required, that every operation and expense of each mode of culture be fully described, and that proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments were made, together with the weight of the turnips grown, on a fair average sixteen perches of land, under each mode of culture, be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1805. The object which the Society have in view in offering this premium is experimentally to ascertain the most advantageous method of growing turnips. To do this in a satisfactory manner, both the drilled and broad-cast crops should have the advantage of the most perfect cultivation, consequently the drilled crops should have the intervals between the rows worked by the horse or hand hoe, or by both these implements; and the rows should be either weeded or hand-hoed, or both weeded and hand-hoed. The broadcast crop should have every advantage which weeding and hand-hoeing can give it, consistently with leaving the soil a flat surface.

36. The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1806.

37. Parsnips. To the person who, in the year 1804, shall cultivate the greatest quantity of land, not less than five acres, with parsnips, for the sole purpose of feeding cattle or sheep; the gold medal. *Certificates* of the quantity of land so cultivated, with a particular *account* of the nature of the soil and weight of the produce on sixteen perches, and also of the condition of the cattle or sheep fed with the parsnips, and the advantages resulting from the practice, to be produced to the Society on or before the second day in February, 1805.

38. Buck Wheat. To the person who shall cultivate the greatest quantity of land with buck wheat, not less than thirty acres; the gold medal. It is required that the time of sowing and reaping be noticed; also a particular *account* of the species, cultivation, and expense attending it, the manner of reaping it, thrashing it, and housing the grain; with proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments were made, and the name of the crop, if any, which the same land bore the preceding year, together with an *account* of the produce, and a sample of the seed, not less than a quart, be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1805.

39. For the next greatest quantity, not less than fifteen acres, on similar conditions; the silver medal. Information respecting its application to the feeding of cattle, hogs, and

poultry, and other of its uses, is also desired. It is known to be particularly serviceable in furnishing honey to bees.

40. Raising Grass Seeds. To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of each or any of the following named grass seeds, *viz.* —Meadow fox-tail (alopecurus pratensis), sweet-scented vernal grass (anthoxanthum odoratum), Timothy grass, meadow Fescue grass, smooth-stalked meadow grass (poa pratensis), rough-stalked meadow grass (poa trivialis); the silver medal, or ten guineas. It is required that *certificates* from persons who have viewed them in a proper state, to identify that they are one or other of the seeds above mentioned, indicating clearly the particular species, and noticing the quantity produced of such seeds, free from weeds or mixture of other grasses, together with proper samples of the seeds, be produced to the Society on or before the first day of February, 1805.

41. The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the first day of February, 1806.

42. Rotation of Crops. To the person who shall, between the 10th of August, 1801, and the 10th of September, 1803, cultivate the greatest quantity of land, not less than forty acres, in the following rotation, *viz.* 1st, winter tares; 2d, turnips; and 3d, wheat; and apply the two former crops in the best and most farmer-like manner, to the rearing, supporting, and fattening horses, cattle, sheep, or hogs, on the land which produced the crops; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

43. For the next in quantity and merit, on not less than thirty acres, the silver medal, or fifty guineas.

44. For the next in quantity and merit, on not less than twenty acres, the silver medal. It is required, that every operation and expense be fully described, and that satisfactory *certificates* of the nature and condition of the soil on which the crops have grown, together with an *account* of their appearance, the number of horses and cattle, sheep or hogs, fed by the two green crops, and, as near as possible, the improved value of the live stock by the consumption of those crops, and also the quantity of wheat per acre, and its weight per bushel, be produced to the Society on or before the first day of November, 1804.

It is presumed that very great advantages will arise to such agriculturists as shall adopt this rotation of crops on a dry soil. They will be enabled, with the addition of a few acres of turnip-rooted cabbage for spring-food, to keep such large flocks of sheep and herds of neat cattle as may secure a sufficient quantity of manure to fertilize their land in the highest degree, and in every situation. It is farther conceived, that wheats which will bear sowing in the spring will be particularly suitable for this premium.

45, 46, 47. The same premiums are extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be delivered on or before the first day of November, 1805.

48. Preserving Turnips. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method of preserving turnips perfectly sound, and in every respect fit for the purpose of supporting and fattening sheep and neat cattle, during the months of February, March, and April; the silver medal, or ten guineas. It is required that a full and accurate *account* of the method employed, and the expense attending the process, together with *certificates* that the produce of four acres at the least have been preserved according to the method described, and applied to the feeding of sheep and neat cattle; that the whole were drawn out of the ground before the first day of February, in order to clear the greater part of it previous to its being prepared for corn, and to save the soil from being exhausted by the turnips; and also of the weight of an average sixteen perches of the crop; be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1804.

N.B. *It is recommended to those who may be induced to try the necessary experiments for obtaining this and the following four premiums, to consider the method employed for the preservation of potatoes in ridges (which the growers call pies), and also the propriety of adopting a similar method in cases where they are previously frozen. It is supposed that, in the latter instance, the addition of ice or snow, and the construction of the ridges upon a large scale, may be sufficient to preserve the freezing temperature till the vegetables are wanted for the use of cattle or sheep, at which time they may be thawed by immersion in cold water, and the* rot *which a sudden thaw produces may be prevented.*

49. For the next in quantity and merit, on not less than two acres, the silver medal.

50. Preserving Cabbages. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method of preserving drum-headed cabbages perfectly sound, and in every respect fit for the purpose of supporting and fattening sheep and neat cattle during the months of February, March, and April; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

51. For the next in quantity and merit, on not less than two acres, the silver medal or fifteen guineas. Conditions the same as for preserving turnips, *Cl.* 48. And the *accounts* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1805.

52. Preserving Carrots, Parsnips, or Beets. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method of

preserving carrots, parsnips, or beets, perfectly sound, and in every respect fit for the purpose of supporting horses, and fattening sheep and neat cattle, during the months of February, March, and April; the silver medal, or fifteen guineas. Conditions the same as for preserving turnips, *Cl.* 48. And the *accounts* to be delivered in on or before the first day in November, 1805.

53. Preserving Potatoes. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method of preserving potatoes, two or more years, perfectly sound, without vegetating, and in every other respect fit for the purpose of sets and the use of the table, and, consequently, of supporting and fattening cattle; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. It is required, that a full and accurate *account* of the method employed, and the expense attending the process, with *certificates* that one hundred bushels at the least have been preserved according to the method described, and that one or more bushels of the same potatoes have been set, and produced a crop without any apparent diminution of their vegetative power, and also that they have been used at table, with entire satisfaction to the person who ate of them, together with a sample of one bushel, be sent to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1805.

54. Making Meadow-Hay in wet Weather. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method, superior to any hitherto practised, of making meadow-hay in wet weather; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. A full *account* of the method employed, and of the expense attending the process, with not less than fifty-six pounds of the hay; and *certificates* that at least the produce of six acres of land has been made according to the method described, and that the whole is of equal quality with the sample; to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1805.

55. Harvesting Corn in wet Weather. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method, superior to any hitherto practised, of harvesting corn in wet weather; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. A full *account* of the method employed, and of the expense attending the process, with not less than two sheaves of the corn, and *certificates* that at least the produce of ten acres has been harvested according to the method described, and that the whole is of equal quality with the samples, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1805.

56. Ascertaining the component Parts of arable Land. To the person who shall produce to the Society the most satisfactory set of experiments to ascertain the due proportion of the several component parts of rich arable land, in one or more counties in Great Britain, by an accurate analysis of it; and who having made a like analysis of some poor arable land, shall, by comparing the component parts of each, and thereby ascertaining the deficiencies of the poor soil, improve a quantity of it, not less than one acre, by the addition of such parts as the former experiments shall have discovered to be wanting therein, and therefore probably the cause of its sterility; the gold medal, or forty guineas. It is required, that the manurings, ploughings, and crops, of the improved land, be the same after the improvement as before; and that a minute *account* of the produce in each state, of the weather, and of the various influencing circumstances, together with the method made use of in analysing the soils, be produced, with proper *certificates* and the chemical results of the analysis, which are to remain the property of the Society, on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1805.

It is expected that a quantity, not less than six pounds, of the rich, of the poor, and of the improved soils, be produced with the *certificates*.

57. Gaining Land from the Sea. To the person who shall produce to the Society an account, verified by actual experiment, of his having gained the greatest quantity of land from the sea, not less than fifty acres, on the coast of Great Britain or Ireland; the gold medal. *Certificates* of the quantity of land, and that the experiments were begun after the 1st of January, 1798, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in October, 1804.

58. The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in October, 1805.

59. The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in October, 1806.

60. Improving Land lying waste. For the most satisfactory *account* of the best method of improving any of the following soils, being land lying waste or uncultivated, *viz.* clay, gravel, sand, chalk, peat-earth and bog, verified by experiments on not less than fifty acres of land; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

61. For the next greatest quantity, not less than thirty acres, the silver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required, that the land before such improvement be absolutely uncultivated, and in a great measure useless, and that, in its improved state, it be enclosed, cultivated, and divided into closes. *Certificates* of the number of acres, of the quality of the land so improved, with a full *account* of every operation and expense attending such improvement, the state it is in as to the proportion of grass to arable, and the average value thereof, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805.

62. Manures. For the most satisfactory set of experiments, to ascertain the comparative

advantages of the following manures, used as top-dressings on grass or corn land, viz. soot, coal-ashes, wood-ashes, lime, gypsum, night-soil, or any other fit article; the gold medal, or the silver medal and ten guineas. It is required that the above experiments be made between two or more of the above-mentioned manures, and that not less than two acres of land be dressed with each manure. An *account* of the nature of the soil, quantity and expense of the manure and crops, with *certificates*, to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1805.

63. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1806.

64. Raising Water for the Irrigation of Land. To the person who shall discover to the Society the cheapest and most effectual method of raising water in quantities sufficient to be beneficially employed for the purpose of irrigating land, superior to and cheaper than any other method now in use; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. A model on a scale of one inch to a foot, with *certificates* that a machine at large, on the same construction, has been used, specifying the quantity of water delivered in gallons per hour, and the height to which it was raised, to be produced to the Society on or before the first of March, 1805.

65. The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the first of March, 1806.

66. Paring Plough. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society, a machine or plough for the purpose of paring land preparatory to burning, superior to any hitherto known, or in use for such purpose, and to be worked by not more than one man and two horses; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. The machine, and *certificates* that at least three acres have been pared by it in a proper manner, to be produced to the Society on or before the first of January, 1805.

67. Machine for Dibbling Wheat. To the person who shall invent a machine, superior to any hitherto known or in use, to answer the purpose of dibbling wheat, by which the holes for receiving the grain may be made at equal distances and proper depths; the silver medal and ten guineas. The *machine*, with *certificates* that at least three acres have been dibbled by it, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1805. Simplicity and cheapness in the construction will be considered as principal parts of its merit.

68. Machine for Reaping or Mowing Corn. For inventing a machine to answer the purpose of mowing or reaping wheat, rye, barley, oats, or beans, by which it may be done more expeditiously and cheaper than by any method now practised, provided it does not shed the corn or pulse more than the methods in common practice, and that it lays the straw in such a manner that it may be easily gathered up for binding; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *machine*, with *certificates* that at least three acres have been cut by it, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in December, 1804. Simplicity and cheapness in the construction will be considered as principal parts of its merit.

69. Thrashing Machine. To the person who shall invent a machine by which corn of all sorts may be thrashed more expeditiously, effectually, and at a less expense, than by any method now in use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *machine*, or a model, with proper *certificates* that such a machine has been usefully applied, that at least thirty quarters have been thrashed by it, and of the time employed in the operation, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1805.

70. Destroying the Grub of the Cockchafer. To the person who shall discover to the Society an effectual method, verified by repeated and satisfactory trials, of destroying the grub of the cockchafer, or of preventing or checking the destructive effects which always attend corn, peas, beans, and turnips, when attacked by those insects; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *accounts*, with proper *certificates*, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1805.

71. Destroying Worms. To the person who shall discover to the Society an effectual method, verified by repeated and satisfactory trials, of destroying worms, or of preventing the destructive effects they occasion on corn, beans, peas, or other pulse; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *accounts*, with proper *certificates*, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1805.

72. Destroying the Fly on Hops. To the person who shall discover to the Society an easy and efficacious method of destroying the fly on hops, superior to any hitherto known or practised, on not less than four acres of hop-ground; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805.

73. Preventing the Blight, or Ravages of Insects, on Fruit-Trees and Culinary Plants. To the person who shall discover to the Society the most effectual method of preventing the blight, or ravages of insects on fruit-trees and culinary plants, superior to any hitherto known or practised, and verified by actual and comparative experiments; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *accounts*, with proper *certificates*, to be delivered to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in November, 1804.

74. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the second Tuesday in November, 1805.

75. Removing the ill Effects of Blights, or Insects. To the person who shall discover to the Society the most effectual method of removing the ill effects of blights, or insects, on fruit-trees and culinary plants, superior to any hitherto known or practised, and verified by actual and comparative experiments; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805.

76. Cure of the Rot in Sheep. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and most effectual method of curing the rot in sheep, verified by repeated and satisfactory experiments; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. It is expected that the candidates furnish accurate *accounts* of the symptoms and cure of the disease, together with the imputed cause thereof, and the actual or probable means of prevention, which, with proper *certificates*, must be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805.

77. Cure of the Foot-Rot in Sheep. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and most effectual method of curing the foot-rot in sheep; the silver medal, or ten guineas. It is required, that the cure be ascertained by repeated and satisfactory experiments, and the method of performing it be verified by proper *certificates* delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805.

78. Preventing the ill Effects of Flies on Sheep. To the person who shall discover to the Society the most effectual method of protecting sheep from being disturbed and injured by flies; the silver medal, or ten guineas. It is required, that the method be ascertained by repeated experiments, and that a *certificate* of its efficacy be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1804.

79. Protecting Sheep. To the person who, in the year 1803, shall protect the greatest number of sheep, not fewer than one hundred, by hovels, sheds, or any other means, and give the most satisfactory account, verified by experiment, of the advantages arising from the practice of protecting sheep from the inclemency of the weather, by hovels, sheds, or any other means; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. A particular *account* of the experiments made, with the advantages arising therefrom, together with the expense, and *certificates* of its utility, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1805.

80. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1806.

N.B. It is required that the *certificates* shall specify the length of time the sheep were so protected, and the manner in which they were maintained during that time; together with the general method of managing them.

81. Improving the Condition of the labouring Poor, by erecting Cottages, and apportioning Land. To the person who, in the year 1803, shall erect the greatest number of cottages for the accommodation of the labouring poor, and apportion not less than two acres of land to each cottage; the gold medal. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805.

82. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1806.

83. Improving the Condition of the labouring Poor by apportioning Land to Cottages. To the person who, in the year 1803, shall apportion to the greatest number of cottages already built upon his or her estate, any quantity of land, not less than two acres to each cottage, for the better accommodation of the respective inhabitants; the gold medal. The *accounts* of the number of cottages, and of the quantity of land apportioned to each, to be delivered to the Society, with proper *certificates*, on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805.

84. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1806.

85. Culture of Hemp in certain parts of Scotland. The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, wishing to encourage the growth of hemp for the use of the navy in certain parts of Scotland, comprehending the whole county of Argyle, that part of Perthshire situated to the north of the river Tay, and west of the Military Road (see Ainslie's Map of Scotland) leading from Logierait to the county of Inverness, and such other parts of Scotland as lie north of Inverness-shire, offers to the person who shall sow with hemp, in drills at least eighteen inches asunder, the greatest quantity of land in the above-mentioned district, not less than fifty acres statute measure, in the year 1804, and shall at the proper season cause to be plucked the summer hemp (or male hemp bearing no seed), and continue the winter hemp (or female hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe, the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

86. To the person who shall sow with hemp, in drills at least eighteen inches asunder, the

next greatest quantity of land in the same above-mentioned district, not less than twenty-five acres, statute measure, in the year 1804, and shall at the proper season cause the same to be plucked as above mentioned; the silver medal, or twenty-five guineas. *Certificates* of the number of acres, of the distance of the drills, of the plucking of the hemp, with a general *account* of the soil, cultivation, and produce, to be delivered to the Society, along with fourteen pounds of the hemp, and two quarts of the seed, on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1805.

PREMIUMS FOR DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN CHEMISTRY, DYING, AND MINERALOGY.

87. Preserving Seeds of Vegetables. For the best methods of preserving the seeds of plants in a state fit for vegetation a longer time than has hitherto been practised, such method being superior to any known to the public, and verified by sufficient trial, to be communicated to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1804; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

88. Preventing the Dry-rot in Timber. To the person who shall discover to the Society the cause of the dry-rot in timber, and disclose a certain method of prevention superior to any hitherto known; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *accounts* of the cause, and method of prevention, confirmed by repeated experiments, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in December, 1804.

89. Preserving salted Provisions from becoming rancid or rusty. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best, cheapest, and most efficacious method of preserving salted provisions from growing rancid or rusty; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. A full *description* of the method, with proper *certificates* that it has been found, on repeated trials, to answer the purpose intended, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805.

90. Clearing Feathers from their animal Oil. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and most expeditious method, superior to any hitherto practised, of clearing goose-feathers from their offensive animal oil, for the use of upholders, in making beds, cushions, &c. the silver medal, or twenty guineas. A quantity of such feathers unstripped and so cleared, not less than forty pounds weight, with a full *account* of the process, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805.

91. Refining Whale or Seal Oil. For disclosing to the Society an effectual method of purifying whale or seal oil from the glutinous matter that incrusts the wicks of lamps and extinguishes the light, though fully supplied with oil; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. It is required, that the whole of the process be fully and fairly disclosed, in order that satisfactory experiments may be made by the Society to determine the validity of the claim; and *certificates* that not less than twenty gallons have been purified according to the process delivered in, together with two gallons of the oil, in its unpurified state, and two gallons so refined, be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in February, 1805.

92. Manufacturing Tallow Candles. To the person who shall discover to the Society a method of hardening or otherwise preparing tallow, so that candles may be made of it which will burn as clear and with as small a wick as wax candles, without running, and may be afforded at a less expense than any at present made with spermaceti; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Certificates* that 112lb. of such tallow have been made into candles, and 12lb. of the candles made thereof, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1805.

93. Candles from Resin or other Substances. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best method of making candles of resin, or any other substance, fit for common use, at a price much inferior to those made of tallow only; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. Six pounds at least of the candles so prepared, with an *account* of the process, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1804.

94. Method of separating Sugar in a solid Form from Treacle. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best method of separating sugar from treacle, in a solid form, at such an expense as will render it advantageous to the public; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. A quantity of the sugar so prepared, in a solid form, not less than thirty pounds weight, with an *account* of the process, and *certificates* that not less than one hundred weight has been prepared, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805.

95. PROOF-SPIRIT. To the distiller who, in the year 1804, shall make the greatest quantity, not less than one hundred gallons, of a clean marketable spirit, from articles not the food of man or cattle, equal in strength or quality to the proof-spirit now in use, and at a rate not higher than the spirit produced from corn or melasses; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. Ten gallons of the spirit, together with proper *certificates*, and a full *account* of the expense and mode of making it, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1805.

96. Increasing Steam. To the person

who shall invent and discover to the Society a method, verified by actual experiments, of increasing the quantity or force of steam, in steam-engines, with less fuel than has hitherto been employed, provided that in general the whole amount of the expenses in using steam-engines may be considerably lessened; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. To be communicated to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1805.

97. Substitute for Tar. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society the best substitute for Stockholm tar, equal in all its properties to the best of that kind, and prepared from materials the produce of Great-Britain; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. A quantity of the substitute, not less than one hundred weight, with *certificates* that at least one ton has been manufactured, and that it can be afforded at a price not exceeding that of the best foreign tar, together with an *account* of the process, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1805.

98. Preparation of Tan. To the person who shall prepare in the most concentrated form, so as to be easily portable, and at a price applicable to the purposes of manufactures, the largest quantity, not less than one hundred weight, of the principle called by the French *tanuin*, which abounds in oak-bark and many other vegetable substances; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Certificates* of the superior quality of the quantity so prepared, and a sample of not less than 28lb. to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1805.

99. Indelible Ink. To the person who shall discover to the Society, a method of making a black ink proper for writing, superior to any at present known, indestructible by chemical applications, and not dearer than that which is now in common use; the silver medal or fifteen guineas. *Certificates* that not less than two gallons of such ink have been actually prepared and found to possess the qualities above mentioned, with a full detail of the process of making it, and two quarts of the ink, to be delivered to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1805.

100. Preparation of a red Stain for Cotton Cloth. To the person who shall communicate to the Society, the cheapest and most effectual method of printing or staining cotton cloths with a red colour, by an immediate application of the colouring-matter to the cloth, equally beautiful and durable with the red colours now generally procured from decoctions of madder; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Certificates* that the above process has been advantageously used on ten pieces of calico, each twenty-one yards or upwards in length, one piece of the calico so printed, a quart of the colour in a liquid state, and a full *account* of the preparation and application, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1805.

101. Preparation of a green Colour for printing Cotton Cloth. To the person who shall communicate to the Society the best and cheapest method of printing with a full green colour on cotton cloth, by an immediate application of the colouring matter from a wooden block to the cloth, equally beautiful and durable as the colours now formed from the complicated process of the decoction of weld on alumine and the solutions of indigo by earths or alkaline salts; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Certificates* and conditions as for premium 100.

102. Substitute for the Basis of Paint. To the person who shall produce to the Society the best substitute, superior to any hitherto known, for the basis of paint, equally proper for the purpose as the white lead now employed; such substitute not to be of a noxious quality, and to be afforded at a price not materially higher than that of white lead; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. A quantity of the substitute, not less than 50lb. weight, with an *account* of the process used in preparing it, and *certificates* that at least one hundred weight has been manufactured, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1805.

103. Red Pigment. To the person who shall discover to the Society a full and satisfactory process for preparing a red pigment, fit for use, in oil and water, equal in tone and brilliancy to the best carmines and lakes now known or in use, and perfectly durable; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. One pound weight of such colour, and a full disclosure of its preparation, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in Feb. 1805.

N. B. It is not required that the colour should resist the action of fire or chemical applications, but remain unaltered by the common exposure to strong light, damps, and noisome vapours.

104. Ultramarine. To the person who shall prepare an artificial ultramarine, equal in colour, brilliancy, or durability, to the best prepared from lapis lazuli, and which may be afforded at a cheap rate; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The conditions are the same as in the preceding premium for the red pigment.

105. Analysis of British Minerals. To the person who shall communicate to the Society, the most correct analysis of any mineral production of Great-Britain, hitherto either unexamined, or not examined with accuracy; the gold medal. The analysis and sufficient specimens to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in Jan. 1805.

106. Statuary Marble. To the person

who shall discover, within Great-Britain or Ireland, a quarry of white marble fit for the purposes of statuary, and equal in all respects to those kinds now imported from Italy; the gold medal, or one hundred pounds. A block of at least three feet in length, two in height, and two in width, with an account of the situation of the quarry, and *certificates* of its possessing considerable extent, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805.

N. B. In order to prevent useless expense or trouble to the claimant in forwarding so large a block, the Society will be ready to examine any smaller specimen of the marble, and express their opinion of its value to the candidate before the block required by the above premium is produced.

107. Preparation of Sulphuric Acid from Sulphur without the Use of any Nitric Salt. To the person who shall prepare the largest quantity (not less than one ton) of sulphuric acid from sulphur, without any nitric salt, of a specific gravity, not inferior to the best sulphuric acid of commerce; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Certificates* that not less than the above quantity of such an acid has been prepared, together with a sample, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1805.

108. Preparation of any alkaline or earthy Nitrate. To the person who shall prepare, in Great-Britain, the largest quantity, not less than one hundred weight, of any salt of nitric acid, with either earths or alkalies, by a method superior to and as cheap as those hitherto practised; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. *Certificates* of the above quantity having been prepared, and a sample of not less than 28lb. to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1805.

109. Fine Bar-Iron. To the person, in Great-Britain, who shall make the greatest quantity of bar-iron, not less than ten tons, with coak, from coak-pigs, equal in quality to the best iron imported from Sweden or Russia, and as fit for converting into steel; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. Samples, not less than one hundred weight, with *certificates* that the whole quantity is of equal quality, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1805.

110. Preserving Iron from Rust. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society a cheap composition, superior to any now in use, which shall effectually preserve wrought iron from rust, the gold medal, or fifty guineas. A full description of the method of preparing the composition, with *certificates* that it has stood at least two years unimpaired, being exposed to the atmosphere during the whole time, to be produced to the Society, with ten pounds weight of the composition, on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1805.

111. Refining Block-Tin. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best method of purifying or refining block-tin, so as to render it fit for the finest purposes to which grain-tin is now applied, and not higher in price; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Certificates* that not less than three tons have been so refined or purified, with a full detail of the process, and a quantity, not less than one hundred weight, of the tin so refined, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1805.

112. Glazing Earthen-Ware without Lead. To the person who shall discover to the Society the cheapest, safest, most durable, and most easily fusible, composition, fit for the purpose of glazing the ordinary kinds of earthen-ware, without any preparation of lead, and superior to any hitherto in use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. Specimens of the ware so glazed, with proper *certificates* of its having succeeded, and a sample of the materials made use of, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in Feb. 1805.

113. Refining Copper from the Ore. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best method of separating, purifying, and refining copper from the ore, so as to render it fit for the finest purposes to which fine copper is now applied, and by a process superior to any hitherto known or in use, and not higher in price; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Certificates* that not less than three tons have been so prepared or refined, and a quantity not less than one hundred weight of the copper so refined, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in Feb. 1805.

114. Mineralogical Map of England and Wales. To the person who shall complete and publish an accurate mineralogical map of England and Wales, on a scale of not less than ten miles to an inch, containing an account of the situation of the different mines therein, and describing the kinds of minerals thence produced; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Certificates* of the accuracy of such map, together with the map, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805. The map to remain the property of the Society.

115. Mineralogical Map of Ireland. The same premium is offered for a mineralogical map of Ireland, on similar conditions.

116. Mineralogical Map of Scotland. The same premium is offered for a mineralogical map of Scotland, on similar conditions.

117. Natural History. To the author who shall publish, in the year 1805, the natural history of any county in England or Wales; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. It is required that the several natural productions,

whether animal, or vegetable, or mineral, peculiar to the county, or found therein, be carefully and specifically arranged and described, in order that the public may be enabled to judge what arts or manufactures are most likely to succeed in such county. The work to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1805.

PREMIUMS IN POLITE ARTS.

118. Honorary Premiums for Drawing, by Nobility. For the best original drawing, of any kind, by young gentlemen under the age of twenty-one, sons or grandsons of peers, or peeresses in their own right, of Great-Britain or Ireland, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1805; the honorary medal of the Society in gold.

119. The same in silver for the best copy.

120, 121. The same premiums will be given, on the like conditions, to young ladies, daughters or grand-daughters of peers, or peeresses in their own right, of Great-Britain or Ireland.

122. Honorary Premiums for Drawing, by Gentlemen. For the best original drawing, of any kind, by young gentlemen under the age of twenty-one; to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1805; the gold medal.

123. For the best copy, the silver medal.

124, 125. The same premiums will be given for drawings by young ladies.

N. B. As the foregoing honorary premiums are intended only for such of the nobility and gentry as may hereafter become patrons or patronesses of the arts; persons professing any branch of the polite arts, or any business dependent on the arts of design, or the sons or daughters of such persons, will not be admitted candidates in these classes.

126. Drawings of Outlines. For the best outline, after a cast, in plaster, of the Venus de Medicis, by persons of either sex, under the age of sixteen, the figure not less than eighteen inches; to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1805; the greater silver pallet.

127. For the next in merit; the lesser silver pallet.

128. Drawings of Landscapes. For the best drawing in water-colours of a landscape after nature, not less than eighteen inches by twelve, by persons of either sex, under twenty-one years of age, to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1805; the gold pallet.

129. For the next in merit, the greater silver pallet. Each candidate must mention, on the front of the drawing, whence the view was taken.

130. Historical Drawings. For the best historical drawing, being an original composition, of five or more human figures; the height of the principal figure not less than eight inches; to be produced on or before the third Tuesday in Feb. 1805; the gold pallet.

131. For the next in merit; the greater silver pallet.

132. Drawing and Engraving. To the person who shall complete the best original drawing and engraving. The design and engraving to be executed by the same artist, and produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805; the gold medal. It is required that the drawing and two impressions of the engraving be produced, and remain the property of the Society.

133. Line Engravings of Landscapes. For the best line engraving of a landscape, published in the year 1804, the size of the engraving not less than eighteen inches by fourteen; the gold medal. To be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1805; and the impression to which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society.

134. For the next in merit; the silver medal, on similar conditions.

135. Line Engravings of Historical Subjects. For the best line engraving published in the year 1804, of an historical subject, the size of the engraving not less than eighteen inches by fourteen; the gold medal.

136. For the next in merit; the silver medal. Conditions, &c. the same as in classes 133 and 134.

137, 138, 139, 140. The same premiums are extended one year farther.

N. B. It is not necessary in the classes of line engravings, for the artist's name to be concealed. The first aquafortis proof of the above plates are required to be sent in with the finished impression, and *certificates* that the etchings are the entire work of the candidate. The aquafortis proof also to remain the property of the Society.

141. Model in Clay or Plaster. For the best model in clay or plaster of an ornamental design for the purpose of embellishing works of architecture; the silver medal or twenty guineas. To be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1805. The model not to be less than thirty inches by twelve.

142. Perspective Drawings of Machines. For the best perspective drawing of machines by persons under twenty-one years of age; the greater silver pallet. To be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1805.

143. For the next in merit; the lesser silver pallet, on similar conditions.

144. Engraving on Wood, or Metal Blocks, &c. For the best engraving on wood or metal blocks, or any other material,

so that the same be rendered capable of composition with the letter-press, of any allegorical or other subject suited to the embellishment of letter-press, the gold pallet.

145. For the next in merit, the greater silver pallet. Two or more impressions along with the block to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805. The impressions, but not the block, to remain the property of the Society.

146. Bronzes. For the best drapery figure or group cast in bronze; if a single figure, not less than twelve inches high; and, if a group, not less than nine inches; and which will require the least additional labour to repair; the gold medal, or the silver medal and twenty guineas. The cast to be exhibited to the Society before it is begun to be repaired, with the original figure or group, on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805, together with a full explanation of the whole process.

147. Ornamental Drawings for Architectural Designs. For the best ornamental drawing for the purpose of embellishing architectural designs; a silver medallion with the following engraved inscription: *The Premium given by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, in conformity to the Will of John Stock, of Hampstead, Esq.* The drawing to which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society; and to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in February, 1805.

PREMIUMS FOR ENCOURAGING AND IMPROVING MANUFACTURES.

148. Machine for carding Silk. For the best machine, superior to any now in use, for carding waste silk equally well as by hand; to be produced, together with a specimen of the cardings, on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1804; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

149. Cloth from Hop-stalks, &c. To the person who shall produce to the Society the greatest quantity, not less than thirty yards of cloth at least twenty-seven inches wide, made in Great-Britain, of hop-stalks or bines, or other raw vegetable substances, the produce of Great-Britain or Ireland, superior to any hitherto manufactured from such substances, and which can be generally afforded as cheap as cloth of equal quality and appearance now made from hemp, flax, or cotton, and much finer in quality than any hitherto manufactured in England from hop-stalks, &c. the gold medal, or thirty guineas. One pound of the thread of which the cloth is made, and thirty yards of the cloth, together with proper *certificates* that the whole is manufactured from hop-stalks or bines, &c. to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1804.

N. B. The Society is already in the possession of cloth made in England from hop-stalks or bines, which may be inspected by application to the Housekeeper.

150. Wicks for Candles or Lamps. To the person who shall discover to the Society a method of manufacturing hop-stalks or bines, or any other cheap material, the growth of Great-Britain, so as to render them equally fit for the purpose of supplying the place of cotton, for wicks of candles or lamps; twenty guineas. Samples, not less than five pounds weight, of the wick so prepared, to be produced to the Society, with *certificates* that the whole quantity is equal in quality to the sample, on or before the second Tuesday in Jan. 1805.

151. Paper from raw vegetable Substances. To the person, in Great-Britain, who shall, between the first of January, 1804, and the first of January, 1805, make the greatest quantity, and of the best quality (not less than ten reams), of good and useful paper, from raw vegetable substances, the produce of Great-Britain or Ireland, of which one hundred weight has not been used in manufacturing paper previous to January, 1803, superior to any hitherto manufactured from such substances, and which can be generally afforded as cheap as paper of equal quality and appearance now made from rags; twenty guineas.

N. B. The object of the Society being to add to the number and quantity of raw materials used in this manufacture, it is their wish to include every useful sort of paper, and to introduce such natural products as can be easily and cheaply procured in great quantities. The Society are in possession of two volumes containing a great variety of specimens of paper made from raw vegetable substances, *viz.*— nettles, potatoe-haum, poplar, hop-bines, &c. which volumes may be inspected by any person on application to the Housekeeper. *Certificates* of the making such paper, and one ream of the paper, to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1805.

152. Transparent Paper. To the person who shall discover to the Society a method of making paper from the pulp that shall be perfectly transparent, and of a substance and body equal to foolscap, that shall take and bear common writing ink with the same facility and correctness as writing-paper generally in use; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. *Certificates* of the making such paper, an *account* of the process, and one ream of the paper, to be produced on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1805.

153. Chints Patterns for Calico-Printers. For the best original pattern in a new taste, of light or dark-ground chints for garment-work, fit for the purposes of calico-

printers, by persons of either sex; the gold medal. To be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1805; the pattern to which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society.

154. For the next in merit; the silver medal, on similar conditions.

155. Copper-plate Patterns for Calico-Printers. For the best pattern, in a new style, fit for the purposes of calico-printers for garment-work; the silver medal. To be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1805. The pattern to which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society.

PREMIUMS IN MECHANICS.

156. Gunpowder-Mills. To the person who, in the year 1804, shall invent and bring to perfection the most effectual method of so conducting the works of gunpowder-mills, in the business of making gunpowder, as to prevent explosion; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. *Certificates* and *accounts* of the method having been put in practice in one or more gunpowder-mills in this kingdom, and that it promises, in the opinion of the best judges concerned in such works, to answer the purpose intended, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in Feb. 1805.

N. B. As an encouragement to persons to turn their thoughts to improvements of this nature, if any should be made on the present method of conducting the business of gunpowder making, which fall short of the total prevention of explosion, and they are sent to the Society for the sake of humanity, the papers so sent in will receive due consideration, and such bounty or reward will be bestowed thereon as they appear to merit.

157. Transit-Instrument. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a cheap and portable transit-instrument, which may easily be converted into a zenith-sector, capable of being accurately and expeditiously adjusted, for the purpose of finding the latitudes and longitudes of places, and superior to any portable transit-instrument now in use; the gold medal, or forty guineas. To be produced on or before the last Tuesday in Jan. 1805.

158. Taking Whales by the Gun-Harpoon. To the person who, in the year 1804, shall strike the greatest number of whales, not fewer than three, with the gun-harpoon; ten guineas. Proper *certificates* of the striking such whales, and that they were actually taken in the year 1804, signed by the master, or by the mate when the claim is made by the master, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in December, 1804.

159. Family Mill. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society the best-constructed mill for grinding corn for the use of private families, or parish-poor; the construction to be such as to render the working of the mill easy and expeditious, and superior to any hitherto in use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The mill, and *certificates* of its having been used to good effect, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in Feb. 1805. Cheapness and simplicity will be considered as essential parts of its merit; and the mill, or the model, to remain with the Society.

160. Machine for raising Coals, Ore, &c. &c. To the person who shall invent a machine for raising coals, ore, &c. from mines, superior to any hitherto known or in use, and which shall produce the effect at a less expense than those already known or in use; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. A model of the machine, made on a scale of not less than one inch to a foot, with a *certificate* that a machine at large on the same construction has been advantageously used, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in Feb. 1805.

161. Improved Walking-Wheel or Crane. To the person who shall invent an improved walking-wheel or crane, on which the weight and power of any person or persons shall be applied with the greatest safety and effect, and so contrived that the power can be varied according to the greater or lesser weight to be raised or lowered; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The model, on a scale of not less than one inch to a foot, with a proper *certificate* that the machine at large has been employed to good effect, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in February, 1805.

162. Machine for Raising Water. To the person who shall invent a machine on a better, cheaper, and more simple construction than any hitherto known or in use, for raising water out of wells, &c. from a depth of not less than fifty feet; the gold medal, or forty guineas. *Certificates* of the performance of the machine, and a model of it, on a scale of not less than one inch to a foot, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805.

163. Elm Pipes. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society a substitute for the elm pipes now in common use for the conveyance of water, which shall be cheaper, equally effectual, and more durable than any heretofore employed; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. It is required that one of the pipes so employed, an accurate *account* of the method used, and every expense attending it, together with satisfactory accounts of its being effectual, be delivered to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1805.

164. Extinguishing Fires. To the person who shall produce to the Society the best and most effectual method of procuring an immu-

diate supply of water in case of fire, or for the means best calculated to prevent or extinguish accidental fires in buildings, superior to any now in use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Certificates* of the method having been practised with success, with a full description thereof, to be delivered to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in Jan. 1805.

165. Boring and Blasting Rocks. To the person who shall discover to the Society a more simple, cheap, and expeditious method than any hitherto known or in use of boring and blasting rocks in mines, shafts, wells, &c.; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Certificates* of the method having been practised with success, with a full description thereof, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1805.

166. Heating Rooms for the purposes of Manufacturers. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society a method of heating rooms, superior to any hitherto known or in use, and at a moderate expense, for the purposes of painters, japanners, and other manufacturers, so as to avoid the necessity of iron or copper tunnels going through the rooms to convey the smoke, whereby the danger from such tunnels may be prevented; the gold medal, or forty guineas. A model, or complete drawing and description of the method, with *certificates* that it has been successfully practised, to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in March, 1805.

167. Improved Ventilation. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a mode of permanently ventilating the apartments in hospitals, workhouses, and other crowded places, superior to any now known or used; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. A model of the apparatus, and a full account of the means by which the effect has been produced, with proper *certificates*, to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1805.

168. Preventing Accidents from Horses falling with two-wheeled Carriages. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a method superior to any hitherto known or in use, to prevent accidents from the falling of horses with two-wheeled carriages, especially on steep declivities; the silver medal, or fifteen guineas. A model of the apparatus, and a full account of the means by which the effect has been produced, with proper *certificates* that the same has been used with success, to be delivered to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1805.

169. Improving Turnpike and other Roads. To the person who shall discover to the Society the most effectual and cheapest method, verified by actual experiments, of combining the materials ordinarily employed in making or repairing roads, so as to form them of the hardest consistence by their cementing properties, or by an artificial mixture of earth, stones, &c. altered by heat or any other mode, so as to form an even, hard, and durable carriage-road, not liable to be injured by heat or rain; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. It is required that an accurate *account* of the method used, and every expense attending it, together with satisfactory *certificates* of its being effectual, be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1805.

170. Cleansing Chimnies. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society the most effectual mechanical or other means for cleansing chimnies from soot, and obviating the necessity of children being employed within the flues; the gold medal.

171. For the next in merit; the silver medal. The mechanical, or other means, with *certificates* of their having been used with proper effect, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1805.

172. Chimnies Cleansed. To the person who shall during the year 1804 cleanse, or cause to be cleansed, the greatest number of chimnies, at least two stories high, not fewer than three hundred, by any mechanical or other process, which does not require the employment of boys within the flues; the gold medal. *Certificates*, signed by not less than two-thirds of those housekeepers on whose premises the said means have been employed, and an account of the process, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805.

173. To the person who shall cleanse, or cause to be cleansed, the next greatest number of chimnies, not fewer than one hundred and fifty, upon similar conditions to the above; the silver medal.

174. Raising the Bodies of Persons who have sunk under Water. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a cheap and portable drag, or other machine, superior to those now in use, for the purpose of taking up in the best and most expeditious manner, and with the least injury, the bodies of persons who have sunk under water; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The drag, or machine to answer the purpose intended, to be produced to the Society, on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1805.

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE COMMERCE OF THE UNITED EMPIRE.

175. Taking Porpoises. To the people in any boat or vessel, who, in the year 1804, shall take the greatest number of porpoises on the coast of Great-Britain or Ireland, by gun,

harpoon, or any other method, not fewer than thirty, for the purpose of extracting oil from them; the gold medal, or thirty pounds. *Certificates* of the number, signed by the persons to whom they have been sold or delivered for the purpose of extracting the oil, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1805.

176. Oil from Porpoises. To the person who shall manufacture the greatest quantity of oil from porpoises taken on the coast of Great-Britain or Ireland, in the year 1804, not less than twenty tons; the gold medal, or thirty pounds. *Certificates* of the oil having been made from porpoises actually caught on the coast of Great-Britain or Ireland, and two gallons of the oil as a sample, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1805.

177. Curing Herrings by the Dutch Method. To the person or persons who shall, before January, 1805, cure the greatest quantity of white herrings, not less than thirty barrels, according to the method practised by the Dutch, and equal in all respects to the best Dutch herrings, the same being caught in the British or Irish Seas, and cured in a British or Irish vessel or port; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

178. For the next greatest quantity, not less than fifteen barrels; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. A sixteen-gallon barrel of the herrings to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805, with *certificates* that the conditions of the premium have been completely fulfilled, and that the whole were cured in the same manner as the specimen, together with a full description of the process employed, in order that the Society may judge how far the Dutch method has been adopted.

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE BRITISH COLONIES.

179. Nutmegs. For the greatest quantity of merchantable nutmegs, not less than ten pounds weight, being the growth of his Majesty's dominions in the West Indies, or any of the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or the several Islands adjacent thereto, and equal to those imported from the islands of the East Indies; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. Satisfactory *certificates*, from the governor, or commander in chief, of the place of growth, with an account of the number of trees, their age, nearly the quantity of fruit on each tree, and the manner of culture, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1804.

180. The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1805.

181. Cloves. For importing into Great Britain or Ireland, in the year 1804, the greatest quantity of cloves, not less than twenty pounds weight, being of the growth of some of the islands in the West Indies subject to the British empire, or any of the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or the several islands adjacent thereto, and equal in goodness to the cloves brought from the East Indies; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. Samples, not less than two pounds weight, with *certificates* that the whole quantity is equal in goodness, together with satisfactory *certificates* signed by the governor, or commander in chief, of the place of growth, with an *account* of the number of trees growing on the spot, their age, and the manner of culture, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1805.

182. The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1806.

183. Kali for Barilla. To the person who shall have cultivated, in the Bahama Islands, or any other part of his Majesty's dominions in the West Indies, or any of the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or the several islands adjacent thereto, in the year 1803, the greatest quantity of land, not less than two acres, with Spanish kali, fit for the purpose of making barilla; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

184. For the next greatest quantity, not less than one acre; the silver medal, or fifteen guineas. *Certificates*, signed by the governor, or commander in chief, for the time being, of the quantity of land so cultivated, and of the state of the plants at the time of signing such *certificates*, to be delivered to the Society, with samples of the kali, on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1805.

185, 186. The same premiums are extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the second Tuesday in Jan. 1806.

187. Destroying the Insect commonly called the Borer. To the person who shall discover to the Society an effectual method of destroying the insect commonly called the borer, which has, of late years, been so destructive to the sugar-canes in the West-India islands, the British settlements on the coast of Africa, and the several islands adjacent thereto; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. The discovery to be ascertained by satisfactory *certificates*, under the hand and seal of the governor or commander in chief, for the time being, and of some other respectable persons, inhabitants of the islands, or other place, in which the remedy has been successfully applied; such *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1805.

188. Cultivation of Hemp in Upper and Lower Canada. To the person who shall sow with hemp the greatest quantity of land in the province of Upper Canada, not less than six arpents (each four-fifths of a statute acre), in the year 1804, and shall at the proper season cause to be plucked the summer hemp (or male hemp bearing no seed) and continue the winter hemp (or female hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe; the gold medal, or one hundred dollars.

189. To the person who shall sow with hemp the next greatest quantity of land in the same province of Upper Canada, not less than five arpents, in the year 1804, in the manner above mentioned; the silver medal, or eighty dollars.

190. For the next greatest quantity of land, in the same province, and in a similar manner, not less than four arpents; sixty dollars.

191. For the next greatest quantity of land, in the same province, and in a similar manner, not less than three arpents; forty dollars.

192. For the next greatest quantity of land, in the same province, and in a similar manner, not less than one arpent; twenty dollars. *Certificates* of the number of arpents, the method of culture, of the plucking of the hemp, with a general *account* whether sown broad-cast or in drills, the expense, soil, cultivation, and produce, to be transmitted to the Society, certified under the hand and seal of the governor or lieutenant-governor, together with 28lb. of the hemp, and two quarts of the seed, on or before the last Tuesday in November, 1805.

193, 194, 195, 196, 197. The same premiums are extended one year farther. *Certificates*, &c. as before mentioned, to be transmitted to the Society on before the last Tuesday in November, 1806.

198 to 203. Premiums exactly similar in all respects to those held out for the province of Upper Canada, are also offered for the province of Lower Canada, and are extended to the same period.

209. Importation of Hemp from Canada. To the master of that vessel, which shall bring to this country the greatest quantity of marketable hemp, not less that one hundred tons, in the year 1804, the produce of Upper or Lower Canada; the gold medal.

210. To the master of that vessel which shall bring the next quantity, not less than fifty tons; the silver medal. *Certificates* satisfactory to the Society to be produced by the master of the vessel on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805, to testify that such hemp was grown and prepared in Canada.

211, 212. The same premiums are extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in Feb. 1806.

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN THE EAST INDIES.

213. Bhaugulpore Cotton. To the person who shall import into the port of London, in the year 1804, the greatest quantity, not less than one ton, of the Bhaugulpore cotton, from which cloths are made in imitation of nankeen, without dying; the gold medal. A quantity of the cotton, not less than five pounds weight in the pod, and five pounds carded, to be produced to the Society, with proper *certificates*, signed by the Secretary to the Board of Trade of Bengal or Bombay, on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1805.

214. The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1806.

215. Annatto. To the person who, in the year 1804, shall import into the port of London, from any part of the British settlements in the East Indies, the greatest quantity of annatto, not less than five hundred weight; the gold medal. A quantity of the annatto, not less than ten pounds weight, to be produced to the Society, with proper *certificates*, signed by the Secretary of the Board of Trade of the respective settlement, that the annatto is the produce of such settlement, on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1805.

216. The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1806.

217. True Cochineal. To the person who, in the year 1804, shall import into the port of London, from any part of the British settlements in the East Indies, the greatest quantity of true cochineal, not less than five hundred weight; the gold medal. A quantity of the cochineal, not less than ten pounds weight, with proper *certificates*, signed by the Secretary of the Board of Trade of the respective settlement, that the cochineal is the produce of such settlement, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805.

218. The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1806.

CONDITIONS FOR THE POLITE ARTS.

No person who has gained the first premium in any class shall be admitted a candidate in a class of an inferior age; and no candidate shall receive more than one premium in one year; nor shall they, who for two successive years have gained the first premium in one class, be again admitted as candidates in that class.

No person shall be admitted a candidate in any class, who has three times obtained the first premium in that class.

No more than one performance in any class shall be received from the same candidate.

All performances (to which premiums or bounties are adjudged) shall remain with the Society till after the public distribution of rewards in May, when they will be re-delivered, unless mentioned in the Premiums to the contrary.

No performance shall be admitted, that has obtained a premium, reward, or gratification, from any other society, academy, or school, or been offered for that purpose.

All performances that obtain premiums in the Polite Arts must have been begun after the publication of such premiums, except line engravings.

To encourage real merit, and prevent attempts to impose on the Society, by producing drawings made or retouched by any other person than the candidate, the Society require a specimen of the abilities of each successful candidate, under the inspection of the Committee of Polite Arts, in every instance where such proof may appear necessary.

All candidates in the Polite Arts are required to signify, on their drawings, their age; and whether the performances are originals or copies; and if copies, whence they were taken.

SOCIETY'S OFFICE, ADELPHI, JUNE 1st, 1804.

ORDERED,

That the several Candidates and Claimants, to whom the Society shall adjudge Premiums or Bounties, do attend at the Society's Office in the Adelphi, on the last Tuesday in May, 1805, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon precisely, to receive the same; that day being appointed by the Society for the Distribution of their Rewards: And before that time no Premium or Bounty will be delivered, excepting to those who are about to leave the Kingdom.

In Cases where the Society may think fit to admit excuses for not attending in Person, Deputies may be substituted to receive the Rewards, provided such Deputies are either Members of the Society, or the superior Officers thereof.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

As the great object of the Society in rewarding individuals is to draw forth and give currency to those inventions and improvements, which are likely to benefit the public at large, candidates are requested to observe, that if the *means*, by which the respective objects are effected, do require an expense or trouble too great for *general purposes*, the Society will not consider itself as bound to give the offered *reward*; but, though it thus reserves the power of giving in all cases such part only of any premium as the performance shall be adjudged to deserve, or of withholding the whole if there be no merit, yet the candidates may be assured the Society will always judge liberally of their several claims.

It is required, that the matters for which premiums are offered, be delivered in without names, or any intimation to whom they belong; that each particular thing be marked in what manner each claimant thinks fit, such claimant sending with it a paper sealed up, having on the outside a corresponding mark, and on the inside, the claimant's name and address; and all candidates are to take notice, that no claim for a premium will be attended to, unless the conditions of the the advertisement are fully complied with.

No papers shall be opened, but such as shall gain premiums, unless where it appears to the Society absolutely necessary for the determination of the claim; all the rest shall be returned unopened with the matters to which they belong, if inquired after by the mark, within two years.

All models of machines, which obtain premiums or bounties, shall be the property of the Society; and, where a premium or bounty is given for any machine, a perfect model thereof shall be given to the Society.

All the premiums of this Society are designed for Great-Britain and Ireland, unless expressly mentioned to the contrary.

The claims shall be determined as soon as possible after the delivery of the specimens.

It is expected that all articles for claims or bounties be sent to the Society carriage paid.

No person shall receive any premium, bounty, or encouragement, from the Society, for any matter for which he has obtained, or purposes to obtain, a patent.

A candidate for a premium, or a person applying for a bounty, being detected in any disingenuous method to impose on the Society, shall forfeit such bounty, and be deemed incapable of obtaining any for the future.

No member of this Society shall be a candidate for, or entitled to receive, any premium, bounty, or reward, whatsoever, except the honorary medal of the Society. The candidates are, in all cases, expected to furnish a particular account of the subject of their claims; and where certificates are required to be produced in claim of premiums, they should be expressed, as nearly as possible, in the words of the respective advertisements, and be signed by persons who

[illegible] e facts stated.

[illegible] are obtained in consequence of specimens produced, the Society

mean to retain such part of those specimens as they may judge necessary, making a reasonable allowance for the same.

No candidates shall be present at any meetings of the Society or committees, or admitted at the Society's rooms, after they have delivered in their claims, until such claims are adjudged, unless summoned by the committee.

N. B. The Society farther invite the communications of scientific and practical men upon any of the subjects for which premiums are offered, although their experiments may have been conducted upon a smaller scale than the terms of each require, as they may afford ground for more extensive application, and thus materially forward the views of the Society, and contribute to the advantage of the public. Such communications to be made by letter, addressed to the Society, and directed to Mr. CHARLES TAYLOR, the Secretary, *at the Society of Arts, Adelphi, London.*

The models required by the Society should be upon the scale of one inch to a foot. The Winchester bushel is the measure referred to for grain; and, as the acres of different districts vary in extent, it is necessary to observe, that the Society mean Statute Acres of five and a half yards to the rod or pole, when acres are mentioned in their list of premiums; and they request that all communications to them may be made agreeably thereto.

The Society desire that the Papers on different subjects sent to them may be full, clear, explicit, fit for publication, and rather in the form of Essays than of Letters; and where descriptive Drawings can be conveniently sent, with the Models and Machines laid before the Society, it is recommended to be done.

Presents to the Society of Books for their Library will be thankfully received.

*** To persons inclined to leave a sum of money to this Society by will, the following form is offered for that purpose.

Item. I give and bequeath to A. B. and C. D. the sum of upon condition and to the intent that they, or one of them, do pay the same to the Collector, for the time being, of a Society in London, who now call themselves the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; which said sum of I will and desire may be paid out of my personal estate, and applied towards the carrying on the laudable designs of the Society.

By Order of the Society.

CHARLES TAYLOR, *Secretary.*

N. B. *The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. considering that it would be beneficial to the Commerce of the United Kingdom, to bring the British Marbles into more general use, and that the most effectual method of accomplishing their object would be,* for the present, *to make them more generally known in the capital, have come to the following resolutions:—*

Resolved,—That specimens of British Marbles be exposed in the Society's Rooms at the Adelphi for the inspection of the Public, under the following regulations:

1st, That all specimens be exact to a given size, *viz.* eight inches high, six inches broad, one inch thick, and polished on one face.

2d, That a book be kept containing the number of each specimen, and describing the situation of the quarry, the name of the parish where situated, the distance of the quarry from a beaten road, and the distance of that road from water-carriage, with the name of the donor and proprietor. Any remarks on the qualities of the marbles, or on the lime produced from them, will be gratefully received and preserved by the Society, as materials for future inquiries.

Resolved,—That as the exertions of the Society can only be beneficial to the public, inasmuch as their views are seconded by the public, the Society request, that all persons, proprietors of marble quarries, will favour them with a specimen of the marble, worked to the exact size above mentioned, with the description of the quarry as above, that the same may be entered in the book to be preserved for the use of the public.

Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, Adelphi.

ON Tuesday the 29th of May, 1804, the Rewards of the Society were, as usual, distributed by his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, arranged under the following classes; and on Wednesday the 6th of June the Society held the last Meeting of that Session, and adjourned to the fourth Wednesday in October next.

IN AGRICULTURE.

To J. C. Curwen, Esq. M.P. of Belle-isle, Winandermere, for planting 314,956 timber-trees, class 23, the gold medal.

To J. Borron, Esq. Warrington, for planting 600,000 osiers, class 14, the gold medal.

To Thos. Plowman, Esq. Broome, in Norfolk, for an improved sheepfold, the gold medal.

To J. C. Curwen, Esq. M.P. Belle-isle, Winandermere, for drains extending 6000 yards, the gold medal.

To Mr. William Watson, North Middleton, near Belford, Northumberland, for the comparative culture of turnips, the silver medal.

To John Hutton, Esq. Marske, near Richmond, Yorkshire, for planting 19 acres with forest-trees, the silver medal.

To Mr. William Pearce, Landewednack, near Helston, Cornwall, for unremitted industry, the silver medal and 15 guineas.

To Mr. John Shirreff, Captain-Head, for preserving turnips in winter, class 51, 30 guineas.

IN CHEMISTRY.

To Sir H. Englefield, Bart. Tilney-street, for lake from madder, the gold medal.

To Dr. William Dyce, Aberdeen, for a mine of manganese, the gold medal.

To Mr. Matthew Gregson, Liverpool, for useful applications of burnt articles, the gold medal.

To J. Machlachlan, Esq. Calcutta, for accounts of the Eastern red dyes, and mineral products, the silver medal.

IN POLITE ARTS.

To Miss Elizabeth Penman, Glasgow, the gold medal.

To Miss Elizabeth Crutwell, Hammersmith, the silver medal.

To Miss Harriet Gough, Pontatawee Cottage, near Neath, Glamorganshire, the silver medal.

To Miss Grindall, Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, the silver medal.

To Miss Sophia Charlotte Day, Lower Bryanstone-street, Portman-square, the silver medal.

To Miss Spurgeon, Lowestoft, Suffolk, the silver medal.

To Miss Andree, Hatton-Garden, the silver medal.

To John Churchman, Esq. the silver medal.

To Miss Matilda Lowry, Titchfield-street, the gold pallet.

To Mr. George Shepherd, Ratcliffe-row, City-road, the greater silver pallet.

To Mr. Henry Corbould, John-street, Fitzroy-square, the gold pallet.

To Mr. W. Hasketine, Bromley, near Bow, the greater silver pallet.

To Mr. G. Jones, Great Portland-street, the lesser silver pallet.

To Mr. Middiman, Lower Grafton-street, the gold medal.

To Mr. Henry Hole, Liverpool, the gold pallet.

To Mr. Richard Austin, jun. Paul's-alley, Barbican, the greater silver pallet.

To Mr. J. Carey, the gold medal.

To Mr. J. S. Halfpenny, Stafford-place, Pimlico, the greater silver pallet.

To Mr. H. D. Thielcke, Stafford-place, Pimlico, the lesser silver pallet.

IN MANUFACTURES.

To Mr. James Birch, Tavistock-Mews, Tavistock-street, Tottenham-court-road, for an improved swivel-loom, 25 guineas.

To Mr. James Pickard, Skinner-street, Bishopsgate-street, for an improved engine-loom, 20 guineas.

IN MECHANICS.

To the Rev. D. Pape, Penn, near Wolverhampton, for improving Rye Harbour, the gold medal.

To Capt. Brodie, Royal Navy, Leith, for marine improvements, the gold medal.

To Mr. R. Seppins, Chatham-yard, for obviating the necessity of lifting ships, the gold medal.

To Mr. George Walby, Goswell-street, for a hammer for making trowels, the silver medal and 40 guineas.

To Mr. George Dodd, Duke-street, Portland-place, for an improved gun-lock, the silver medal and 10 guineas.

To Mr. James Rawlinson, Derby, for an improved colour-mill, the silver medal and 10 guineas.

To the Chevalier Edelcrantz, of Sweden, for a safety valve for steam-engines, the silver medal.

To Mr. J. M. Elliot, Little Castle-street, for an improved repeating watch, 30 guineas.

To Mr. W. Hardy, Chapel-street, for a method of banking the balance of a time-keeper, 30 guineas.

To Mr. Thomas Holden, of Petworth, in Sussex, for a machine to do all the thread-work in shoemaking standing, 15 guineas.

IN COLONIES AND TRADE.

To J. W. Clarke, Esq. Montreal, for the culture of hemp, the gold medal.

To Mr. Jacob Schneider, York, Upper Canada, for the culture of hemp, class 188, the gold medal, or 100 dollars.

To Mr. Daniel Mosher, Kingston, Upper Canada, for the culture of hemp, class 189, the silver medal, or 80 dollars.

To Walter Baine, Esq. Greenock, for curing white herrings, the silver medal.

The Number of Noblemen, Ladies, and Gentlemen, elected Members since October last, is 115.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

A Plan of a Telegraphic Eſtabliſhment for Domeſtic and Commercial Purpoſes having been ſuggeſted ſome time ſince to Mr. BOAZ, the ingenious patentee of a Day and Night Telegraph (vide vol. 13, page 250), that gentleman has lately ſubmitted propoſals for a local experiment to the inhabitants of Liverpool. A line of Telegraphs is in conſequence about to be eſtabliſhed from Liverpool to Holyhead, for the purpoſe of announcing the arrival of ſhips bound for Liverpool, and of procuring pilots. Another line has been ſuggeſted, from Liverpool to Hull, through Mancheſter and Leeds; and another from Liverpool to London, through Cheſter and Birmingham. Theſe ſeveral lines would not coſt more than 15,000l. and, on a moderate calculation of the meſſages which would be ſent through them, at the rate of a guinea per eight words, per 100 miles, there is no doubt, but the eſtabliſhment would, on the average, net an annual profit of 2 or 300 per cent. The perſon with whom this plan originated, hoped to ſee it executed by government, and a telegraphic eſtabliſhment extended from the metropolis to every market town in the kingdom; but it is probable that its utility and profit muſt firſt be demonſtrated by the experiment of private individuals, before the nation at large can be made to participate in the advantages of ſo wonderful a ſyſtem of conveying intelligence—a ſyſtem which would confer a ſort of ubiquity on thoſe who might chooſe to avail themſelves of it, and which would render the whole of this buſy and extended nation like one concentrated metropolis.

Mr. ROSCOE's Life and Pontificate of Leo X. which will form four volumes, quarto, is conſiderably advanced in printing, more than one half being already worked off.

The manuſcript of the ſecond volume of the Life of General Waſhington has been received in London, from Mr. BUSHROD WASHINGTON. It will make its appearance early in July. This volume commences with the birth of the General, and concludes with the campaign of 1776.

A new edition of Milton's Proſe Works, with a Biographical and Critical Preface, by Dr. SYMMONS, ſix octavo volumes, printed uniformly with Todd's edition of the Poetical Works, will be ſpeedily publiſhed.

Dr. MOODIE, of Bath, has uſed, with the greateſt ſucceſs, the *aqua kali puri (olim lixivium ſaponarium)*, in caſe of a woman who had been bitten by a viper, and who was apparently in a dying condition. A tea-ſpoonful was at firſt adminiſtered in water, every three or four hours, and afterwards every ſix hours: ſhe was relieved immediately after the firſt doſe, and in four days was perfectly reſtored to health. The Doctor further obſerves, that when perſons are bitten by animals whoſe venom is highly deleterious, the progreſs of the diſorder may be ſtopped, and the perſon ſaved, by the ſpeedy adminiſtration of the *lixivium ſaponarium*. Hence alſo, if any of the ſtrong mineral acids ſhould fall on any part of the body, the immediate application of this ſubſtance will prevent them from doing further miſchief. Or, if a perſon ſhould accidentally ſwallow any of the mineral acids, or hydrargyrus muriatus, or any other corroding ſalt, which an alkali will decompoſe, a ſpeedy exhibition of a ſolution of the alkaline ſalts, in proper doſes, affords the moſt likely means of relief, and of preventing fatal effects.

The Right Hon. Lord TEIGNMOUTH is about to publiſh the Life of Sir William Jones, in one volume, quarto, of an uniform ſize with his works.

Mr. EZEKIEL WALKER recommends, as the beſt method of obtaining the longitude at ſea, that five or ſix timekeepers be taken in the ſame ſhip, and that the longitude be computed by each ſeparately, and the mean of their reſults taken, which, even at the end of three or four months, will be found exceedingly near the truth.

A new and very large edition (corrected) of "A Collection of Hymns and Pſalms, for Public and Private Worſhip," is nearly ready for publication, to anſwer the demand of ſeveral congregations in various parts of the United Kingdom. This collection was made by Drs. KIPPIS and REES, the Rev. THOMAS JERVIS, and the Rev. THOMAS MORGAN.

The fourth volume of the Vaſes of Pure Greek Workmanſhip, in the collection of Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON, has recently appeared, and completes the publication.

Mr. DONOVAN, author of the Natural Histories of British Birds, Insects, &c. will shortly lay before the public the Natural History of British Shells, including coloured figures, arranged after the Linnean manner, with scientific and general Observations on each.

The Rev. JOHN CLARKE, Minor Canon of the Cathedral Church of Durham, has in the press, "A brief Illustration of the Morning Service of the United Church of England and Ireland."

The Bishop of St. David's will speedily publish a small work, illustrating the "First Principles of Christian Knowledge." To which will be prefixed, a Discourse "On the Duty of Conforming to the Established Church, as good Christians and good Subjects."

Dr. TURNER's Philosophical Inquiry into the Properties of Nature, will not be ready for publication before the middle of July.

Mr. PARKINSON, of Hoxton, whose valuable publications we have frequently had occasion to notice, has announced a new and interesting work, under the title of *Organic Remains of a former World*, in which he proposes to examine the mineralized remains of the Antediluvian Vegetables and Animals.

The Secretary of the Vaccine Pock Institution, Broad-street, Golden-square, has addressed the following Letter to the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.—"The public mind being of late much disturbed in consequence of successive reports during the whole of the last year, and especially of late, by publications of cases esteemed to be instances of the Small-pox two or three years subsequently to the Cow-pock; the Medical Establishment of this Institution have thought it their duty, whatever may be their own opinions, not to be inactive and silent. Accordingly I am directed to state, that in the last fortnight a number of subjects who had undergone vaccination in the year 1800, *(the first year of the new practice at any professed institution)* have been submitted to the test or counter-proof *variolation*, in circumstances the most favourable for exciting the Small-pox. Besides these trials, additional ones have been instituted on subjects who were vaccinated in Dr. Pearsons and Mr. Keate's early practice in 1799. Further: reports have been already received at the Institution from several provincial correspondents, who were witnesses to whole parishes of subjects vaccinated under Dr. Pearson's inspection, or with matter furnished by himself early in the year 1799.* A very brief, but it is presumed conclusive, Statement of Evidence collected from these sources on the question with which some persons have agitated the minds of so many families is intended to be laid before the public in a week or ten days. This statement, it is apprehended, will be the most proper return to the respectable author,† who has lately addressed his pamphlet '*To the Directors of the Vaccine Institution*,' very justly conceiving 'that the point at issue is within the power of this Institution, if they will give directions for a number of persons to be inoculated with Small-pox matter, or exposed strongly to infection, who were vaccinated early in the practice.' As no other professed vaccine institution but this has been established long enough to answer the demand, it has been determined to comply."

The ingenious Mr. CUTHBERTSON gives the following as the result of many experiments in Galvanism: (1) Charcoal was deflagrated and ignited for about one inch in length; (2) iron wire, $\frac{1}{40}$ of an inch in diameter, was melted into a ball $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch in diameter; (3) platina wire, $\frac{1}{100}$ inch in diameter, was melted into a ball, $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in diameter; (4) brass wire, $\frac{1}{30}$ inch in diameter, was ignited; (5) brass, $\frac{1}{16}$ inch diameter, was red hot at the extremity; (6) iron wire, $\frac{1}{150}$ inch in diameter, was red hot for 16 inches in length; (7) iron wire, 12 inches, deflagrated and melted into a ball; (8) iron wire, six inches in length was deflagrated; (9) iron wire, eight inches in length was ignited. *Two* troughs, each containing 30 pair of plates, six inches square, were used for the first seven experiments; and *one* of these troughs only for the last two experiments. The four last experiments, Mr. Cuthbertson thinks, go to prove, that *double quantities of Galvanic fluid burn double lengths of wire*, and not the *square*, as electrical charges do.

A volume of Sermons on various subjects, by the Rev. C. P. LAYARD, D. D. F. R. S. F. A. S. late Dean of Bristol, is in the press.

Mr. J. BRAMAH has invented a new jib. The peculiar construction consists in perforating the axis or pillar of the crane,

* It may be very important information to affirm, that the matter now used at this Institution was that originally taken, in January and February, 1799, by one of the physicians, from cows in Mary-le-bone-fields and Gray's-inn-lane, with the addition, about three years ago, of matter from the Milanese by Dr. Tacco. But it does not appear that this extensive succession has at all altered the properties, nor that there is any difference of properties amongst these different sources of matter. The experience of this Institution does not justify the conclusions, that the failure of the Cow Pock in preventing the Small Pox depends in general upon the selection of matter on a particular day.

† See Mr. Goldson's Cases of Small-pox subsequent to Vaccination.

and

and in conducting the rope through this perforation, by means of an additional pulley fixed on the top of the arm of the jib. Thus the rope proceeds from the goods which are hoiſted, through a pulley fixed, as uſual, at the extremity of the jib; it then paſſes over another pulley, fixed at the extremity of the jib, to a third, fixed at the oppoſite extremity of the jib, and is by this pulley conducted through the perforated axis, or pillar, to another pulley, whence it is immediately directed to the crane by which the weight is elevated.

Meſſrs. HARMAN and DEARN, of Rotherhithe, have invented an apparatus for filtering water, which will obviate the inconveniences of the filtering ſtone. The new apparatus conſiſts of a ſtone-ware veſſel, perforated with holes, upon which coarſe gravel is laid, and upon that a ſtratum of fine gravel, and laſtly fine ſand. Upon the top of the ſand is laid a perforated and loaded board or plate of earthen ware, to prevent the ſand from being diſturbed when the water is poured in. The fineneſs and depth of the ſiliceous ſand will regulate the perfection and expedition of the proceſs, and the delicacy of the veſſels and ſand may be inſured by changing the latter from time to time; for example, once in a fortnight or three weeks.

A collection of the beſt French tragedies and comedies, ſince the time of Rotrou, is publiſhing at Paris, in 20 vols. 8vo. Each piece is accompanied by a critique and a characteriſtic plate.

The third and laſt volume of the Picturesque Voyage of Tuſcany has been juſt publiſhed at Florence.

The ſecond volume of BAUER's Thucydides, ſo long expected, has at length made its appearance.

Mr. PORSON's editions of the tragedies of EURIPIDES, have been reprinted on the Continent; and a very uſeful index has been added.

BARBY has printed the Philoctetes of Sophocles, with a perpetual commentary.

MATTHIA has printed an intereſting volume of Critical Remarks on Claſſic Authors.

BRUGNATELLI has obſerved that when nitric acid is made to act upon paper, a large quantity of ſuberic acid, mixed with oxalic acid, is obtained, which proves that FOURCROY was right in placing *cork* among the immediate principles of vegetables.

A piece of amber weighing 13 pounds, 7 ounces, 9 ſcruples; and meaſuring 318¾ cubic inches, has lately been found at Schlapaken, in Germany, which is the largeſt maſs of amber hitherto found. Its colour is a pale yellow, interſected with ſeveral lines. Its eſtimated value is 40,000 dollars.

DEMMENIE has noticed that the ſolution of copal may eaſily be effected by expoſing it to the vapours of alcohol, or oil of turpentine. For that purpoſe an alembic may be filled one-fourth with either of theſe fluids, and ſome pieces of copal ſuffered to be ſuſpended by threads in it, over the ſurface of the fluid. After having made the alcohol, or oil of turpentine, boil, the copal becomes liquified, and is diſſolved. This is the beſt method of preparing copal varniſh.

The following is a new method of preparing nitric ether, by BRUGNATELLI.—Introduce into a tubulated retort, one ounce of ſugar, and pour over it two ounces of highly concentrated alcohol. Adapt to the retort a capacious receiver, ſurrounded with cloth dipt in water, and ſecure the junctures of the veſſels, by ſurrounding them with ſlips of paper only; then pour through the tubulare of the retort 30 ounces of concentrated nitrous acid; a violent action takes place, the ſugar is diſſolved; the alcohol is converted into ether, and paſſes over into the receiver; its quantity is nearly equal to the alcohol employed.

The oliferous China Radiſh, the *raphanus Chinenſis annuus oliferus*, is much cultivated in Piedmont and the Milaneſe. From 3½ ounces of ſeed, a farmer, named Grandi, obtained a produce of 583 pounds, which yielded 200 pounds weight of oil. The Chineſe extract from the ſeed half its weight in oil. It is employed by the Italians for culinary purpoſes, burns without emitting any ſmoke, and gives light as clear as common oil. In the Milaneſe, the ſeed is ſown in March, the land having been ploughed in autumn, and again before the ſeed is ſown, but not manured. The plants are to be thinned to the diſtance of three or four inches from each other.

MARTINOFF, director of the department of Public Inſtruction, in Ruſſia, has commenced a periodical publication called the *Northern Publiſher*. The firſt number contains an account of the State of Learning in Ruſſia, from the earlieſt times to the preſent.

The COUNSELLOR VON REIMER, is about to publiſh a Picture of St. Peterſburgh at the commencement of the nineteenth century.

Profeſſor NYCRUP, and others, are ſuperintending a ſuperb edition of the whole works of the Father of the Daniſh theatre, the celebrated LUDWIG BARON HOLBERG.

M. DEYEUX has invented a new filter

for purifying water. The ſubſtance through which the water paſſes is charcoal, in ſmall pieces, but not reduced to powder. At the School of Medicine in Paris, he pouted water taken from the kennel, and ſome in which putrid carcaſes had been immerſed three weeks, upon his filters, and in a few minutes it ran off in both cafes perfectly clear, limpid, and without taſte or ſmell.

In the dominions of Pruſſia, Brandenburgh, &c. nothing can equal the zeal of FREDERICK-WILLIAM, for the inſtruction of his ſubjects, and for the progreſs of the arts and of ſciences. That monarch is, at this time, chiefly occupied in organizing ſuitable eſtabliſhments for the ordinary ſchools, in which he is ſeconded by a groupe of diſtinguiſhed writers, who contribute their united talents to the ſucceſs of his patriotic views on all matters eſſential to the good of the ſtate; the affairs of adminiſtration are diſcuſſed; relative intereſts are treated of with a frankneſs, which, whilſt it reflects luſtre on his character, cannot but be acceptable to a king, friendly to publicity, and almoſt all of whoſe letters, orders, and decrees, are publiſhed in the Annals of the Pruſſian Monarchy. Thus every thing ſucceeds and proſpers viſibly under the ſhade of the olive, which grows and flouriſhes under the auſpices of that pacific monarch; and the gratitude of a Brandenburgher, manifeſted in a publication, entitled, "To Frederick William, in the Name of the Northern Part of Germany," may be conſidered as the expreſſion of a ſpontaneous and unanimous ſentiment.

The King of Sweden has lately granted a donation of the ſum of 500 crowns to M. COLLIN, optician of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, and the inventor of an inſtrument, by means of which, objects at the bottom of the ſea may be diſtinguiſhed to a conſiderable depth.

The following anecdote relative to the late Mr. Gibbon, the hiſtorian, is copied from a work lately printed at Paris, intitled, "*Anecdotes Relatives*," &c. or "Anecdotes relative to J. J. Rouſſeau and to Gibbon," publiſhed by Madame DE GENLIS.—Mr. Gibbon is a man of low ſtature, and of enormous or diſproportioned bulk; his countenance is a perfect *unique*, ſo that it is impoſſible to diſtinguiſh a ſingle feature in it. He has ſcarcely any noſe, or any eyes, and but a very little mouth. His two fat cheeks abſorb every thing; they are ſo large, ſo prominent, and of ſo extravagant a proportion, that it is matter of aſtoniſhment to find them there. The countenance of Mr. Gibbon would be very eaſy to repreſent or deſcribe, if full liberty of ſpeech were allowed, and it could be done without a figure. M. De Lauzun, an intimate friend of his, took him on a viſit to Madame Du Deffant. That lady, who is blind, has a cuſtom of handling the faces of ſuch perſons of note as are introduced to her, with a view to form ſome idea of their features. She, of courſe, wiſhed to ſhew this mark of flattering curioſity to Mr. Gibbon, who endeavoured to ſatisfy her, by accommodating his viſage with all the good nature imaginable. Then Madame Du Deffant, gently ſtroaking her hands over his large phyſiognomy, was ſearching, but in vain, for ſome feature, but could meet with nothing but thoſe two ſurpriſing cheeks. During this examination, there might be read ſucceſſively in the countenance of Madame Du Deffant, aſtoniſhment, uncertainty, and at length, all of a ſudden, the moſt violent indignation — when, drawing back her hands, abruptly ſhe exclaimed, "*Voilà une infame plaiſanterie!*"—Truly, a very indecent joke!

The French Government has lately decreed, that there ſhall be erected at Paris, in the centre of the *Placé Vendôme*, a Column, ſimilar to that erected at Rome in honour of Trajan. This Column is to be two metres and 73 centimetres in diameter, by 20 metres and 78 centimetres in height. Its ſhaft is to be ornamented in its contour, with 108 allegorical figures in bronze, each having 97 centimetres of proportion, and repreſenting the Departments of the Republic. The Column to be ſurmounted with a pedeſtal, on which will be raiſed a pedeſtrian ſtatue of Charlemagne.

Citizen CONTE has invented a method of preventing iron and ſteel from ruſting. This method conſiſts in mixing with oil varniſh, at leaſt half, or, at furtheſt, four fifths of eſſence of turpentine, well rectified, according to the greater or leſs ſolidity that is intended to be produced in the effect. This varniſh to be applied lightly and equally with a ſponge; after which the piece ſhould be left to dry, under ſhelter from the duſt. It is announced that articles thus varniſhed will preſerve their metallic luſtre, and not contract the ſlighteſt ſpot of ruſt. It may be likewiſe applied to copper, whoſe poliſh it preſerves, and keeps alive the colour. It may more eſpecially be employed to advantage, to preſerve from all decay phyſical inſtruments in experiments, wherein, when put in contact with water, they are apt

apt to lose the gloss which enhances their merit, and wherein their neatness consists.

The following is the result of the details and series of proofs, collected by Citizen Biot, a Member of the National Institute, who was sent into the department of *Orne*, by order of the Minister of the Interior, to ascertain the reality of a meteor observed at *Aigle*, on the 6th of *Floreal*, year 11, as copied from his Relation of the Journey, printed by order of the Institute.—It is certain that in the neighbourhood of *Aigle*, on Tuesday, the 6th of *Floreal*, year 11, towards one o'clock at noon, a violent explosion took place, which lasted during five or six minutes, with a continual peal or rolling. This explosion was heard at the distance of near 30 leagues round about. On that same day, some moments before the explosion at *Aigle*, there appeared in the air, a luminous globe, impressed with a rapid movement. This globe was not observed at *Aigle*, but it was seen from many other of the neighbouring towns, very distant from one another. The explosion which took place on the 6th of *Floreal*, near *Aigle*, was posterior to the appearance of the fiery globe that was seen in the air. The reporter computes the number of the stones that fell under the above circumstances, at two or three thousand. They burnt those who took them up at the moment of their fall, when they had a very sulphureous smell. Long after, Citizen Biot discovered the same smell in breaking to pieces some of the largest. The witnesses to the fall of the stones are almost all the inhabitants of twenty hamlets, scartered over an extent of more than two leagues square, and in the number of whom are found men, women, and children of all ages; sensible and ingenious farmers, curates, military men who have passed through the wars of the Revolution, and alike exempt from impositions and from fear. No testimony appears to invalide the fact, or to vary the principal circumstances. The fiery globe, moving in the atmosphere with great rapidity, was seen from *Cäen*, from *Pont-Audemer*, and from the neighbourhood of *Alençon*, *Falaize*, and *Verneuil*. The explosion was heard round *Aigle*, in a circumference of more that thirty leagues. The heaviest of the stones that have been collected weighed seventeen pounds.

At the University of Moscow Lectures are now held on Natural History, Physical Science, Commerce, and the History of European States, for the instruction of the public at large; persons of both sexes being admitted, and even invited to attend them.

Although the Botanic Garden at Malmaison has not been established above three years, it is one of the most distinguished and interesting in France. No pains are spared to obtain the most precious productions from every part of the world, and it is the principal aim of the owner of the garden, to stock it with such useful plants and animals as may be naturalized in France.

Last year the Petersburg public, for the first time, enjoyed the spectacle of a Panorama. Views of Rome, Berlin, and Riga, were exhibited by M. Tielker, an artist from Berlin. When Mr. Tielker arrived at Riga, he entered his Panorama as pictures, and was charged at the usual rate of one and a half ruble per inch, the whole amounting to the sum of 14,000 rubles. But application being made to the Emperor, he ordered to let the whole be imported duty-free.

The literary Society of the county of Mansfeld, in Saxony, have proposed a subscription for erecting a monument to the great Martin Luther, in the place of his nativity.—The King of Prussia has patronized this undertaking, by subscribing 100 Frederics d'or, and allowing all letters, addressed to the Society, relative to this monument, to pass post-free. The Society request not only the pecuniary contributions of the admirers of the great Reformer, but likewise plans for the monument, and hints for a suitable inscription.

A series of instructive Historical Maps, by C. Kruser, are now publishing in Germany. There is a map for each century, displaying, at one view, the changes that had taken place in consequence of war, conquest, or the dismemberment of states.

M. Karamsin, a translation of whose Travels was last year published in London, has been appointed Historiographer of the Russian Empire; and the Emperor has ordered, that he shall have access to all the archives and collections of documents and deeds.

There are now thirty-four printing offices in Sweden, thirteen in Stockholm, two in Gothenburg, two in Lund, and one in nineteen other towns. In these printing-offices, five newspapers and journals are printed at Stockholm, four at Gothenburg, two at Upsal, Calmar, and Linköping, and one in fourteen other cities.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence is requested.)

IN our last month's remarks on the Royal Academy, we mentioned a woeful lack of historic subjects, and the great predominance of portraits; but, notwithstanding this, and their perpetual squabbles among each other, we always considered the annual exhibition at this place, as a collection from which the history of the English school might be in a degree recorded, as it still displayed the general state of the arts each succeeding year. We fear this is no longer the case; for, from so many artists now making separate exhibitions of their own pictures, the Royal Academy ceases to present a fair criterion. The necessary consequence of this is, that their visitors decrease; and this in so great a degree, that, we have been told, they this year sold only 12,000 Catalogues, though in the year 1803 they sold 29,000. The number of visitors, we believe, may be estimated in about a similar proportion; and if so, *what a falling off is here!*

How far these separations of so many branches from the great trunk may be occasioned by individuals being improperly treated, it does not come into our plan to notice: neither is it a part of our plan to notice their various exhibitions; but the two which follow, and which are worthy attention, are of a separate and distinct description.

Dubourg's Exhibition of large Cork Models, No. 67, Lower Grosvenor-street; Mount Vesuvius at the Time of the great Eruption with the Flowing of the Lava, the Town of Portici, &c. a Night View of a Torrent of Lava, that fell down a hollow Way above fifty Feet, and formed a singular and beautiful Cascade of Fire; Amphitheatre of Verona, Temples, Mausoleums, &c. in and near Naples, and the South of France.

The principal part of the representations of mouldering fanes, &c. which we have hitherto seen, have a strong resemblance to those artificial *new ruins* which are erected on the grounds of some of our nobility as a terminus to an avenue, and remind us of the decorations of a pastry-cook's shop on Twelfth-day, rather than of those gigantic remains of ancient magnificence which display a dignity in their decay, and though

——— "Obscur'd in dust,
Yet still majestical; the solemn scene
Elates the soul, while now the rising sun
Flames on the ruins, in the purer air,
Tow'ring aloft, upon the glittering plain,
Like broken rocks a vast circumference:
Rent palaces, crush'd columns, rifted moles,
Fanes roll'd on fanes, and tombs on buried tombs."

To give as exact a mirror as art can produce of such a scene as this Mr. Dubourg has chosen the best material that nature has furnished; the spungy and loose texture of the cork tree, when properly chosen, has a very strong resemblance to the mouldering appearance which the teeth of time give to very ancient buildings, and these ruins have a very striking resemblance to the mouldering fanes from which they are copied.

In New Bond-street there is a Botanical Exhibition, in which are many most exquisite drawings, made for Dr. Thornton's most splendid work, &c. which to the student in natural history will afford much entertainment, and instruction; and when considered with a relation to Dr. Darwin's Loves of the Plants, &c. open to the poetical mind the sources of a new and very amusing mythology.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Orange. Hoppner pinxt. P. Conele sculpt. in Chalk.

This print displays great taste in the engraving; it is not fettered by that rigid mechanical manner, which in many of the prints of the present day has confounded all distinction of masters, and given a vapid sameness to the productions of every age and country, reducing every variety to one common standard, and leading the way to our becoming a band of manneristsof the most contemptible stamp. Nothing can be more fatal to the arts, or more likely to blight every bud of genius, than thus marching in procession through a beaten path, and reducing the engraver to a mere mechanic. We therefore rejoice when we see any artist shake off these shackles and assume the characteristic dignity which ought to be adopted by all who wish for distinction in their profession.

Right Hon. Charles Abbot, Speaker of the House of Commons; T. Northcote pinxt. Picart sculpt. in Chalk.

The style of engraving portraits, which was sometimes adopted by Bartolozzi, we have frequently recommended to the study of the young artists of this country; and his engraving of Lord Loughborough we recollect having noticed in the Retrospect in the high terms of praise to which it was entitled. The engraver of this has judiciously taken the portrait of Lord Loughborough for his model, and produced a print of considerable merit.

Ben-

Benjamin West, Esq. P. R. A. Engraved by George Dawes, from a Miniature painted by A. Robertson.

Among the artists painted by Vandyke, there are many, most picturesque and dignified portraits: the air and attitude which this great painter gave to his heads, rendered all of them valuable; but when he delineated one of his own profession, we frequently see something that looks like the taste of the man who sat, united to the taste of the painter. Be that as it may, the broad mantle, flowing hair and beard, and elevated countenances of many of them, gave high value to that part of his works; though some of them had an air so fierce as to leave some doubt of their peaceable profession: they were dignified, and though their features were coarse, they were characteristic. Very different are the portraits of the painters of the present day. A large number of them sat to Gilbert Stuart, the American, who painted them for Alderman Boydell; and they were afterwards exhibited at the Shakespeare Gallery. They were all strong resemblances; but a set of more unintersting vapid countenances it is not easy to imagine: neither dignity, elevation, or grace, appear in any one of them; and had not the catalogue given their names, they might have passed for a company of cheesemongers and grocers. The late President of the R. A. was depicted with a wig, that sat as close, and was as tight in curl, as a hackney coachman's caxon, and in the act of taking a pinch of snuff. The present President, and several others, were delineated as smug upon the mart, as so many men-mercers, or haberdashers of small wares, all of which originated in the bad taste of the sitter.—But this is foreign to the purpose of the present portrait of Mr. West, which must be admitted to be a very strong resemblance, and is engraved in a manner highly creditable to the abilities of the artist.

The Right H. W. Windham. Hoppner, R. A. pinxit. S. W. Reynolds sculpt. Mezzotinto.

A very fine Portrait, and engraved with Mr. Reynolds's usual ability

Mrs. Young, in the Character of Cora; W. Hobday pinxt. W. Bond sculpt.

The rage for theatrical portraits has, within these three year or four years, been on the increase. This is engraved in the chalk manner; of the likeness, it so happens, that we are not competent to speak: in other respects, is a mediocre performance.

Grouse-Shooters. T. Northcote, R. A. pinxt. G. Dawe, sculpt. Mezzotinto.

The subject of this print will to some of our readers be in a degree interesting. The artist has treated it in a tolerably picturesque style, and it is very well engraved; the effect is rich, and the characters well marked and animated.

Filmer Honeywood, Esq. M. P. Engraved and published by W. Sharpe.

This portrait is in the line manner, and engraved with a richness and vigour of effect that is highly honourable to the artist. It is greatly to be lamented that the English school furnishes so few specimens of portrait, engraved in this nervous and manly style. The public taste has, for some time, been vitiated and misled by the insipid monotony of dotted work. They have not only tolerated, but encouraged and sanctioned, this fantastic fashion, fit only for fan mounts; yet after all, perhaps

"The artist's taste the public patrons give;
And they who live to please, must please to live."

But the charm is dissolved, and the country calls loudly on its artists to vindicate their fame, and produce works that will in a degree restore to the English school the character it obtained from the labours of a Woollet and a Bartolozzi.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Four Favourite Airs, with Variations for the Harp; composed by John Baptiste Mayer. 7s. 6d.

THE Airs selected by this excellent master, on the instrument for which he here writes are, "God save the King," an original melody from his own pen, a Scotch and an Irish air. The variations are uniformly pleasing; and certainly calculated to place the lovers of the harp in an advantageous point of view. It is therefore with as much pleasure as justice, that we recommend the present publication to the notice of all practitioners on that fashionable instrument.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin; composed by Mozart. 7s. 6d.

These sonatas merit a place among the best of Mozart's piano-forte compositions. The subjects of the several movements are happily

happily fancied. while the movements themſelves are ſo judiciouſly contraſted as to derive much additional effect from their relative ſituations. The paſſages in general are well diſpoſed for the hand; and greatly admit of that facile and playful execution which delights both the cultivated and uncultivated ear.

Two Favourite Welſh Airs, Nôs Galan, and Ar Hyd Y Nôs, with Variations for the Piano-forte; compoſed and reſpectfully inſcribed to Miſs Mackenzie, by A. T. Gorſe. 3s.

Theſe old Welſh airs are well calculated for the purpoſe to which Mr. Corſe has here converted them; and the judgment diſplayed in his choice, is well ſeconded by the taſte and fancy exhibited in the variations and embelliſhments. The exerciſe of both hands has been attended to; and we think the publication will be found valuable by thoſe who ſeek the readieſt means of manual improvement.

Six Divertiments for two Violins; compoſed, and dedicated to Edward Dickenſon, Eſq. by F. Yaniewicz. 6s.

Mr. Yaniewicz, in order to give popularity to theſe *divertiments*, has introduced into each ſome well known and admired airs; among the ſelections of his taſte we find "Mama mia;" "Ametuthe le belle;" "Little Peggy's Love;" and "The Caledonian Beauty." The paſſages are moſtly attractive; and the combinations of the two parts are ſo higly ingenious, as to reflect much credit on the author's judgment and experience in this caſt of inſtrumental compoſition.

Elegy on the Death of the Duke D'Enghien, written by a Lady of Faſhion; compoſed, with an Accompanniment for the Piano-forte, by I. D. Winter. 1s. 6d.

We find in this elegy ſome pleaſing, appropriate, and affecting paſſages. The *accent*, we are, however, obliged to obſerve, is not uniformly correct. In the word *illuſtrations*, and in all ſimilarly-formed derivatives, the two latter ſyllables are, in poetry, conſidered but as one; a rule to which the author of the preſent lines has ſtrictly adhered, but which the compoſer has ſometimes neglected; and, in the word Europe, the ſecond ſyllable is unfortunately given to an accented note. Much praiſe is ſtill due to the general merit of the compoſition, and we do not doubt its meeting a favourable reception.

La Colombe Reperdue, an Air for the Piano-forte, with or without additional Keys; compoſed and dedicated to Miſs H. C. by J. Mugnié. 1s 6d.

Mr. Mugnié has formed, from this pleaſing air, an excellent and uſeful exerciſe for the piano-forte. Many of the paſſages are happily calculated for the improvement of the finger; and the union of the digreſſive with the original matter beſpeaks much taſte in arrangement.

A Divertimento for the Piano-forte or Pedal-harp; compoſed by M. A. Bryan. 2s. 6d.

This divertimento compriżes a march, *maeſtoſo*, a paſtorale, *andantino*; a cantabile movement in common time; and a rondo, *vivace*, in ſix quavers. A diverſity of effect is of courſe produced, and we may certainly add a diverſity of talent; for the ideas are as pleaſing as they are various; and the light and ſhade diſtributed through the whole, evince great knowlege of effect, and a judgment well matured by ſtudy.

"Lady Mary Douglaſs," a favourite Scotch Air; arranged as a Rondo for the Piano forte, by T. Powell 2s.

Mr. Powell, whoſe Piano-forte productions have frequently claimed our favourable notice, has rendered "Lady Mary Douglaſs" an attractive and profitable exerciſe. The play he has given to his fancy, in the digreſſive matter, does him conſiderable credit; while the ſcience diſcoverable in the harmony and modulation, cannot but add to his repute, as a ſtudious and well-informed muſician.

"Where the Place," a Continuation of the favourite Glee of the Witches, taken from the firſt Scene of Macbeth; and ſet to Muſic by M. P. King. 2s. 6d.

Mr. King, we muſt confeſs, has afforded us fairer opportunities of uſing the language of commendation than any we find in his preſent production. We by no means deny merit to his glee; but it is of that *limitation* which would little ſanction any extraordinary praiſe; and of that *kind*, which we fear will but faintly attract the generality of hearers. In a word, the paſſages are, for the moſt part, quaint and crampt, and the diſtribution of the *parts* injudiciouſly managed; from which proceeds, a conſequent meagreneſs and poverty of effect.

"Merrily danced the Quaker's Wife," a Scottiſh Dance; arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by Mr. Davy. 1s.

Mr. Davy has obliged the public with ſeveral ſpecimens of his abilities in the uſeful art of arrangement; particularly in *Jennies Bawbee* and Dr. Buſby's *Pas Seul* in the Tale of Myſtery; but in no inſtance has he better ſucceeded than in the preſent. The paſſages are, remarkably pleaſant and familiar; yet, with their eaſe, is mixed a character of originality, and a happy

happy care that at once demonſtrates ingenuity and experience.

The Britiſh Volunteer, a favourite Song and Chorus; ſung with great Applauſe at the Theatres; compoſed by Publicola. 1s.

This is a bold, ſpirited, and characteriſtic melody. The words are poetical and patriotic, and the whole forms a ſong well calculated to delight a ſocial circle, and inſpire a proper ardour in the country's preſent cauſe.

An Anſwer to the Maid of Wooburn, entitled the Orphan Roſa. The Poetry by a Lady of Faſhion; compoſed by Deſire of ſeveral of the Nobility, expreſſly for the Pedal-harp and Piano forte, by Auguſt. Voigt. 1s. 6d.

This ſong comprizes two movements, the latter of which relieves the former with an effect that greatly engages and intereſts. The paſſages are in general ſmooth, eaſy, and peaceful; and an elegance and appropriateneſs of ſtyle pervades the whole compoſition.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. GEORGE PENTON'S (NEW-STREET-SQUARE) *for an* IMPROVEMENT *in* ARGAND'S LAMP.

MR. Penton's improvement conſiſts in a new method of raiſing and lowering the cotton wick, an operation which is uſually performed by a rack and pinion, or wire, and is attended with this inconvenience, that as the cotton burns away, the rack or wire, employed to raiſe the wick, remains above the flame. The means invented to remove this defect, are by the application of a chain and pulley, variouſly contrived, inſtead of the wire, or rack and pinion—and which may be thus deſcribed:

A cylindric tube contains the ring to which the cotton wick is faſtened: it has a ſlit on one ſide to ſuffer the wick-holder to move up and down by means of little chains: one end of each chain is faſtened to the ring of the wick holder, and the other ends in the groove of the pulley, ſo ſituated as, when moved round, it will raiſe or lower the wick the full length required. The pulley is fixed on a ſmall arm of metal, which is projected from the cylinder ſo as to admit of the pulley and chain behind it to work freely.

On the axis of the pulley a button is fixed, by the turning of which the chains move over two pivots or rollers, fixed near the top of the tube, and on a pivot or roller projecting from a ring fixed on the inſide of the tube at the bottom. By this means the wick is raiſed or lowered at pleaſure, by turning the button with the thumb and finger.

The ſame effect may be produced by means of a ſingle chain, the weight of the cotton-holder being ſufficient to carry itſelf down. Catgut, thread, or any other flexible material, may be uſed inſtead of a chain.

MR. JAMES THOMSON'S (EDINBURGH) *for certain* IMPROVEMENTS *in hanging* BELLS, WINDOW-CURTAINS, WINDOW *and other* BLINDS, *&c.*

The principle of this invention conſiſts in ſubſtituting a balance or lever, to anſwer inſtead of ſprings. Without the aid of figures, which are attached to this ſpecification, it would be in vain to attempt a minute deſcription of Mr. Thomſon's improvements. We are however informed, that during thirty years conſtant practice, he has endeavoured to improve the art of bell-hanging: he never liked the common mode of making the machinery perform by virtue of a ſpring or ſprings, the power of which being ſo uncertain, as to the ſtrength to be applied to every ſituation or weight of work to be done; their liability to break, and loſing their power after being ſome time in uſe, led Mr. Thomſon to contrive ſomething more ſimple and leſs liable to go wrong: and he ſays, that "After conſiderable ſtudy and expence, I think I have attained the end (as far as poſſible, on a new principle, which will be the means of introducing that fine or eaſy motion in the bell hanging art, ſo much wanted) by ſubſtituting a balance or lever, inſtead of ſprings; the powers of which are deſcribed in the ſpecification of the drawings of the apparatus; by which it will appear that the bell hanger has it in his power, to a very great nicety, to give juſt the proper power to whatever work may be required to be done, and that power not liable to go wrong, or fail."

Remark.—Notwithſtanding this flattering account, as given by the patentee, we have conſiderable doubts how far this invention will prove ſuperior to the art of of bell-hanging by means of ſprings. This buſineſs, when well executed, is not

liable to get out of repair; and in those cases in which copper wire is used, there is but little danger either of its going to decay or breaking.

MR. YOUNGER'S (OLD-STREET) *for a* METHOD *of extracting* WORTS *from* MALT, BARLEY, *and other* GRAIN *and* SUBSTANCES.

Mr. Younger's invention may be thus described:—the vessel in which the ingredients are put, from which the worts are to be extracted, is to be guarded from the immediate action of the fire by which it is to be heated; and the proper degree of heat is to be communicated to it by boiling water, or any other liquid, which will receive and communicate the same degree of heat as water against the bottom, sides, or other parts of the vessel in which the ingredients are put. Let the cauldron or boiler, in which the substance is to be put, be immersed in another boiler containing water, and heated by a fire or furnace. As this part of the apparatus has no claim to novelty, Mr. Younger has not given any particular description of it, and of course lays no claim to any exclusive privilege to it. The inner boiler is to be fixed at a convenient distance (say six inches, if for two quarters of malt, &c.) from the bottom and sides of the outer one, and the two should be joined together at or near the tops. A cock may be made to pass from the inner boiler quite through the outer one. In the inner one, which serves as a mash-tub, a false bottom is advantageous, as are also agitators or stirrers, which may be worked either by machinery or hand. After the grain is bruised, it is to be introduced into the inner vessel, and a proper quantity of cold water added, viz. about seven or eight barrels of water to four quarters of malt. After the materials have been suffered to macerate, the outer boiler is then to be filled with water, and a very strong fire applied. The contents of the inner boiler should occasionally be stirred, and after the first extract is drawn off, more water, at a heat a little below the boiling point, is to be introduced for the purpose of *making up the length*, or the quantity of worts. By this method the saccharine and other soluble matter is more effectually extracted from the malt, &c. the extract is obained free from acidity, and the beer will be much better than that made from worts, prepared in the usual manner. Worts may be extracted in the same way for the malt distillery, and for making vinegar.

Observations by the patentee.—It is an advantage in this mode of mashing, that the pores of the grain are so completely opened by the maceration in cold water, that on a quick application of heat, every particle of the saccharine matter may be extracted, and nothing left but the mere husks. The quantity of coals used in this mode of operation is not greater than is consumed in the common way. Malt newly taken from the kiln, will not yield so much or so good wort, as that which has been for some time exposed to the atmosphere of the granary: the reason of which is, according to the patentee, that the former possesses no moisture, which acts as a conductor for the hot liquor; but the latter being mellowed by time, and having imbibed the moisture of the atmosphere, opposes less resistance to the introduction of the water into the particles of which the mash is composed.

We are disposed to think that the advantages Mr. Younger imputes to the mere moisture of the atmosphere, should rather be referred to the oxygen of the atmosphere.

The extract, when properly managed, is so strong in the *first* mash, that a second completely exhausts the strength of the grain, by which the expence of a third mash is saved; and Mr. Younger asserts that, from comparative experiments carefully made, this mode of mashing exceeds that obtained by the usual process by at least 20 per cent.

MR. FRANCIS GODBOLD'S (WESTMINSTER) *for an* IMPROVEMENT *in the* MANUFACTURE *of* DICE.

The dice are made in the usual form, and the difference between those of Mr. Godbold's and those in common use is, that instead of making holes in them, and filling the holes with a coloured substance, he recommends the drilling or punching small circles, and filling the cavities of the circle with a coloured substance.

MR. HAWKINS' (OXFORD-STREET) *for a* POLYGRAPH.

This useful invention consists of a simple, powerful, and cheap combination of a parallel ruler, suspended by a spring wire, and moving on small guided brass wheels, on which the apparatus traverses. By means of tubes and connected limbs or joints, two or more pens are so attached to the movements as to act with the greatest facility, and one person is thereby enabled to write several copies of a letter, &c. at the same time, with no more than the usual trouble of writing one letter. They have already been constructed with two, three, and five pens, and more, if necessary, might be managed. The utility of this machine is obvious in all cases demanding secrecy and dispatch.

LIST

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MAY.

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Class

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And for every coach, diligence, caravan, or chaise, with four wheels or more, or other carriage with four wheels or more, employed as a public stage coach or carriage for conveying passengers for hire, and which shall be entered as such, with the commissioners of stamp duties 8l. 8s.

Which last duties shall be paid by the persons keeping the same.

For every carriage kept for the purpose of being let to hire for less than one year, and in such manner that the stamp office duty shall not by law be payable on such letting, by any person licensed, or by any coachmaker, or other person, if such carriage shall have four wheels, 10l.

To be paid by the person keeping the same.

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And for every such carriage with two wheels, which he shall sell by auction or on commission, 10s.

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Number thereof.	Duty for each. £.	s.	d.
For 1	2	0	0
2	3	6	0
3	3	12	0
4	3	15	0
5	3	16	0
6	4	0	0
7	4	1	0
8	4	1	0
9	4	1	6
10	4	2	0
11	4	2	0
12	4	2	0
13	4	2	6
14	4	2	6
15	4	2	6
16	4	2	6
17	4	3	0
18	4	3	6
19	4	4	0
20 and upwards	4	5	0

Exemptions.—1. Any person who shall keep any horse, for the purpose of husbandry, or of drawing any carriage (except such as are liable to duty), or carrying burdens in the course of the trade or occu-

pation of the person to whom such horse shall belong, although such horse shall be used for riding, on the occasions hereinafter mentioned; viz. when returning from any place to which any load shall have been carried, or in going to any place from whence any load shall be to be brought back, or on account of having been used for riding to procure medical assistance, or to or from market, or to or from any place of public worship, or to or from any election of members of parliament, or any courts of justice, or any meeting of the commissioners of taxes.

2. Any person occupying a farm as tenant at rack rent, which shall be less than 70l. a year, and making a livelihood solely thereby; or any person occupying any estate on any other tenure solely, or such estate, together with a farm at rack rent, the value of which in the whole shall be less than equivalent to a farm at the rack rent of 70l. a-year (reckoning every estate occupied by the owner, or on any tenure other than that at rack rent, as equivalent to double the amount of the like farm at rack rent), and making a livelihood solely thereby, and using occasionally for the purpose of riding any horse, which shall be *bonâ fide* kept and usually employed for husbandry.

3. Any person occupying a farm, and making a livelihood solely thereby, or any person carrying on a trade, and making a livelihood solely thereby; or making a livelihood by such occupation and trade jointly; or any ecclesiastical person not possessed of an annual income of 100l. whether arising from ecclesiastical preferment or otherwise, for one horse, used only for the purpose of drawing any taxed cart.

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By every such person not chargeable for any such coach or other carriage, not being chargeable to the said duties on inhabited houses, or to the duties on houses, windows, or lights, the annual sum of 10s. 6d.

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STATE

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In June, 1804.

FRANCE

HAS been lately the ſcene of events the moſt extraordinary, which have lately paſſed in Europe. Generals Pichegru, Moreau, and Georges were, upon a charge of conſpiracy againſt the life and government of Bonaparte, ſuddenly arreſted at Paris, with forty-five other perſons, accuſed as their accomplices. On pretence that their papers afforded evidence of a participation of the Duke d'Enghien and other emigrants, in the territories of the Elector of Baden, in the deſigns againſt the Conſul's life and power, that prince and his friends were, outrageouſly, and againſt the laws of nations, ſeized by a detachment of French troops, and dragged to Paris. The Duke d'Enghien was, almoſt inſtantly on his arrival, ſhot, by Bonaparte's orders! The reſt were detained for trial. The Britiſh Envoys at the courts of Munich and Stuttgardt, Mr. Drake and Mr. Spencer Smith, were accuſed as accomplices in the ſame conſpiracy; and, by Bonaparte's influence, were obliged to withdraw from thoſe courts.

Theſe ſteps quickly appeared to be but preparations for a new change in his condition which Bonaparte had for ſome time meditated. His Senate was made ſoon after to propoſe that, as the beſt means to ſave himſelf and the ſtate from the danger of future conſpiracies, he ſhould aſſume the title and dignity of EMPEROR!! That this dignity ſhould be made hereditary in the male line of his family. The Firſt Conſul readily *agreed* to a propoſal ſo flattering. A plan of a new imperial conſtitution for the government of France, was immediately fixed by a decree of the Senate. Without delay, or the affectation of reluctance, Bonaparte has therefore aſſumed the ſtate and title of Emperor of the French. He has accepted, at the ſame time, from the Italian Republic, the title and honours of its hereditary ſovereign. His brothers have been declared princes of the blood. New dignities and official titles were, at the ſame time, created for many of his favourites among the officers of the army. His *Majeſty* has received addreſſes on his elevation from the officers and ſoldiers of the whole French armies. He has ſent notice of his exaltation to all the French ambaſſadors and envoys at foreign courts; and has directed them to notify to the princes and ſtates, at whoſe ſeats of government they reſide, that he muſt henceforth be addreſſed and reſpected as an Emperor. Only the dependent governments of Holland and Switzerland are however known to have as yet recognized him in his newly-aſſumed dignity.

At Paris, in the mean time, General Moreau, Georges, and the other perſons arreſted as conſpirators, have been tried, have been found almoſt all more or leſs guilty, and have been condemned to various puniſhments. Only Georges and a few of thoſe who were deemed the moſt active, have been condemned to death. Georges boldly avowed his attachment to the houſe of Bourbon; but denied that there was any arranged conſpiracy againſt Bonaparte. The illuſtrious MOREAU is to ſuffer an impriſonment for two years. One of the Polignacs, who was among thoſe condemned to death, has ſince obtained his pardon.

All the information from the coaſt of France ſignifies, that a great number of veſſels, troops, guns, ammunition, and other ſtores, are now in readineſs, in the French ports on the Channel, for the invaſion of this country. The French make frequent trials to meet the fire of the Engliſh ſquadrons which block their ports; ſometimes with a lucky eſcape from the entire deſtruction of their flotillas; but never without conſiderable damage.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Has, in the mean time, received ſeveral new acceſſions of dominion in the eaſt and the weſt. Scindia and the Rajah of Berar have, in the eaſt, accepted peace on ſuch conditions as the Eaſt India Company choſe to dictate. They have, reſpectively, made large ceſſions of territory. They have not only left the authority of the Peiſhwah of the Mahratta nation in that independence of themſelves, and that dependence on the Britiſh company, in which it was put by the treaty of Baſſem; but they have alſo ſubjected themſelves wholly to Britiſh influence, and have agreed to diſmiſs all Frenchmen in their ſervice, and not again to receive others, without permiſſion from their Britiſh allies.

In the Weſt Indies, an armament from Barbadoes has taken the Dutch ſettlement of Surinam, the ſupplies from which will now be conſigned directly for

England. The Dutch troops did not ſurrender without reſiſtance; and bloodſhed enſued; yet the conqueſt was effected without any conſiderable loſs of lives.

At home, the contentions for miniſterial power have been again fiercely renewed. Inſtead of thoſe military meaſures by which the late moderate and reſpectable adminiſtration endeavoured effectually to provide for the defence of the country and the future ſupport of its greatneſs, Mr. Pitt, immediately after his return to office, introduced into Parliament, a bill for what he calls the general defence; of which it is the object, to reduce our whole military force to the three ſpecies, of militia, reſerve, and troops of the line; to confine the ſtrength of the Engliſh militia to the old number of 40,000; to add to the reſerve, the exceſs of the preſent full complement of the militia, over that number; to allow the ſoldiers from the reſerve, a bounty of ten guineas a man for enliſtment into the line; *to oblige the different pariſhes to raiſe for bounties of twelve guineas a man, the recruits neceſſary to ſupply that diminution in the numbers of the reſerve, which ſhall be annually occaſioned by death, enliſtment in the line, or other caſualties*; and, to carry on the ordinary recruiting for the line at a bounty that muſt not exceed ſixteen guineas a man; but to accept fines from thoſe pariſhes which ſhall fail to raiſe of themſelves their reſpective quotas of recruits. His plan was introduced into the Houſe of Commons with extraordinary parade. It was, however, ſhewn, in the diſcuſſions which it excited, to be neither new in its general conceptions, nor free from many remarkable imperfections. Its author, to remove the objections of thoſe who oppoſed it, has amended it almoſt to the entire change of its eſſential nature, and, certainly, ſo as to deſtroy ſome part of its merits in its original ſtate. It has paſſed through the Houſe of Commons, after the ſharpeſt debates that have lately taken place; and after a diviſion, in the firſt inſtance, of 214 againſt 186, and of 265 againſt 223, in the ſecond, which ran ſo near againſt the miniſter, that a man leſs tenacious than Mr. Pitt of his opinions and power, would have been driven from office. In the Houſe of Lords, the ſame bill has been the ſubject alſo of warm debate, and of a diviſion of 154 againſt 69. No doubt remains of the certainty that, unpopular as it is, it will now paſs into a law.

Mr. Wilberforce has moſt honourably renewed his exertions in parliament, to procure an abolition of the ſlave trade. By the voice of a reſpectable majority, a bill to authorize the termination of that infamous traffic in the month of October, this very year, has been brought into the Houſe of Commons, and is now in its progreſs into a law. We believe, that it is encouraged chiefly on account of the danger of increaſing the number of the Negroes now in the Weſt Indies, while the great iſland of St. Domingo remains, as at preſent, in the independent poſſeſſion of that race.

The health of his Majeſty has been of late ſomewhat convaleſcent, but is ſtill in a condition in which it is, by his phyſicians, thought fit that he ſhould live as much in retirement as may be poſſible, from the anxiety and fatigue of ſtate affairs.

By the iſſue of the conteſts in parliament, on the ſubject of Mr. Pitt's Defence bill, it has become probable, that this country may not immediately obtain the advantages of the official ſervices of the exalted, penetrating, and experienced mind of Charles James Fox. The diſappointment has, for the moment chilled the patriotiſm of many of the moſt zealous and virtuous friends to their country, into a ſullen, deſponding indifference.

Along the coaſts of Britain and France, our fleets are in conſtant vigilance and activity. In a late engagement on the Dutch coaſt, with a great number of thoſe ſmall armed veſſels, which the French and their allies have prepared to invade us, Sir Sidney Smith drove them back upon their own ſhores with great loſs, and in an exceedingly ſhattered condition. It ſeems to have clearly ſhewn, that all the ſmall craft, gun-boats, and other armed veſſels, which the enemy have prepared for the threatened invaſion, can never be put to any other uſe againſt us, with any conſiderable effect, than that of floating batteries, merely for the defence of the baſons of their own ports, and the ſhallows on their own coaſts.

RUSSIA, DENMARK, SWEDEN, AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA,

And all the other powers of Germany and the North, are much diſſatisfied with France, and with the outrage on the Duke *D'Enghien*, yet reluctant to renew a continental war; perhaps incapable of effective coalition; and likely to prefer reconciliation with Bonaparte, if they may find their advantage in it, to any chance of ſucceſs in hoſtilities againſt him.

An ACCOUNT, *shewing how the* PUBLIC MONIES *remaining in the* RECEIPT *of the* EXCHEQUER *on the 5th* DAY *of* JANUARY, 1803, *together with the* MONIES *paid into the same during the* YEAR *ending the 5th* DAY *of* JANUARY, 1804, *and the* MONIES *paid out of the* NET PRODUCE *of the* REVENUES *of the said* YEAR, *in* ANTICIPATION *of the* EXCHEQUER RECEIPT; *together with the* AMOUNT *of the* EXCHEQUER, NAVY, *and* TRANSPORT BILLS *issued, and not redeemed, during the said* YEAR, *have been actually applied.*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	£.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	£.
I. For interest, &c. on the permanent debt of Great-Britain, unredeemed; including annuities for lives and terms of years	16,615,859	VI. *The other payments in anticipation of the Exchequer Receipt; viz.*	
For interest, &c. on loans raised for the service of Ireland	669,390	Bounties, for fisheries, manufactures, corn &c.	305,379
For interest, &c. on Imperial loans	433,695	Pensions on the hereditary revenue	27,700
There was also applied towards the reduction of the national debt	1,000,000	Militia and deserters warrants, &c.	108,405
The usual annual grant	200,000	VII. *The Navy; viz.*	
Expired annuities, 54,880l.—25,000l.	79,880	Salaries to the admiralty, navy, and navy pay offices	56,000
Annuities for lives, expired, or unclaimed for three years	49,151	For wages, bounty, flag pay, half pay, and pensions	2,113,506
Interest on debt of Great-Britain redeemed	2,138,183	For dock yards, building of ships, stores, pilotage, contingencies, &c.	2,182,396
Ditto Ireland ditto	36,872	For marine service on shore	287,000
Ditto Imperial ditto	11,383	The victualling department	2,489,929
Annuity at 1l. per cent on part of capitals created since 5th January, 1793	2,772,469	The sick and wounded ditto	142,000
	24,216,785	The transport ditto, for transports	639,045
Whereof was applied towards the reduction of the national debt	6,287,941	For prisoners of war in health	30,000
		Miscellaneous services	40,000
TOTAL on account of interest	17,928,944	VIII. The ordnance	1,827,049
Ditto charges of management	247,538	IX. *The army.—Ordinary services; viz.*	
Ditto on account of reduction of national debt	6,287,941	For regulars, fencibles, militia, invalids, and volunteer corps	6,275,522
	24,264,424	Barracks	1,021,269
II. The Interest on exchequer bills	801,782	Staff officers and officers of garrisons	108,976
III. The civil list	898,000	Half pay	263,203
IV. *The other charges on the consolidated fund; viz.*		Widows' pensions	24,000
Courts of justice	50,038	Chelsea hospital	324,860
Mint	13,858	Exchequer fees	53,404
Allowances to the royal family, pensions, &c.	287,645	Pay of public offices	63,079
Salaries and allowances	93,544	Extraordinary Services	3,165,092
Bounties	2,956	X. *Loans, remittances, and advances to other countries:*	
V. The civil government of Scotland	79,502	Ireland	2,117,444
		XI. *Miscellaneous services:*	
		At home	2,555,850
		Abroad	241,641
			52,957,522
		Deduct loan for Ireland	2,117,444
		*£	50,840,078

* This includes the sum of 449,509l. for interest paid on imperial loans.

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An ACCOUNT *of the* MONIES *paid out of the* RECEIPT *of his* MAJESTY'S EXCHEQUER, *in the* YEAR *ending the 5th of* JANUARY, 1804, *towards satisfying the* CHARGES *of the* PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT *of* GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND, *and* IMPERIAL LOANS; *distinguishing the* TOTAL AMOUNT *of the* SUMS *applied for* INTEREST, CHARGES *of* MANAGEMENT, SUMS *applicable to its* REDUCTION, *and the usual* GRANTS *for the same* PURPOSE.

	INTEREST.	Annuities for lives and terms of years.	Charges of management.
	£.	£.	£.
Permanent debt of Great-Britain, unredeemed ..	15,954,257	1,561,601	230,077
Loans raised for Ireland	656,390	13,000	11,647
Imperial loans	213,695	230,000	5,814
	15,924,343	1,804,60	247,538
	1,804,601		
	247,538		
	17,976,483		
TOWARDS THE REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT:			
Annual issue by act 26 Geo. III.	1,000,000		
Ditto - 42 Ditto	200,000		
Annuities for terms of years expired, prior to the 5th July, 1802	79,880		
Annuities for lives, on which the nominees are certified to have died prior to 5th July, 1802, or that have been unclaimed for three years	49,151		
Interest on debt of Great Britain redeemed	2,138,183		
Ditto - Ireland ditto	36,872		
Ditto - Imperial ditto	11,383		
Annuity at 1l. per cent on part of capitals created since 5th January, 1793	2,772,469		
	24,264,424		

An ACCOUNT *of the* TOTAL AMOUNT *of the* SUMS *actually received by the* COMMISSIONERS *for the* REDUCTION *of the* NATIONAL DEBT, *in the* YEAR *ending the 5th* JANUARY, 1804.

GREAT-BRITAIN.	£.	IRELAND.	£.
Annual issue, by 26 Geo. III...	1,000,000	1l. per cent. on capitals created by loans raised from 1797 to 1803, both inclusive	232,889
Ditto - by 42 Geo. III...	200,000	Dividends on 3l. per cent. annuities	36,872
99 and 96 annuities	54, 8 0	IMPERIAL.	
Expired and unclaimed annuities	49,151	1l. per cent. on the capital created by the Imperial loan, 1797	36,693
Short annuities, 1777.....	25,000	Dividends on Imperial 3l. per cent. annuities	11,383
Dividends on 3l. per cent. annuities	2,033,487		
Ditto on 4l. per cent. annuities	104,696		
1l. per cent. on part of capitals created by loans raised from 1793 to 1803, both inclusive	2,502,887		
			6,28[illegible]7,941

ALPHA-

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of May and the 20th of June, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.

ASHBY, William, Hog lane, currier, (partner with William Stapley.) (Benton, Swan yard, Borough
Aſcough, James, Leeds, woolſtapler. (Sykes and Knowles, Boſwell court
Aſcough, George, Gervaux, woolſtapler. (Sykes and Knowles, Boſwell court
Briggs, Henry, Belvidere place, St. George's fields, horſe dealer. (Benton, Southwark
Bally, Stephen, Briſtol, ſalesman. (Sandys, Horton, and Trevenen, Crane court
Bickett, George, Kendall, brandy merchant. (Wright and Bovill, Chancery lane
Bicknell, John, Little Maddox ſtreet, dealer in artificial flowers. (Davies, Warwick ſtreet, Golden ſquare
Burgeſs, James, Coventry ſtreet, military hatter. (Roſier, King ſtreet, Holborn
Coote, Thomas, Norwich, ironmonger. (Swaine and Stevens, old Jewry
Chippendale, Thomas, St. Martin's lane, upholſterer. (Burjeſs, Curzon ſtreet
Curling, Edward, Margate, hoyman. (Mawley, Tottenham ſtreet
Colville, Thomas and James Holmes, Liverpool, merchants. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn
De la Chaumette, Francis David, Laytonſtone, inſurance broker. (Gregſon, Angel court, Throgmorton ſtreet
Eſthil, David, Kingſton upon Hull, draper. (Scott, St. Mildred's court, Poultry
Evans, George, Hatfield place, Surrey, builder. (Goodmond, Creſcent, Blackfriars
Fletcher, John, Warrington, and John Lodge Hubberſty, Lincoln's inn, cotton ſpinners. (Blackſtock, Temple
Field, William, old Swan ſtairs, merchant. (Willis, Warnford court
Field, George, old Swan ſtairs, merchant, partner with W. Field, of the ſame place, and with Charles Field, of St. Petersburgh. (Willis, Warnford court, Throgmorton ſtreet
Gedge, William, Leiceſter ſquare, linen draper. (Cannon, Leiceſter place
Grinter, Thomas, New Bond ſtreet, auctioneer. (Harper, Vine ſtreet, Piccadilly
Harre, William, and Henry Suthmier, Denmark ſtreet, Ratcliffe highway, ſugar refiners. (Kayll, Tower Royal
Hall, John, Wapping High ſtreet, taylor. (Alliſton, Swan ſtreet, Minories
Henderſon, Robert, Bridgewater ſquare, pocket book maker. (Sherwin, Great James ſtreet, Bedford row
Holmes, Joſeph Whiting, Portſea, ironmonger. (Callaway, Portſmouth
Jones, Richard Hodgſon, Stourbridge, clothier. (Edmonds, Biſhopſgate ſtreet without
Kemp, John Rice, Haſlemere, victualler. (Wilſhen, Gray's inn ſquare
Key, Thomas, Bury St. Edmund's, linen draper. (Nicholls and Nettleſhip, Queen ſtreet, Cheapſide
Knight, Thomas, Canterbury, ſhopkeeper. (Swaine and Stevens, old Jewry
Ludlow, William, Killworth, Wilts, wine merchant. (King, Newbury
Lewis, John, Tynyddol, drover and horſe dealer. (Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's inn
Levington, Thomas, St. Catherine's, Tower, ſhopkeeper. (Hurd, King's Bench walk, Temple
Mackenzie, Matthew, Fleet ſtreet, vintner. (Harman, Wine office court
Macauley, Alexander, London, merchant, ſurviving partner of Thomas William Fortnum. (Williams and Rawlinſon, Chatham place
Monk, William, St and, truſs maker. (Atkinſon, Caſtle ſtreet, Falcon ſquare
Maclean, Charles, Beaufort buildings, merchant. (Davis, Eſſex ſtreet, Strand
Nichols, Samuel, jun. Bath, upholſterer. (Pearſon, Pump court, Temple
Page, John, Worceſter, hop merchant. (Platt, Bride court
Percival, Jones, Croydon, ſtablekeeper. (Burt, Gould ſquare
Plumleigh, Thomas, Briſtol, grocer. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Symond's inn
Parrott, John, Ratcliffe highway, victualler. (Holloway, Chancery lane
Pickernell, Jonathan, Sunderland, dealer. (Atkinſon and Morgan, Auſtin friars
Riley, Richard, Manſfield, maltſter. (Robins, Gray's inn place
Rimmer, William, Ormſkirk, innkeeper. (Broad, Southwark
Roberts, Richard, St. Paul's Church yard, victualler. (Holloway, Chancery lane
Saxton, John, Thacker, Cheſterfield, printer and bookſeller. (Thomas, Cheſterfield
Southcote, John Henry, Stoke Fleming, lime merchant. (Taunton, Temple
Stockley, William, Haymarket, ſhoeing ſmith. (Evitt and Rixon, Hayden ſquare, Minories
Smith, Robert, Timberland, grocer. (Luckett, Baſinghall ſtreet
Strange, Edward Hilder, Frant, grocer. (Blandford and Sweet, King's Bench walk
Thompſon, Robert, South Shields, maſt maker. (Hall and Bell, Bow lane
Winder, Jeremiah, Chorley, timber merchant. (Blackſtone, Temple
Warner, John, Elmdon, ſhopkeeper. (Cutting, Bartlett's buildings
Wren, Robert, Petersfield, fellmonger. (Wilſhen, Gray's inn ſquare
Witherell, John, Long Acre, coachmaker. (King, Mead ſtreet, Soho
Watſon, Samuel, Blakeney, corn merchant. (Wright and Bovill, Chancery lane
Williamſon, Robert, Roſkhill, butcher. (Dyneley and Sons, Gray's inn
Williams, Thomas Smith, Mincing lane, ſhip broker. Swaine and Stevens, old Jewry
Wood, Thomas, Roſs, woolſtapler. (Hill, Meredith, and Robins, Gray's inn
Waters, James, South End, victualler. (Poole, Serjeant's inn
Wood, Thomas, Manchester, and William Jackſon, Eaſingwold, cotton ſpinners. (Hurd, King's Bench walk, Temple

DIVIDENDS.

Allen, William, Birmingham, druggiſt and grocer, July 3
Aldis, James, and Charles Atkinſon, Littleport, ſhopkeepers, June 30, final
Bawtree, Samuel, jun. Creſcent, Minories, cornfactor, July 3
Brown, Matthew, St. John's ſquare, printer, June 30
Burton, Edmund, Daventry, money ſcrivener, June 7
Bridgeman, John, Church court, Lothbury, merchant, July 3
Beauchamp, Robert, and Edward Lloyd, Kirby ſtreet, lacemen, July 3
Banner, Thomas Porter, Nicholas lane, inſurance broker, July 3
Bird, Henry, Clifton, ſhoemaker, June 30
Buck, William, St. Mary at Hill, merchant, &c. July 4
Binleſs, Thomas, Baſinghall ſtreet, factor, July 21
Brain, George, Briſtol, merchant, July 4
Burnett, Samuel, Petersfield, victualler, July 10
Booth, Edward, Manchester, butcher, July 12, final
Collingdon, John, Plough court, Lombard ſtreet, merchant, May 29
Curtis, James, and Honor Pitt Griffin, Ludgate hill, oil and colour merchants, July 3
Croſkey, Duncan, and Richard Weſtall, (late ſpartners with James Fell) Baſinghall ſtreet, Blackwell hall factors, June 23
Caſamajor, Henry, Tochington, William Wanſey, and William Barnes, Briſtol, merchants, final of the joint eſtate, and of the ſeparate eſtate of Barnes
Clark, Francis, Barnet, wine merchant, July 3
Carr, Thomas, Gomerfall, cotton ſpinner, July 3, final
Clegg, Charles, Milne row, woollen manufacturer, June 29
Curtis James, Oxford, wine merchant, July 4, final
Crosbie William, jun. and John Greenwood, Liverpool, merchants, July 2
Cate Samuel, Fleet ſtreet, haberdaſhers, July 28, final
Cooper John, ſen. and John Cooper, jun. Sevenoaks, coopers, July 7
Draper James, Sherrard ſtreet, cabinet maker, June 30, final
Day James, Oxford ſtreet, linen draper, July 7
Davies Richard, Shrewsbury, porter merchant, July 4, final
Duckett George, Middleſex ſtreet, Somers' Town, timber merchant, July 4
Davis John, Wallingford, wine and brandy merchant, June 30
Dulhunty Mary, and Anne Baker, Sackville ſtreet, milliners, July 3
Dimmock Moſs, Wincheſter, bookſeller, July 7
Edwards William, New Bond ſtreet, goldſmith, June 23
Evatt Joſeph, Rood lane, glaiſman, June 31
Edwards Joſeph, Peter ſtreet, Bloomsbury, plumber, July 3
Fell William, St. Martin's lane, taylor, July 7
Forbes George, Copthall court, Throgmorton ſtreet, merchant, July 3
Fry William, Bury court, St. Mary Axe, merchant, July 21, final
Fitner Frederick Michael, Barbican, jeweller, July 7
Gaiton Edward, Ilford, innkeeper, June 26
Grove Peter, Snaresbrook, baker, July 4
Green Edward, Charles ſtreet, Soho, man's mercer, July 7
Harriſon John, Stoke upon Trent, earthenware manufacturer, June 19
Heald William, Timothy Heald, R. H. Heald, all of Wakefield, Joſeph Heald, King ſtreet, London, and Richard Foller, of Wakefield, merchants, June 21
Hitchen Abraham, Walgherton, miller, June 26, final
Hitchen William, Hatherton, corn dealer, June 26, final
Hamilton James, and William Turkington, Finch lane merchants, ſeparate eſtate of Hamilton, and ſeparate eſtate of Turkington, June 23, and Auguſt 4
Henderſon Thomas, Milk ſtreet, Warehouſeman, July 3
Hall Henry, Birchin lane, oilman, July 4

Haſwell

Haſwell Pritchard, Little Guildford ſtreet, carpenter and builder, July 3
Harris Timothy, Waltham Holy Croſs, penmaker, July 3
Hoy James, Church lane, St. George's, bricklayer and builder. July 3
Hill Francis, Middleton, merchant, July 14
Jones John, Princes ſtreet, Spitalfields, underwriter, June 23
Johnſon Dudley, St. Paul's Church yard, trunk maker, July 17, final
Jones Thomas, and John Harriſon, Ludlow, and High Holborn, London, wholeſale glovers, July 3
Jackſon Joſiah, William Lowe, Charles Johnſon, James Shufflebotham, John Johnſon, and James Leigh, Manchester, July 9
Kerſhaw John, Wakefield, druggiſt, June 27, final
Lumb Solomon, Riſhworth, cotton manufacturer. June 22
Lea Henry, Ropemaker's ſtreet, tobacconiſt, June 23
Littler Joſeph, St. Clement Danes, jeweller, July 2
Lowman John, Whitchurch, coachmaſter, July 16
Levy Iſrael, Lambeth road, coal merchant. July 4
Lance Chriſtopher, and Peter Auber, Gould ſquare, Crutched friars, flour factors, joint eſtate and ſeparate eſtate of Lance. July 21
Langſton Richard, Croſs ſtreet, Cheſhire, and Michael Gaſney, Cheetwood, cotton ſpinners, ſeparate eſtate of Gaſney, Auguſt 2
M'Carthy George Packer, and Robert Walter Vaughan, Briſtol, tailors, ſeparate eſtate of M'Carthy. June 23, final
Moriſon Alexander, Walbrook, merchant. June 9
Murray John, Sherborne lane merchant July 3
Morgan Robert, Brickdale, Birmingham, button maker. July 6
Newlove Edward, Great Driffield, vintner. June 28
Nicoll James Gavern, Hackney, bricklayer. July 3
Noble Iſaac, Penrith, ironmonger and grocer. June 28, final
Noble Nicholas, Berrier, dealer in butter and hams. June 29, final
Osbaldeſton John, Southampton, baker. June 29
Pitter Thomas, Jermyn ſtreet, gold laceman July 3
Pilley Michael, Thorne, grocer. June 12
Prager Joſeph, Norfolk ſtreet, broker. June 26
Parrot, William Jackſon, Leighton Buzzard, wine merchant. July 14
Rowland Walter, Berwick, watchmaker. June 21, final
Rawley Joſeph, Chancery lane, boot and ſhoemaker. Auguſt 28. final
Rees William, and Henry Borradaile, Bucklersbury, drapers. July 3
Robinſon James, Liverpool, proviſion merchant. June 19
Richardſon Benjamin, Long Acre, coachmaker. July 2, final
Riley Samuel, Soyland, cotton ſpinner. July 13, final
Shepherd Joſeph, Aldgate high ſtreet, linen draper. July 3
Sawyer John, and John Kettlewell, Leeds, merchants. June 20
Sherifs Joſeph, Blackfriars road, linen draper. July 13
Stewart Robert, and William Stuart, Manchester, merchants. June 28
Sturges John Northampton, dealer. July 3
Stevenſon Robert. Fetter lane. cutler. July 3
Swright David, Queen ſtreet, Cheapſide, merchant. July 2
Stoney William, and John Smith, Leeds, grocers. July 9, final
Sutton Charles, Liverpool, grocer. July 11
Timmings John, Steward ſtreet, Spitalfields, ſilk broker. July 3, final
Tappy Michael, Long Acre, bookſeller. June 23
Thurgood Thomas, Wellwyn, ſhopkeeper. June 23
Townſhrew John, Winnington, hawker and pedlar. July 14
Van Spangen, Nicholas, Weſt ſtreet, Goodman's fields, merchant. June 23
White Thomas, Southwark, haberdaſher. June 23
Weaver William, Bow lane. warehouſeman. June 22
Ward William, Birmingham, grocer June 16
Ward Joſeph, Brentwood, publican. July 3
Wilſon John Delver, George ſtreet, Mary-le bonne, pawnbroker, June 26
Williams John George, Marſhall ſtreet, London road, merchant, July 3
Weſt John, Somer's place, Eaſt, plaſterer, June 30
Williams Henry, Crickhowell, money ſcrivener. July 2, final
Wilde James, John Watts, and John Body, ſugar refiners, ſeparate eſtate of Watts June 23
Walker William, Leeds, (partner with John Nicholſon, of Medford in America) merchant. July 4
Winter Joſeph. Combe St. Nicholas, leatherſeller, July 7
Wilkinſon Joſeph, Kingſton upon Hull, blockmaker, final

LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of May to the 20th of June.

Admitted under the Care of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary.

	No. of Caſes.
RUBEOLA	23
Chloroſis & Amenorrhœa	36
Menorrhagia	5
Leucorrhœa	2
Diarrhœa	13
Tuſſis et Dyſpnœa	9
Phthiſis Pulmonalis	4
Cynanche Tonſillaris	6
Anaſarca	8
Hyſteria	6
Aſthenia	48
Hypochondriaſis et Dyſpepſia	16
Morbi Infantiles	34
Morbi Cutanei	26

The warmth of the weather of late might be ſuppoſed likely to produce febrile diſeaſes of a typhous deſcription. But within the extent of the Reporter's diſtrict, it has been by no means ſo common as in former ſummers of his experience in London.

Caſes of meaſles have been very numerous; the practice in this diſeaſe is ſimple, and the cure, when the proper practice is adopted, almoſt certain. Great attention ought to be paid to the ſtate of the lungs; independently of that local circumſtance, the antiphlogiſtic regimen ought to be rigidly adhered to.

From a remote part of the iſland a perſon, a few days ſince, applied to the Reporter, in conſequence of a cutaneous affection, which he was unwilling to make known at the place where he reſided, from an erroneous notion, that it might be infectious, or at any rate not creditable.

Inſtead of ordering unguents to the ſkin, the writer preſcribed merely a ſimple, tonic medicine to invigorate his habit, certain regulations with regard to diet and general conduct, and, as a circumſtance of eſſential efficacy, the uſe, two or three times a week, of the tepid bath.

In theſe reports it often has been repeated, and never can too deeply be impreſſed, that it is not the exterior appearance, but the actual ſtate of the internal frame that ought to guide the judgment and to regulate the conduct of the phyſician.

Diſeaſes of the ſkin are amongſt the moſt ſtriking inſtances of the validity of this obſervation.

obſervation. Upon the ſurface of the body, more eſpecially in hot weather, when the ſecretion is more rapid, ſtratum upon ſtratum of filth is apt to accumulate, which, although not viſible to the naked eye, produces, in addition to a ſenſe of languor and other diſagreeable feelings, febrile, and a multitude of cutaneous diſeaſes. To the latter it is ſeldom that any external applications ought to be adminiſtered, but that of warm or cold water.

If cleanlineſs, in the moſt accurate and rigid ſenſe of the word, were generally adopted, theſe complaints, and indeed a large proportion of other complaints, would be ſenſibly diminiſhed, and perhaps exterminated altogether.

At this period it is a paſſion amongſt the inhabitants of the metropolis to pay a temporary viſit to the country; but it is a paſſion founded upon a falſe philoſophy. An excurſion into the country no doubt ſtimulates and enlivens; but, like other ſtimulants, it acts only for a ſhort time, and appears to produce, in ſome caſes, a ſimilar exhauſtion. It is a chimerical idea, that you can lay up a ſtock of health for the winter; that is a ſpecies of property which cannot be *funded*.

There is a difference between *air* and *atmoſphere*, ſince a multitude of mechanical particles, in many ſituations, mix with the latter, which do not form chemical components of the former. Theſe heterogenous ingredients are in this place owing, in a great meaſure, to effluvia from the manufactories, workſhops, &c. of the city; on which account it is deſirable for the inhabitants of that commercial diſtrict, when circumſtances allow of it, to ſeek for their hours of leiſure and repoſe, an aſylum in the more weſtern parts of the metropolis.

After all, it is not the *atmoſphere* nearly ſo much as the *habits* of London to which we are to attribute the diſeaſes and comparative relaxation and debility of its inhabitants.

The writer does not flatter himſelf, that he is able, or if he were able, would he wiſh to give any check to the faſhion of emigration.

To thoſe who have no other occupation, that which aſſumes the name of amuſement is of indiſpenſable importance.

Occupation in fact, is every thing. It is an immutable decree of Providence, that no one can *enjoy*, who does not *act*; and that the health of our faculties of body, as well as mind, depends in a great meaſure upon the temperate and regular uſe of them.

The opinions of the Reporter may appear too poſitive. Deciſion is often called dogmatiſm. But no one can conſcientiouſly, or if he be conſcientious, comfortably practiſe medicine, who has any doubts with regard to the theory and application of the ſcience.

To *preſcribe* with a heſitating mind, is not leſs dangerous, than to *operate* with a trembling hand.

Scepticiſm in phyſic, as in other branches of ſtudy, indicates no ſuperiority: but, on the contrary, betrays either a defect of knowledge, or an obſcurity and inaccuracy of intellectual conception.

J. Reid.

Southampton Row,
Ruſſell-ſquare.

MARRIAGES and DEATHS in and near LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

The directors of the Royal Hoſpital, Greenwich, have lately ordered an increaſe in the number of ſeamen's ſons, educated in the Hoſpital, by the admiſſion of fifty more boys to the benefit of the eſtabliſhment.

MARRIED.

Henry Hill, eſq. of Wandſworth Common, to Miſs Mitchell, of Abingdon-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

At St. Mary-le-bone church, Dr. Fordes, eſq. of Stowrey, Somerſet, to Miſs M. Beeſton, of Manchetter-ſtreet.

Mr. Foſbury, wine-merchant, of Billiter-lane, to Mrs. T. Thomas, of the hotel, Berkley-ſquare.

At St. Dunſtan, in the Eaſt, David Forſyth, eſq. of St. Peterſburgh, to Miſs C. Jackſon, of Idol-lane.

Major Francis Haſtings Doyle, to Miſs Milner, daughter of Sir William Milner, bart.

At Newington, Surrey, Richard Saumarez, eſq. to Mrs. Hetherington, of Burrow's Buildings.

At St. James's church, Captain Gabriel, of the Hon. Eaſt India Company's Madraſs eſtabliſhment, to Miſs Harriet Court.

Capt. W. Hotham, of the royal navy, to Miſs Jeynes, daughter of Sir Edwin Jeynes, of Glouceſter.

At St. George's church, Frederic Grant, eſq. of Red Lion-ſquare, to Miſs Wood,

daughter of Mr. Wood, of Store-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare.

At Greenwich, Capt. Thomas Downman, of the royal regt. of artillery, to Miſs Lucy Holmes, third daughter of William Holmes, eſq. of Weſtcombe Park, Kent.

At Chriſt church, Spital-fields, John Parland, eſq. of St. Peterſburgh, to Miſs Eliza Forreſter, of Spital-ſquare.

At St. George's Bloomſbury, Mr. Richard Walford, merchant, of Watling-ſtreet, to Miſs Berry, ſiſter to Sir Edward Berry.

At St. Mary-le-bone church, Lieut. Charles Bowen, of the Royal Navy, to Miſs Hardy, of Charlotte-ſtreet, Portland-place.

Dr. Young, of Welbeck-ſtreet, to Miſs Eliza Maxwell, ſecond daughter of James Primroſe Maxwell, eſq. of Cavendiſh-ſquare.

Capt. Tobin, of the royal navy, to Mrs. Duff, of Richmond, Yorkſhire, widow of the late Major Duff, of the 56th regt. of foot.

At St. James's church, Piccadilly, John Oſborne, eſq. merchant of the city of London, to Mrs. H. Norton, widow of the late Capt. Norton, of the pariſh of St. James.

By ſpecial licence, at Lord Harborough's, in Arlington-ſtreet, William Tenant, eſq. of Aſton Hall, Staffordſhire, to the Hon. Charlotte Pelham, fourth daughter of Lord Harborough.

At the Earl of Weſtmoreland's, the Right Hon. Lord Villiers, to the lovely and accompliſhed Lady Sarah Fane, with a fortune of nearly 100,000l.; and at the ſame place, Lord Boringdon, to Lady Auguſta Fane, ſecond daughter of the Earl of Weſtmoreland.

Lieut. Col. John Byng, of the 29th regt. of foot, and youngeſt brother of George Byng, eſq. M.P. for Middleſex, to Miſs Mary Stevens Mackenzie, eldeſt daughter of Peter Mackenzie, eſq. of Twickenham.

Bartlett Bridger Sheddon, eſq of Gower-ſtreet, to Miſs Goodrich, daughter of Bartlett Goodrich, eſq. of Saling-grove, Eſſex.

B. Simon, eſq. of Iſlington, to Miſs Moorhouſe, of the ſame place.

N. Middleton, eſq. of St. James's-ſquare, to Miſs Emilia Purling, of New Cumberland-ſtreet.

At St. George's, Bloomſbury, Capt. H. Andrews, of the 24th Infantry, to Miſs H. S. Murcott, only daughter of the late Capt. Murcott, R. N.

At Newington, Mr Drake, of Portland-place, to Miſs Hutton, of Romford.

The Rev. J. H Mitchell, rector of Buckland, Herts, to Miſs M. Wagner, third daughter of the late G. Wagner, eſq. of Duke-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

At Hampſtead, Lieut. Guyon, of the royal navy, to Miſs Debaufre.

Count Menuzze di Garbagnote in Italy, to Madame de Malortie, of Mitcham, Surry.

Mr. Bingley, of Taviſtock-ſtreet, to Miſs Milner, of Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk.

Mr. Keates, of Cheapſide, to Miſs F. Fortunum, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Fortunum, of Piccadilly.

At Enfield, Mr. W. Read, ſurgeon, to Miſs Elevy.

At Hornſea, Mr R. Gear, of the Eaſt India-houſe, to Miſs L. Dominicus, ſecond daughter of E Dominicus, eſq.

Iſaac Goldſmid, eſq. of Finſbury-ſquare, to Iſabel, ſecond daughter of Abraham Goldſmid, eſq. of the ſame place.

At Hackney, Mr. Lawſon, to Mrs. Higgs, widow of T. Higgs, eſq. of London-houſe, Hackney.

Lieut. David Chambers, of the royal navy, to Miſs Emma Catherine, the fourth daughter of J. Weyland, eſq. of Groſvenor-ſtreet.

At St. George's church, Bloomſbury, Francis Parrott, eſq. of Hawſbury-hall, near Coventry, to Miſs Hewitt, eldeſt daughter of the late J. Hewitt, eſq. of Coventry.

Mr. Edward Vernor, of Cornhill, to Miſs Anne Budden, daughter of Mr. W. Budden, of Great Surrey-road.

At St. Pancras, J. Munn, eſq. of Chicheſter, to Miſs Mary-Elizabeth Parker, of Howland-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare, daughter of the late Capt. Parker, of the navy, and niece to the late Dr. Parker, rector of St. James's.

DIED.

At Brompton-grove, *Maria Louiſa Francoiſe D'Eſparres La Luſan, Comteſſe De Polaſtron.* Her remains were depoſited in a vault in St. Pancras church-yard, with great funeral pomp; the body being firſt embalmed and incloſed in a lead coffin, the outſide of which was a caſe ornamented with great taſte and ſplendour. The funeral proceſſion moved along in the following order: Two mutes; four prieſts in their robes; two men bearing an urn, in which the heart of the deceaſed was incloſed; the body, with the pall ſupported by friends of the deceaſed; and eighteen mourners. Among the latter were ſeveral relations of the deceaſed, who were of the Houſe of Bourbon, and the *dame du palais* to the late unfortunate Queen of France. The above funeral was, however, merely of a temporary nature, as the remains of the Counteſs are to be removed to Paris after the war, to be interred in the vaults of her anceſtors.

Mrs. Catherine Brooks, wife of B. Brooks, eſq. of Bedford-ſquare, and daughter of Windſor Sandys, eſq. late of Miſerden Park. Her remains were interred in the family vault of the Sandys, in Miſerden church, Glouceſterſhire.

At Highgate, in her 75th year, *Mrs. A. Pointer.*

At Iſlington, in her 80th year, *Mrs. Lætitia Seagrave, widow.*

At Richmond, Surry, aged 71, *Mrs. Anne De Moivre.*

Suddenly, aged 65, *Mrs. Catherine Hudſpeth*, of John-ſtreet, Blackfriars.

In Upper Berkeley-ſtreet, *Mrs. Elizabeth Farmar,*

Farmar, relict of the late Rev. Richard Farmar, of Cork, in Ireland.

In Pall Mall, in her 72d year, the relict of *Mrs. E. Edgar*, of the Red-houſe, Ipſwich, Suffolk.

In Mancheſter-ſquare, *Mrs. Mary Peters Fearon.*

In Dean-ſtreet, Audley-ſquare, *Mrs. Hales*, ſiſter of Sir Philip Hales, bart.

Of a painful and lingering illneſs, aged 18, *Miſs Miller*, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Miller, of Highgate.

At her mother's houſe, in George-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, *Miſs Walker*, only daughter of the late R. Walker, eſq. of Michael-grove Park, Eſſex.

Mr. Keates, livery-ſtable keeper, in Moorfields. He went to dine at Southgate, and returned at a late hour; when on paſſing down the City Road, his horſe fell with him, and Mr. Keates had the misfortune to fracture his ſkull. It was about one o'clock in the morning when the watchman found him, alive, but ſpeechleſs; being taken to a houſe in the neighbourhood, he died about eight o'clock next morning.

At Hackney, in a fit of coughing, aged 69, Handley Norris, eſq.

At his ſon's houſe in Piccadilly, aged 70, *Mr. George Martin*, late of Mount-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare.

In North Audley-ſtreet, aged 71, *Mrs. J. Comte.*

In her 78th year, *Mrs. Twining*, of Eſſex-ſtreet, Strand.

At Clapton, ſuddenly, while ſitting in her chair, *Mrs. Fuller*, wife of T. Fuller, eſq.

In New Bond-ſtreet, in her 86th year, *Mrs. Elizabeth Kandler.*

In Harpur-ſtreet, *Miſs S. Heywood*, daughter of Mr. Serjeant Heywood.

At his houſe, in Milk-ſtreet, Cheapſide, *J. Neale, eſq.* of Hackney.

Mr. John Ballard, of South-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare.

In Fitzroy-ſquare, of a decline, *Louiſa Young*, daughter of the late W. Franks, eſq.

In Wells-row, Iſlington, aged 30, *Mrs. Watling*, wife of Mr. E. Utting Watling, merchant, late of Lower Tooting.

Aged 22, *Mrs. Clara Richings*, of Thaviesinn, Holborn.

At his mother's houſe, in Somerſet-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, *Lieut. Col. Hunter*, of the 3d regiment of foot-guards.

At Whiton, aged 60, *Mr. Chriſtopher Cuppage*, of Caſtle-ſtreet, Piccadilly, ſecretary to the Royal Military Aſylum at Chelſea, and many years ſecretary to the Royal Freemaſons School.

At Brompton, *Mrs. V. Heythuyſon*, wife of Richard Van. Heythuyſon, eſq. of Upper Guildford-ſtreet, near Ruſſel-ſquare.

In Great Cumberland-place, the infant ſon of *Lord Rous.*

At his father's houſe on Highbury-terrace, Iſlington, *George Fiſh.*

At Highgate, aged 77, *Mrs. Holmes.*

Of a decline, in York-place, aged 37, *Mrs. M. Hand*, wife of Mr. W. Hand, the Chancery ſolicitor.

In Meard's-ſtreet, Soho, James Berry, eſq. attorney.

Mr. J. Strong, of North row, Park-lane, ſtable-keeper.

In her 26th year, *Mrs. Wilmot*, wife of Mr. J. Wilmot, ſtationer, in the borough.

At her houſe, No. 17, George-ſtreet, Adelphi, *Mrs. Raſtruk*, wife of Mr. J. Raſtruk, civil engineer.

At Enfield, aged 45, *Mr. Edward Cooper*, formerly a grocer in Southwark, oppoſite St. Thomas's hoſpital.

At Kennington, aged 50, *Mr. Crabb*, oilman, at the corner of Hatton-ſtreet, Holborn.

By ſhooting himſelf, aged 19, *Mr. Wm. Ellis*, ſon of Mr. Ellis, grocer, of Holborn.

At Kenſington, aged 72, the Hon. W. Jackſon, many years chief juſtice, &c. of the iſland of Jamaica.

At Egremont-houſe, Piccadilly, in his 45th year, *Richard Slater, eſq.* of Fryſton, near Ferrybridge, M. P. for the city of York, in three laſt parliaments, and provincial Grandmaſter of Free-maſons, for the province of York. His loſs will be ſeverely felt by the poor, to whom he was a liberal benefactor; by his family, to whom his affectionate attention rendered him deſervedly dear; and by his friends, who ſincerely eſteemed him for his good ſenſe, genuine politeneſs, and inflexible integrity.

Mrs. M. Davies, of Thames Ditton, widow of the late Mr. T. Davies, hop-merchant.

At Hammerſmith, *Mr. J. Wheeler*, formerly manager of the theatre at Portſmouth, and of high reputation in his art. He had reſided of late years in London, where he diſcharged the office of common-council-man.

Mr. J. Legge, maſter of the Rainbow-coffee-houſe, Cornhill.

In his 38th year, *Mr. J. Allen*, wine-merchant, of Power-ſtreet, and ſecretary to the Weſt India planters and merchants.

In Upper Brook ſtreet, aged 84, *Mrs. Elleſker*, widow of the late E. M. Elleſker, eſq. of Riſby, Yorkſhire.

At Upper Tooting, in her 80th year, *Mrs. Winter.*

At the houſe of her ſon, in Earl-ſtreet, Blackfriars, in her 76th year, *Mrs. M. Yerraway*, of Carſhalton, Surrey.

Mrs. Cure, wife of Capel Cure, eſq. of Gt. George-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

Suddenly at his houſe, in Charles-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, *General Marſh*, colonel of the 77th regt. of foot.

At Woodford, *Mrs. E. Richard*, widow, late of Goodman's-fields.

Mr R. Griffin, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Griffin, of St. James's-ſtreet

In Upper Belgrave-place, Pimlico, *Mr Clark*, wife of Thomas Clark, eſq.

In Upper Seymour-ſtreet, *T. Dilkes, eſq.*

At Cheam, in Surry, *Mrs. Peach*, wife of the Rev. H. Peach, rector.

At Brompton, *H. Dyett, eſq.* late of the iſland of Montſerrat, Weſt Indies.

At his houſe in Bedford ſquare, *James Heſeltine, eſq.* king's proctor; a gentleman whoſe abilities and perſevering induſtry raiſed him to high eminence in his profeſſion, and whoſe affable diſpoſition and agreeable manners endeared him to an extended circle of private friends, by whom his memory will be long reſpected, and his death moſt ſincerely regretted. By his profeſſional purſuits, he had acquired a fortune of 200,000l. The office which he held is ſaid to net its poſſeſſor 20,000l. per annum.

At Walworth, aged 77, *Mr. John Gill*, only ſon of the late Rev. Dr. Gill.

Mr. Cohen, one of the Jewiſh rabbies; preparing to officiate in the religious duties of the ſynagogue, he fell down in a fit, and afterwards expired. On the following Monday, in the forenoon, the body was interred in the Jewiſh burying-ground, at Mile-end, with great pomp and ſolemnity; upwards of one hundred and forty coaches following to the grave.

In Charles-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, *Mrs. Hyett*, wife of Benjamin Hyett, eſq. of Painſwicks, Glouceſterſhire.

At Colehill-houſe, near Fulham, at an advanced age, *Mrs. Madden*, wife of James Madden, eſq.

In St. James's place, the *Rev. W. Maximilian Friend*, late rector of Chinner, in Bucks.

In the 60th year of his age, *Richard Simſon, eſq.* of Walſingham-place, Lambeth.

At Hillingdon, near Uxbridge, *Charles Talbot, eſq.*

Mr. Kennet Dixon, of Trinity-ſquare, Tower-hill, aged 86 years.

Aged 61, *Henry Spicer, eſq.* of Great Newport-ſtreet, portrait painter in enamel, to his royal highneſs the Prince of Wales.

At the Marquis of Stafford's, in Arlington-ſtreet, his lordſhip's youngeſt ſon, *Lord L. Gower*, aged 13 months.

At Fulham, after a long and painful illneſs *C. Parker, eſq* vice-admiral of the red, and ſon of Sir Peter Parker, admiral of the fleet. He was a zealous, intelligent and active officer, and had diſtinguiſhed himſelf againſt the enemy on various occaſions. His ſervices in the late war, as captain of the Blanche frigate, in the Weſt Indies, muſt be freſh in every memory; and during the American war, when captain of the Diamond, he exhibited great and early proofs of his gallantry. One trait, among many others, deſerves to be recorded; having, by the command of Lord Rodney, reconnoitred the harbour of Curaçoa, within a ſhort diſtance of the forts, he obſerved in the offing, two of the enemy's cruiſers, a Dutch frigate and an armed ſchooner, to which he gave chace, and ſoon brought them to action, but the ſchooner ſheered off, after receiving a few ſhots. Upon this, a Dutch line of battle ſhip in the harbour, ſlipping her cables, ſtood off towards the Diamond. Captain Parker, however, continued the action until the enemy's frigate ſtruck her colours. He took out ſome of the priſoners and did not relinquiſh his capture before ſeveral ſhots from the Dutch line of battle ſhip had paſſed over the Diamond. Lord Rodney afterwards expreſſed great regret that Captain Parker's account to him ſhould have been ſo ſlight as to prevent his ſtating the circumſtances to government in the high terms it merited.

[*Further particulars relative to the late Marquis of Exeter, whoſe death was noticed in our laſt.*—The late *Marquis of Exeter* was the tenth Earl of Exeter, LL.D.F.R.S. vice-preſident of the Society of Antiquaries, and a moſt liberal patron to the town of Stamford. He was ſon of the Hon. T. Chambers Cecil, (ſon of Brownlow, eighth Earl of Exeter) by Charlotte Gonnen, who died Jan. 3, 1803, and was born at Bruſſels in 1754. He married, in 1776, Emma, heireſs of Thomas Vernon eſq. of Hanbury, Worceſterſhire, by whom he had two ſons, who died infants, and a daughter, born 1779, married 1797, to John Chaplyn, eſq. of Blakney, county of Lincoln. From this lady he was divorced; and married, ſecondly, 1791, Miſs Higgins, who died at Burleigh, Jan. 18, 1797, and, thirdly, Auguſt 19, 1800, Elizabeth, Ducheſs-dowager of Hamilton, daughter of Sir Peter Burrell, bart. He ſucceeded his late uncle in 1793, and is himſelf ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, from his ſecond marriage, Brownlow, born July 2, 1795. His lordſhip was making conſiderable improvements at Burleigh; the ſplendid collection of pictures which are attached to the houſe by the will of his lordſhip's predeceſſor, which, by its rigid limitations, rendered them unalienable. The late marquis was a nobleman of very extenſive and active charity. His remains were removed from Pembroke-houſe, Privy-gardens, on the 9th of May, in order to their being depoſited in the family vault of his lordſhip's illuſtrious progenitor, Lord Burleigh, in St. Martin's church at Stamford. After the hearſe and ſix horſes, followed three mourning-coaches and his lordſhip's carriage, each drawn by ſix horſes. Upwards of 30 noblemen and gentlemen's carriages had previouſly joined the proceſſion, which reached Burleigh houſe about 9 in the morning of the 12th of May, where the Stamford volunteer infantry joined at 11, the ſix ſenior officers of the corps acting as pall-bearers. After the funeral ſervice, three volleys were fired by the corps, the laſt tribute of reſpect to their deceaſed noble commandant. At leaſt 3000 ſpectators it is ſuppoſed, were preſent in the park.]

[*The late Miſs C. J. Hammond, whoſe death was announced in our laſt number*, was daughter of the late W. Hammond, eſq. of St. Alban's Court

Court, in Norrington, county of Kent, by Charlotte, daughter and coheir of William Eggerton, L. L. D. prebendary of Canterbury, &c. As, in her earlier days, she was remarkable for her vivacity, good humour, love of society, and other amiable qualities, so she supported an excruciating illness of more than fifteen years, during fourteen of which she was confined to her room and bed, with a patience, resignation, and fortitude, almost without a parallel. Through this long and calamitous period of sufferings, when her dissolution was almost daily expected, and even to be desired by her best friends, a peevish expression was never heard to escape her. To the last, she was alive to the happiness of others; and the long expiring lamp of life, even in its severest struggles, never damped her benevolence towards her numerous relations and acquaintance, who superintended with undiminished solicitude her uncommon trials. On such a character, the lustre of descent can throw but a faint additional light; yet, in the splendid origin of her mother, this lady might have found an ample source of worldly pride; and it is certain that the Hammonds of St. Alban's have been, for almost three centuries, honourable by their alliances, respectable for their rank, and even consecrated in the temple of British genius, by having produced in the Hammonds of Somersham, a younger branch, the father and grandfather of the celebrated elegiac poet.]

[*Further particulars relative to the late J. Savage, esq. whose death was mentioned in our last.*—He was a native of Bermuda, and bred a seaman, but while young settled as a merchant in Charlestown, South Carolina, where, after many years of great industry, he acquired a considerable fortune. In the year 1775, from a desire to avoid witnessing the political struggle which was then ripening to a crisis, in North America, he came to this country, in which he has ever since resided. Mr. Savage was a man of strong and sound sense, exemplary piety, primitive simplicity of manners, great temperance, and unvarying cheerfulness, as likewise, of the most rigid integrity, and unbounded benevolence and charity. To his suggestion, was owing the restriction which is imposed on the British slave ships, with respect to the number of Negroes they transport from Africa. Notwithstanding his great age, his memory and other mental faculties were entire, and till within a few days of his death, he was capable of taking a considerable share of bodily exercise. Had it not, indeed, been for an acute disease, to which the young are liable as well as the old, what is termed by surgeons "an incarcerated hernia," it is probable that his life would have been extended to a much longer period.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

AT the annual meeting of the schoolmasters association in the North of England, held at Newcastle, Tuesday, May 22, the capital of the fund was reported to be in a flourishing, progressive state, notwithstanding they have now three superannuated members and eleven widows on their list. This improved state of the fund arises chiefly from the contributions of opulent individuals, who having themselves derived important advantages from a liberal education, are willing to discharge a part of their obligations on this account, by assisting such as are engaged in communicating similar advantages to the rising generation, to secure a competent provision for sickness and old age, and for their families after their decease, which the limited income arising from their professional stipends will not enable them to do.

Married.] In London, W. S. Bruere, esq. of Bewick, in Northumberland, to Miss H. Boulton, 5th daughter of H. Boulton, esq. of Thorncroft, in Surry.

At Morpeth, Mr. Blair, miller, to Miss Dunn, of the Scotch Arms Inn.

At Bishop Wearmouth, Mr. G. Parker, attorney, to Mrs. Thompson.

At Houghton le Spring, Captain Jackson, of the regiment of Coldstream Guards, to Miss C. Maling, of West Herrington.

At Barnard Castle, J. H. Hobson, esq. to Miss M. James, of West Auckland.

At Newcastle, Mr. E. A. Davison, merchant, son of the Rev. W. Davison, to Miss A. Halbert, second daughter of the late Mr. W. Halbert, woollen-draper.—H. Hewitson, esq. to Miss Walker, of Wall's End.—Mr. J. Wingate, brush-manufacturer, to Miss Robson.—Capt. W. Days, to Miss A. Nixon.

At Jedburgh, Mr. J. Henderson, writer, to Miss J. Crookshanks, daughter of Mr. W. Crookshanks, one of the masters of the High School, at Edinburgh.

At Jarrow, Mr. J. Clark, brazier, of South Shields, to Miss M. Oliver, of Horton.—Mr. Fox, currier, of Stockton, to Miss Crisp, of Coundon.

At Darlington, P. Harrison, esq. to Mrs. Maitland.

At Durham, Mr. Henderson, of the Land Tax Office, to Miss Elliott, milliner.

At Liverpool, W. Legrew, esq. of Edmonton, Middlesex, to Miss J. Tweddale, eldest daughter of F. Tweddale, esq. of Threepwood, in Northumberland.

Died.]

Died.] At Newcaſtle, aged 72, Mrs. Graham, late of Newbiggin by the ſea.—Mr. W. Wright, ſen.—At the Turk's Head Inn, Lieutenant Gouch, of the armed ſhip Providence, of Shields.—Aged 69, Mr. W. Wright, father of Meſſrs. T. and W. Wright, muſicians of this town: he was a man of ſtrict integrity, and one who ſet little value on thoſe who wanted it, however conſiderable or dignified in life.

Mr. John Marley, linen-draper.—Aged 55, Mr. Iſaac Henzell, painter and glazier.

In Gateſhead, aged 55, Mr. R. Neſbitt, block and pump maker.—In his 66th year, Mr. W Falla, ſen. nurſeryman.

At Sunderland, Mr. T. Mounſey, grocer.—Mrs. Barnes, wife of Mr. Barnes, ſurgeon.—In an advanced age, Mr. Engliſh, father-in-law of Mr. Stamp, mercer.—Mr. J. Garrick, ſchoolmaſter —Aged 49, Mr. E. Smith, painter.—Aged 78, of a paralytic fit, Mr. J. Eden, ſheriff bailiff.—Mr. Hodgſon, clerk to Mr. Scott, of Southwick Pottery, late ſchoolmaſter of this town.—Mrs. Shields, wife of Mr W. Shields, maſon.—Mrs. Henderſon, wife of Mr. T Henderſon, ſchoolmaſter.—Aged 2, Mrs M Finch, widow.—Aged 36, Enſign Lacey, of the Royal Lanerk militia.

At Durham, in his 64th year, Mr. W. Forſter, many years maſter of the inn, at White Smocks.—Mrs. Baron, widow, and ſole daughter and heireſs of the late Sir Tho. Heron Middleton, bart.

At Alnwick, in the prime of life, Mr. T. Murton, lieutenant in the navy.

At North Shields, in the flower of youth, Mr. P. Dale, ſon of Mr. S. Dale, ſhip owner.—Very ſuddenly, Mrs. Greenwell, of the Low Lights.

At South Shields, aged 63, Mr. M. Smith, hair-dreſſer.

At Berwick upon Tweed, aged 31, Miſs Lily, daughter of the late Mr. Lily, butcher.—Mr. G. Bohill, enſign in the Loyal Berwick Volunteers.—Miſs Rumney, daughter of the Rev. Jos. Rumney, vicar.

At Bamburgh, aged 72, Mr. B. Adamſon, ſurgeon.

At Newbiggin, in her 77th year, Mrs. M. Palliſon, widow.—J. Carruthers, eſq. of Braes, in the pariſh of Annan; a ſubſtantial yeoman, well known in that diſtrict by the appellation of the "Laird of Braes."

At Howdon Dock, Mr. W. Thompſon, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Roger Thompſon.

At Bath, whither ſhe had repaired for the benefit of her health, Mrs. Laye, wife of Colonel Laye, of the Royal Artillery, and daughter of W. Browne, eſq. of Benton, near Newcaſtle.

At Long Horſley, Mr. J. Ramſay, pariſh clerk and ſchoolmaſter.

At the Tone Pitt Houſe, Northumberland, aged 40, Mr. W. Robinſon, innkeeper.

At Millhouſe, in Northumberland, Mr. J Smith, ſerjeant in the 3d battalion of Royal Artillery.—In his 82d year, Mr. J. Heavyſides, of Morley.—Aged 24, Mr. J. Dunn, of Garmondſay Moor, near Durham; his death was occaſioned by a fall from his horſe, on the preceding day.

At Newſham, in Yorkſhire, in his 85th year, Mr. W. Marley, father of Mr. J. Marley, linen-draper, of Newcaſtle.

At Hackney, London, in the prime of life, Mr. N. Slight, ſon of Mr. Slight, farmer, in Kelſo.

At Hayton, aged 71, the Rev. Mr. Wills.—In the prime of life, Mr. G. Machell, ſurgeon, of Wolſingham.

At Earlſtown, aged 79, the Rev. J. Dalzie.—Mrs. A. Rudde, of Marron Lodge, daughter of the late L. Robinſon, Eſq of Stockton.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

An act has been paſſed, during the preſent ſeſſion of parliament, or regulating and otherwiſe improving the ſalmon and other fiſheries, within the counties of Cumberland, Weſtmoreland, Dumfries, and Wigton, and in the Stewartry of Kircudbright. This regulation has been long called for, and will now, it is hoped, become highly advantageous to the public.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. W. Irving, ſmith, to Miſs M. Robinſon, of Greyſouthen.—Captain Hare, of the ſhip Worsley, to Mrs Watts.—Mr. J. Wilſon, ſhoemaker, to Miſs Watſon.

At Allonby, Mr. J. Hodgſon, merchant, to Miſs S. Bowman.

At Penrith, Mr. J. Townley, glazier, aged 24, to Miſs M. Smellie, aged 14.

At Great Corby, Mr. P. Robinſon, ſchoolmaſter, to Miſs E. Hodgſon.

At Carliſle, at the Quaker's meeting-houſe, Mr. J. Cooke, ſilverſmith, to Miſs M. Addlington, of Liverpool.

Died.] At Carliſle, Mr. J. Tomlins, wine merchant.—Mr. T. Capper, formerly an eminent taylor.—Aged 34, Mr. J. Kendal, mercer.—Mrs. J. Haugh, widow.—Aged about 70, Mrs. Liſter, of Catcoat —At an advanced age, Mr. J. Morriſon, gardener and innkeeper.—Mrs. Goodfellow, wife of Mr. J. Goodfellow, ſhoemaker.

At Whitehaven, aged 92, Mrs. E. Scales.—Aged 35, Mr. J. King, cabinet-maker.—Aged 22, Mr. J. Harriſon, jun.

At Cockermouth, aged 47, Mr. R. Hinde, auctioneer.—In her 25th year, Miſs E. Walker, ſecond daughter of the late J. P. Walker, eſq.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Satterthwayte, a maiden lady.

At Keſwick, aged 65, Mr. R. Grave.

At Workington, aged 74, Mrs. L. Dunn.—Aged 84, Mrs. I. Wilſon, relict of the late Capt. W. Wilſon, of the ſhip Concord.

At Harries, near Whitehaven, aged 72, Mrs. M. Lindell.

At Heſket Hill, pariſh of Burgh upon Sands, aged 79, Mrs. Grace Ritſon. During the laſt fifty years, ſhe collected eggs in the ſurrounding villages, and ſold them in Carliſle market. By great parſimony, ſhe had accumulated

cumulated a conſiderable ſum, which ſhe has bequeathed to an aged ſiſter.

Mr. J. Hoddart, miller, at Dry Holm, in Abbey Holme, generally reſpected as a worthy honeſt man. His body was found in one of the upper rooms of the wind mill, mangled in a ſhocking manner. He had been abſent a few minutes, and is ſuppoſed to have been employed in greaſing the axle-tree, when ſome part of the machinery caught hold of his cloathes and dragged him into the works.

At Alliſon Bank, near Gretna, aged 23, Mr. J. Ireland.

At Diſſington, in her 84th year, Mrs. A. Johnſtone, widow.

Aged 72, Miſs M. Stamper, of Freeland's Place, near Brampton: ſhe had been blind during the laſt twenty years of her life.

At Stanwix, near Carliſle, aged 34, Mr. T. France, late of London.

At Abbey Holme, in her 52d year, Miſs Pape.

At Cargo, near Carliſle, aged 77, Mr. J. Robinſon, one of the ſociety of Quakers.—Miſs Clarke, of Behſide.

At Hayton, aged 71, the Rev. Mr. Willis.

Very ſuddenly, near Kendal, aged 42, Miſs J. Wilſon.

At Longſburgh, aged 79, J. Liddell, eſq.

Mary Hetherington. During half a century, ſhe regularly attended Carliſle market, twice a week, with butter and eggs, and performed all her journies on foot, the whole eſtimated at nearly one hundred thouſand miles!

At Temple Sowerby, aged 81, Mrs. Langhorne, widow.

At Kirkland, near Wigton, Scotland, Mrs. Moore.

At Highwood Nook, near Wigton, aged 23, Miſs Saunderſon, milliner.

At Brigham, aged 82, Mr. R. Hewitt.

YORKSHIRE.

Five additional dock ſhares were lately ſold by public auction, at the exchange in Hull, under the powers of a late act of parliament, obtained for the purpoſe of making additional docks at that port. The firſt three ſhares brought the ſum of 1500l. each, the fourth 1490l. and the fifth 1510l.—that is, the ſum of 1500l. upon an average. The above is a ſtrong proof, among many others that might be adduced, of the high opinion entertained of the growing conſequence and reſources of the port of Hull, an opinion, which, in all likelihood, will ever be realized. The ten dock ſhares ſold in March, 1803, produced the ſum of 1454l upon an average. Only ten out of the thirty ſhares which the dock company were empowered to create, now remain unſold.

The preparatory works of the New Humber Dock, at Hull, are proceeding on, in what is called the fore ſhore of the river, &c. with all poſſible facility and expedition.

Married.] At Hull, Mr. T. Meggitt, painter, to Miſs J. Smith, daughter of Mr. J. Smith, woolſtapler, of Wiſbeach.—Mr. G. Greenwood, merchant, to Miſs Richardſon, of Croſby Garrett, in Weſtmoreland.—Mr. T. Sanderſon, jun. Britiſh wine merchant, to Miſs Robinſon, of Upper Houſe, near Bradford.—Mr. R. Hage, jun. to Miſs Bedell.—Mr. H. L. Edwards, merchant, of Pye Neſt, eldeſt ſon of J. Edwards, eſq. to Miſs L. Prieſtley, 5th daughter of J. Prieſtley, eſq. of White Windows, near Halifax.—Mr. Skelton, attorney, of Leeds, to Miſs Holroyd, late of Kebroyd, near Halifax.—Mr. B. Wilſon, jun. paper-maker, of Moor Grange, near Leeds, to Miſs M. Tetley, of Armley.—W. Innes, eſq. of Sandſide, in Caithneſs, North Britain, to Miſs Cradock, of Hartforth, near Richmond, in this county.

At York, Mr. W. Clapham, merchant, of Leeds, to Miſs Blanchard, daughter of Mr. Blanchard, printer.

At Mancheſter, Mr. B. Hopper, bookſeller, to Miſs Hopper, of Hull.

At Brignall, F. Blackburne, eſq. to Miſs Hogg, of Richmond.

At Wakefield, Mr. Bedford, ſadler, of Redford, to Miſs Thompſon, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. J. Thompſon, architect.

At Driffield, Mr. R. Turner, grocer, of Hull, to Mrs. Turner, widow of the late Mr. Jacob Turner, linen-draper.

At Sculcoates, near Hull, Mr. S. Barnard, jun. of Boſton, to Miſs M. Lambert, daughter of the late J. Lambert, eſq. merchant.—Mr. W. Smith, of Arkſey, to Miſs M. Halifax, daughter of G. Halifax, eſq. of Doncaſter.—Capt. Deane, of the brig Mancheſter of Gainſbro', a London trader, to Miſs Ellis, of Hull.—Mr. J. G. Sheriff, linendraper, of Hull, to Miſs Day, of Wrawby, in Lincolnſhire.

At Gretna Green, Mr. J. Appleton, aged 84, of Diſhforth, near Boroughbridge, to Mrs. Appleton, widow, aged 78, of Gatenham, near Bedale.

At Barnard Caſtle, J. Heaton Robſon, eſq. to Miſs M. James, of Weſt Auckland.

Died.] At York, Mrs. Knowles.—Mrs. Porteus, relict of the late E. Porteus, eſq.—In his 59th year, Mr. J. Wynne, of the George Inn.

At Hull, advanced in years, Mrs Friſton. She was paſſing over to Grimſby, in Lincolnſhire, for the benefit of her health, but had ſcarcely been on the Humber half an hour, before ſhe was a corpſe.——Aged 29, Mrs. Mills, wife of Mr. R. Mills.—Aged 54, Mr. R. Thornborrow, ſcrivener.—Mr. Griffith, of the Baltic Tavern, in Cent-per-Cent. ſtreet.—Mr. R. Plowman, painter.—Aged 57, S. Stephenſon, gent.—Aged 37, Peter Screeton, mariner, many years employed in the paſſage of the ferry-boat betwixt this town and Barton. His ſingularity of manners, and of nautical expreſſions, had rendered him a well-known character.—Aged 35, Mrs.

Mrs Pullan, wife of Mr. Pullan, painter.—Aged 22, after an illneſs of only 36 hours, Mr J. Coatſworth, merchant's clerk.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Hall. She ſuddenly expired, while ſitting in her chair at breakfaſt.—Aged 56, Mr. J. Hind, butcher.—Aged 65, Mr. T. Laver, blackſmith, of Pitrſmoor.—Aged 78, Mr M. Wharldale, ſhoemaker, of Attercliffe.—Suddenly, Miſs Owen, of Weſtbar Green.—Aged 58, Mr F. Newton, grocer.—Aged 50, Miſs Cozens.—Aged 23, Miſs L. Wilſon.—Aged 68, Mr. J. Mellor, of Sheffield Park.—Mrs. Hibbard.

At Burlington Quay, of a rapid decline, Miſs Calvert, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. Calvert, riding officer of the cuſtoms at Barnſtone.

At Wakefield, aged 65, Mr. C. F. Godthart.—Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. W. Taylor, ſhoemaker.

At Howden, in her 35th year, Mrs. Lindow, wife of the Rev. J. Lindow, and daughter of the late Rev. J. Godmond, vicar of Howden.—Aged 60, Mr. R. Harriſon, agent to the bank of Meſſrs. Moxon, of Hull.

At Beverley, aged 58, very ſuddenly, Mr. J. Webſter. On returning from his uſual walk, he died almoſt immediately on reaching his own houſe. He had been indiſpoſed for ſome time before.—Aged 70, Jack Power, eſq. an American refugee; he had reſided in this town, for the laſt ſeven or eight years.

At Kilham, aged 79, Mrs. J. Pindar, widow of the late Mr. J. Pindar, farmer.—R. Stephenſon, eſq of the Quaker's Temple.

Mr. W. Morley, of Diſhforth, near Boroughbridge.—Mr. B. Chapman, of Norton, near Sheffield.—G. Harriſon, eſq. of Orgrave, near Rotheram.—In his 75th year, Mr. W. Holroyd, corndealer, of Stainland, near Halifax.—Mr. Shillitoe, of Ackworth, near Pontefract.

At Sutton, Mrs. Harriſon, wife of Mr. J. S. Harriſon, merchant, of Hull.

At Hornſey, aged 75, Mr. T. Corney, late of Beverley, and formerly well known as a horſe-dealer.

At Swanfleet, near Howden, aged 73, Mr. T. Parker.—Mr. R. Hardy.

At Hatfield Hall, near Wakefield, in his 73d year, Hatfield Kaye, eſq.—Suddenly, Mr. J. Taylor, miller, of Treeton.—Aged 57, Mrs. Williams, of High Field near Sheffield.—Mrs. S. Sharpe, of Micklebring.

At his houſe, at Newland, near Hull, Mr. Richard Terry, merchant.

At Skipton, in Craven, Mr. J. Holmes, ſen. of the Black Horſe Inn; and on the following day his ſon, Mr. J. Holmes, jun. who, as is conjectured, in a fit of lunacy, cut his throat in ſo dreadful a manner as to occaſion his death.

At Fiſhlake, ſuddenly, aged 72, Mr. J. Bladworth, farmer.

At Rawdon, near Leeds, at a very advanced age, the Rev. J. Oulton, A. M. and miniſter of the baptiſt congregation there, upwards of half a century.

At Chelſea, Portius Smith, eſq. patent comptroller of the cuſtoms at Hull, Scarbro', Burlington, and Grimſby in Lincolnſhire.—The office is now aboliſhed.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Clithero, Mr. Yates, of Liverpool, to Miſs C. Goldfinch, daughter of Mr. Goldfinch, manager of the Bradford and Burnley theatres.—Mr. Hudſon, merchant, of Mancheſter, to Miſs Elwood, of Carliſle.—Lieut. J. Taylor, of Aſhton under Lyne, to Miſs Worthington, of Carrington Farm, Audenſhaw.—Lieut. Boyce of the 16th light dragoons, to Mrs. Hulton, widow, late of Hulton Park.

At Mancheſter, Mr. J. Curtis, cornfactor, to Mrs. M. Warner.—Lieut. J. Cooke, of the corps of Denton and Houghton Volunteers, to Miſs Bond, of Denton, Mr. J. Nield, to Miſs Ryan.

At Cockerham, near Lancaſter, Mr. T. Harriſon, aged 70, clerk of Ellel Chapel, to Mrs. J. Whittingham, aged about 50. It is a curious but well known circumſtance, that the bridegroom actually purchaſed his blooming bride, about twelve years ago, for 4s. 9d. and the parties have lived together ever ſince!

At Liverpool, Mr. T. Kelly, grocer, to Miſs Parkinſon, of Upper Newington.—Mr. T. Fairclough, merchant, to Miſs M. Butter, of Penny's Lane, near Northwich.—Mr. J. Thomas, druggiſt, to Miſs Chears, of Broome Hill, near Barrow.—Mr. Proctor, to Miſs S. Spedding, daughter of Captain Spedding.—Mr. H. Widows, merchant, to Miſs S. Widdows, daughter of Mr. Widdows, exciſe-officer, of Cheſter.—Mr. S. Johnſon, druggiſt, to Miſs Beard.—Mr. J. Houghton, merchant, to Miſs M. Harriſon, of Kingſton, iſland of Jamaica.

At Preſton, Mr. J. Burnet, linen-draper, to Miſs E. Bland, of Bolton by the Sands.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. Chapman, wife of Mr. Chapman, hoſier, and late of the theatres royal of Covent-Garden and Liverpool: a lady of a truly reſpectable character, both in the walk of her profeſſion and in domeſtic life.—Mr. J. Machill, underwriter, formerly a merchant in Lancaſter. His death was occaſioned by the ſudden rupture of a blood-veſſel, internally.—Of a complaint in the liver, aged 69, Mr. J. Murray, heraldry painter: a man of conſiderable information in the line of his profeſſion.—Mr. T. Caran, fiſhmonger.—Mrs. Buddicum, wife of Mr. J. Buddicum, ſurgeon.—Aged 70, Mrs. Kerr.—Aged 26, Mrs. Cook, wife of Mr. J. Cook, merchant.—Mr. Griffiths, currier.—In her 86th year, Mrs. E. Barron.

At Mancheſter, Mrs. Arrowſmith, wife of Mr. Arrowſmith, merchant.

At Lancaſter, aged 49, Mr. W. Parkinſon, ironmonger.—Mrs. Forbes, relict of the late Mr.

Mr. Forbes, formerly master of a vessel belonging to this port.——Aged 82, Mr. F. Bowes, formerly captain of a West Indiaman belonging to this port.—Miss Barrow, of Caton Green.

At Blackburn, Mrs. Greeve, wife of Mr. T. Greeve, jun calico manufacturer.

At Wigan, Mrs. Fogg.

At Everton, aged 81, Mr. W. Robinson, gardener.

At Ashton under Lyne, Mr. S. Newton, attorney.

At Ormskirk, Mrs Brandreth, mother of Dr. Brandreth, of Liverpool.

In the month of February last, at Martha Prae, island of Jamaica, Mr. A. Hornby, of Liverpool —On board the ship Eliza, on her passage to the West Indies, Mrs. Porter, wife of Mr J Porter, merchant, near Lancaster. —Aged 86, the Rev. J Burgess, formerly minister of a dissenting congregation, at Whitworth, near Rochdale —Aged 60, J. Dawson, esq. of Aldcliffe Hall, near Lancaster.

At Whitworth, near Rochdale, Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. Robinson, minister of a dissenting congregation.

At Farnworth, of a rapid decline, in her 17th year, Miss J. Norland.

At Toxteth Park, Mr. J. Mercer, blacksmith.

At Sierra Leone, aged 29, Mr A. Macfarlane, late merchant of Charlestown, South Carolina, and son of Mr. J. Macfarlane, of Liverpool.

At Castle Town, Isle of Man, Mrs. Castley, wife of the Rev. T. Castley, A. M.

At Walmsley Fold, near Blackburn, aged 103, Mr. R. Heaton, farmer. He retained the use of his faculties to the last.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Dr. Thackwray, to Mrs. Jones, widow, late of Rhagatt.—Mr. C Smith, junior, of Northampton, to Miss M. Dutton —Lieut. Col. Clegg, of the 91st regt. to Miss Holt.

At Knutsford, the Hon. W. G. Monckton, eldest son of Lord Viscount Galway, to Miss Handfield, niece of Col. Handfield.

At Macclesfield, J H. Roe, esq. recorder of that borough, to Miss Ramsden, of Hampole.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. J. Hasdall, wine-merchant.—Miss Davies, daughter of the late Mr Davies, currier.

At Wrexham, Mr. J. Hogg, formerly master of the Everton coffee-house, near Liverpool.

At Aston-hall, Mrs. E. Davenport.

In his 55th year, J. Williams, esq. of Pentry, in the county of Carnarvon, originally brought up a surgeon, and in that capacity humane and liberal to the poor, giving them, not only advice, but medicines. On succeeding to a large property, on the death of his brother, his house has continued an example of old Welsh hospitality, conducted with modern politeness.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. J. Smith Clay, druggist, of Derby, to Miss Lyd. Matchitt, daughter of the late Mr. R. Matchitt, of Castle Donington, Leicestershire.

At Limerick, Lieut. Gladwyn, of the 9th foot, and attached to the 2d light brigade, quartered in that city, to Miss R. Lewin, of Derby.

Died.] At Derby, aged 43, Mrs. Strutt, daughter of T Evans, esq.—Aged 67, Mr. Jessop, attorney.—Aged 43, Mr. W. Wright, draper.

At Chesterfield, aged 20, Miss Darby, daughter of Mr. Darby, taylor.—In her 76th year, Mrs Peggy, widow, late of Codnor.—Mrs Chester, wife of Mr. Chester, mercer.

At Buxton, in her 44th year, Mrs Moore, wife of Mr. P. Moore, bookseller.—Mr. Harrison, of Eckington, formerly of Sheffield.—Aged 16, Miss J. Soresby, of Brailsford.

At Ticknall, in her 94th year, Mrs. M. Banton: she was mother and grand-mother, &c. &c to 192 descendants.—In his 68th year, Mr. J Brown, grocer, of Smalley.—S. Bagshaw, esq. of Ford-hall, near Chapel-en-le-Frith.

At Castleton, in his 80th year, Mr. M. Hall, attorney.

At Boston, in North America, Mr. G. Barber, currier, son of Mr. J. Barber, of Belper, in this county.

At Hopwell-hall, the seat of T. Pares, esq. Miss Rickhards.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Keep, grocer, to Miss H. Ward.—Mr. W. Walker, builder, to Miss Williamson.—Mr. Wheatcroft schoolmaster, to Mrs Rowbotham —Mr. J. Smith, draper, to Miss Follers.—Mr. Neilson, to Miss Taylor, eldest daughter of J. Taylor, esq of Radcliffe-upon-Trent.

Died.] At Nottingham, aged 78, Mrs. Pearson, mother of Mr Peason, organist of St. Mary's.—Mrs. Kelsall —Miss Keating. —Mr. V. Silverwood, butcher.

At Newark, aged 72, Mr. Martyn, butcher.

At Warsop, near Mansfield, Mr. T. Bowet, farmer

At East Bridgford, near Bingham, J. Levers, gent.

At Farnsfield, A. Hough, esq.

At Arnold, near Nottingham, Mr. Croso, master of the free grammar-school.—Mr. R. Clarke, farmer, of Sunney Dale.—J. Hurd, gent. of Rifle Place, formerly a hosier, of Nottingham.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

One of the greatest prodigies at present in this kingdom, if not an extravagation of nature, is Mr. Samuel Lambert, of Leicester, and master of the county jail there, who weighs not less than forty-five stone, twelve pounds, which is about half a hundred weight more

more than what the famous Bright, of Malden, weighed, who, as appears from authentic teſtimonies, could button ſeven men within his waiſtcoat. Mr. Lambert had often objected to being weighed; but, getting into a poſtchaiſe by a preconcerted plan of ſome of his friends, he was taken over a weighing machine, where it was aſcertained with great facility, to his no ſmall mortification.

Married.] At Knighton, near Leiceſter, Mr. R. Barker, of Staunton Grange, Nottinghamſhire, to Miſs Turner.

At Leiceſter, Mr Wortley, grazier, of Belton, in Rutlandſhire, to Miſs Blair.—Mr. Howcutt, ironmonger, to Miſs Higginſon.—Mr. Rawſon, hoſier to Miſs Wood.

At Great Bowden, Mr. E. Chater, of Market Harborough, to Miſs F. Taylor.

At Braunſton, Mr. W. King, farmer and grazier, to Miſs A. Hextall, of Leiceſter Foreſt.—The Rev. Mr. Hammond, of Great Maſſingham, in Norfolk, to Miſs Clifton, of Preſtwould, in this county.

Died.] At Leiceſter, in his 29th year, Mr. S. Bradley, jun grocer.

At Market Harboro', Mr. C. Allen, ſurgeon.

At St. Ives, Huntingdonſhire, Mrs. Arnold, wife of Captain Harris Arnold, of the Leiceſterſhire militia.

At Garratt's Hill, near Braunſton, Mr. J. Richards.

At Worthington, Mr. Bulſtrode.

At Eaſt Leak, in Nottinghamſhire, Mr. J. Warner, farmer and grazier, brother of the late Mr. Warner, ſurgeon, of Leiceſter.

Richard Warner, eſq. of Ullerthorpe, a gentleman of a very ſuperior underſtanding, well cultivated by reading, and of a diſpoſition truly amiable, combined with ſtrict integrity of heart; to theſe excellent qualities were added an active, judicious benevolence, and the graces of a truly Chriſtian life. For many years, he devoted the leiſure hours of the ſabbath to the inſtruction of poor children in ſcriptural and evangelical knowledge.

At Hinckley, Mrs. Mary Dawſon, relict of the late and mother of the preſent Mr. Elliott Dawſon, hoſiers, of that place. Mrs. Dawſon would have been 80 years of age if ſhe had lived three days longer. She was the laſt ſurviving child of Mr. James Eſtlin, whoſe anceſtors reſided at Hinckley for two centuries, and many of whoſe deſcendants live there at preſent, although the eldeſt branch of the family (the Rev. J. P. Eſtlin) is now ſettled at Briſtol. Mrs. Dawſon enjoyed the uſe of her ſenſes and intellectual faculties to the laſt, and converſed with her children and friends the night before her death with perfect compoſure, recollection, and reſignation. Having ſuſtained the various relations of life with dignity and propriety, and having always regulated her conduct by Chriſtian principles, ſhe died with Chriſtian hopes and proſpects, reſpected by her numerous friends, and deeply regretted by her children and grand-children.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Litchfield, Mr. G. B. Shaw, ſecond ſon of Mr. Shaw, ſurgeon, of Sutton Colfield, to Miſs Cooper.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. T. Piercy, of Hadley, to Miſs A. H. Chune, of Bilſtone.—Mr. J. Bennett, to Miſs C. Jennings, of Henley.

At Stafford, J. Dent, eſq. of Stone, to Miſs Maſters, daughter of J. Maſters, eſq. mayor of this corporation.—Mr. J. Bowdler, of Birmingham, to Miſs E. Jobber, of Wednesbury.

Died.] At Stafford, aged 58, J. Wright, eſq. banker.

At Newcaſtle under-Lyne, Mrs. Morgan, wife of Mr Morgan, blackſmith.—Mr. J. Leeſe, farmer, of Cowley.

Mr. W. Corſer, of Brockton Coppice, near Stafford; while dining at an annual club feaſt, he died ſuddenly at the table, before the cloth was withdrawn.

Aged 54, Mrs Hall, of Hopton, near Stafford.

At Wolverhampton, in her 67th year, Mrs. James, wife of R James, Eſq nephew to the late celebrated Dr. James.

In London, in her 50th year, Mrs. Hannah Illidge, wife of Mr Illidge, of Newcaſtle; her death was accelerated by the following circumſtance: Fifteen years ago, one of her ſons went to ſettle in the iſland of St. Martin, Weſt Indies, and not having ſeen him during ſo long a time, ſhe became very anxious to embrace him once more. Her ſon, being appriſed of this circumſtance, burſt at once through all the bands of commercial reſtraint, came to England, returned to Newcaſtle, embraced his parents, and at length was about to ſail again, when his mother (on account of her own many infirmities, and his peculiar connections in the Weſt Indies) never expecting to ſee her ſon again, undertook a journey to London, in order to be with him as long as poſſible. She travelled from Newcaſtle in one of the long coaches, the motion and jolting of which is believed to have had ſuch an effect upon her as to bring on a ſlow fever, which gradually leſſened her ſtrength, and, in ſixteen days after her arrival in London, effected her diſſolution. Her ſon ſailed from Portſmouth on May 7, and ſhe died on May 8.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. If Dell, ſen. plaſterer, to Miſs Smith.—Mr. J. Cooper, plater, to Miſs S. Barnett.—Mr. J. Freeth, gilder, to Miſs A. Moore.—R. Harriſon, eſq. of Coleſhill, to Miſs Pickhord, of Slately.

At Nuneaton, Mr. B. Rayner, to Miſs S. Pemberton.

At Coventry, Mr J. Rigg, to Mrs. M. Sheffield.—F. Perrott, eſq. of Hawkeſbury-hall,

hall, to Miss Hewitt, eldest daughter of the late J. Hewitt, esq.

At Ashted, Lieutenant H. Leland Rose, of the 7th or the Prince's Royal Dragoon Guards, to Miss T. Holden.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. Everton, of the King's Arms public-house.

Mr. E. Bristowe, mercer; a gentleman of amiable manners in domestic life, and of prudent respectable conduct in his public concerns.

Mrs. Wheatley.—Mrs. Pearce, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Pearce, minister of the Cannon-street meeting.—Mrs. Robins, wife of Mr. W. Robins, gilt bottle-stand maker.—Mrs. Clarke, French teacher.

At Coventry, Mr. Patrick, baker.—Aged 86, Mrs. Dakin, relict of the late Mr. Alderman Dakin.—Mr Allen Lapworth fourth son of Mr. J. Lapworth, silkman.—Mrs. Watts, widow, of Binley, near Coventry.—Aged 84, Mrs. Holmes, of Hollenbury End, near Allesley.—Far advanced in years, Mrs. Handcock, of Stoneleigh.—Mrs. Welch, of Ashted.—Mr. E. Bridgwater, formerly a schoolmaster of Dudleigh.—Mr. Moore, of Netherton.—Mr. Walker, of Bentley, near Willenhall.—T. Willetts, gent. of Oldbury.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Drummer, of Hackney, near London, to Miss L. Scoltock, of Sutton, near Shrewsbury.

At Oswestry, the Rev. Mr Ellis, to Miss Roberts, of Maesgwyledd, Flintshire.—Mr. Jenkins, linen-draper, of Wrexham, to Miss H. Griffiths, second daughter of Mr. Griffiths, architect.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. J. Corrie.—At the Talbot-inn, aged 79, Mr. H. Lingen, descended from a very ancient family in Herefordshire.—Mrs. Morris.—Mr. J. Gardiner.—In his 18th year, Mr. T. Bailey, brother of Mr. W. Bailey.—Mr. E. Upton, shoemaker.—Mr. Williams, sen. baker.

At Whitchurch, of a paralytic stroke, Mr. J. Edge, shoemaker.

At the house of J. Maddock, near Shrewsbury, the Rev. E Leighton, eldest son of the late B. Leighton, esq. and rector of Cardeston, and of the second portion of Pontesbury.

At Paisley, in North Britain, J. Hunter, esq. nephew of the late Mr. Hunter, of Shrewsbury.

At Moreton Sea, in his 25th year, Mr. G. Minor, late partner with Mr. Corser, mercer, of Whitchurch.

Mr. J. Harris, of Moreton Corbett; this worthy man made a point of regularly paying his workmen their weekly wages, on the Friday evening, to prevent the necessity of their going to the mill or to shops, on the sabbath day.

At Bandon, in Ireland, lately, aged 84, Mrs. De Courcy, mother of the late Rev. Richard De Courcy.

Mr. Groome, of Smethurst.—Miss M. Parsons, of Beambridge.—Miss Mary Cartwright, of Stone Acton.—Mr Fox, of the White House, near Pulley.—Mr White, of Welshampton, near Ellesmere.

At Lee, near Ellesmere, Mr. T. Ithell, brother of Mr. Ithell, of Coleham.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. W. Williams, of London, to Miss Carden.

At Kidderminster, Mr. Knowles, to Miss Williams, of Chaddesley Corbett.

Died.] At Worcester, aged 80, Mr J. Strickland, formerly a considerable butcher.—Mrs. Tandy, wife of Mr. Tandy, taylor. Mrs. Powell, wife of Mr. Powell, carpenter.

At Stourbridge, Mr. J. Palmer, late a magistrate for the Borough Foreign of Walsall.

At Upton-upon-Severn Mrs Brockhurst.

At Broomsgrove, Mr. Southell, clerk of the parish church: while going to open the church door for morning service, he suddenly dropped down, and expired immediately

Aged 95, Mrs. E Fawkes, of Draycott, in the parish of Kempsey.

At Hanley Castle, aged 23, Mr G. Lewingdon Lloyd.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Smith, farmer, of Tibberton, near Worcester.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Handy, farmer, of Hampen, to Miss Truman, of Stowell.—P. Williams, esq. of Penpont, in the county of Brecon, to Miss Yeats, of Monksmill, near Wotton-under-edge.

At Gloucester, Mr. J Taylor, rope-maker, to Miss S. Moss.—Mr. J. Manning, attorney, of Exeter, to Miss Cooke, of Almondsbury, in this county.—W. Harris Tonge, esq. of Olveston, in this county, to Miss Bryan, daughter of the late Rev. J. Bryan, of Charlton, Somersetshire.—H. Alleyne, esq. eldest son of J. F. Alleyne, esq. of Westbury-house, in this county, to Miss Georgina Yea, second daughter of W. Yea, esq. of Bishop's Hall, Somersetshire.—J. Lowder, esq. of Bath, to Miss M. D'Oyley, of Southrop, in this county.

Died.] At Gloucester, in her 72d year, Mrs. Lee.—Mrs. Hall.—Aged 43, Mrs. Brehm.—Mrs. Peach, wife of Mr. Peach, sen. auctioneer.—At her lodgings, in this city, aged 53, Mrs. Williams, wife of T. Williams, esq. of Brecon.

Mr. W. Cooke, plasterer; a man much respected for honesty and the integrity of his character.

Mrs. Stratford, widow of the late Mr. F. Stratford, attorney.—In his 32d year, Mr. H. Barrett, painter.

At Tewkesbury, Miss Cliffe, a young lady of an amiable and unassuming character, and constant in the practice of all the duties of religion.

At Monmouth, D. Williams, gent. many years steward to the Melbourne family of Wonastow.—Mrs. Sayce, of Llancrever.

At Usk, Mr. N. Young.

At Minchinhampton, Mr. Skinner, attorney.

At Painſwick, Mr. Williams, plumber and glazier.—Mr. J. Loveday, ſoapboiler.

At Dowdeſwell, aged 72, Mrs. Pace, daughter of the late Mr. Pace, an eminent attorney, of Painſwick.

At Barnwood, near Glouceſter, Mr. J. Jordan, farmer.

At Coldwell, in the pariſh of Newland, in her 91ſt year, Mrs. Mudway.

On the 17th of September laſt, at Arungabad, in the Eaſt Indies, in his 24th year, Mr. J. Brydges Frankes, lieutenant in the army of the Hon. Eaſt India Company, and of Cudhill, near Glouceſter. He had been about three years in Hindoſtan, and at length ſunk under the complaints to which Europeans are unhappily ſubject in that country and climate. He was a young gentleman of an amiable diſpoſition, reſpectable deportment, and lively talents; qualities which had the tendency to excite an unuſual degree of perſonal eſteem, and intereſt in his welfare.

At Freſhford, near Bath, aged 56, Mrs. J. Joyce, clothier.—T. Pettar, eſq. of Ryeford, near Strowd.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Banbury, Mr. T. Hemmings, mercer, to Mrs. M. Seaman.—Mr. R. Morris, of Bladon, to Miſs E. Brazer, of Kenſington.

At Oxford, Mr. Billing, of Hazeley, to Miſs M. Holdſhip.—Mr. Holmes, to Miſs S. Robins, third daughter of Mr. Robins, an eminent farmer, both of Weſt Hanney.

Died.] At Oxford, in his 85th year, the Rev. C. Blackſtone, eldeſt brother of the late Sir William Blackſtone, and upwards of 50 years a fellow of Wincheſter college.—In his 18th year, Mr. Francis Elwyn, ſcholar of Corpus Chriſti college.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Northampton, Mr. J. Whitney, plumber and glazier, to Miſs E. Thompſon.—Mr. R. Smith, of Glitton, near Stilton, to Miſs Morgan of King's Cliffe.—The Rev. J. Checkley, M. A. of the univerſity of Oxford, to Miſs Waters, of Little Weldon, in this county.—Mr. W. Coles, chemiſt and druggiſt, of Chipping Norton, Oxon, to Miſs S. Grimes, of Eydon, in this county.—Mr. J. Watts, farmer and grazier, to Miſs M. Harris, both of Killingſbury.

Died.] At Northampton, Mrs. Pointer, wife of Mr. W. Pointer.

At Towceſter, Mr. W. Sheppard, chemiſt and druggiſt.

At Huntingdon, in his 68th year, Mr. J. Sperry, builder.

At Oundle, Mrs. Pole.

At Bedford, in the prime of life, Mr. L. Harpman, ſhoemaker.

At Godmancheſter, Huntingdonſhire, in his 30th year, Mr. If. Sharpleſs.

At Stilton, in Huntingdonshire, aged 73, the Rev. W. Whitworth, rector and archdeacon of Sarum.—Aged 36, Mrs. J. Worley, wife of Mr. G. Worley, ſurgeon, of Cranford.—Mrs. Sheldon, of Walgrave.—Mrs Eccles, relict of the Rev. J. Eccles, rector of Stoke Bruerne.—The Rev. W. M. Friend, rector of Chinner, Bucks.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Meteorological Journal, from May 23, to May 29; as copied from the Obſervations regiſtered in the Public Library of the Univerſity of Cambridge. (2 o'Clock, P. M. the Thermometer eſtimated on the Scale of Fahrenheit.)

Day.	*Month.*	*Deg.*	*Weather*
Wedneſ.	May 23	65	Fine.
Thurſday	24	63	Rain.
Friday	25	64	Fine.
Saturday	26	65	Fine.
Sunday	27	64	Fine.
Monday	28	64	Cloudy.
Tueſday	29	65	Cloudy.

Married.] At Rampton, Mr. J. Watſon, farmer, to Mrs. Thurley, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. W. Underwood, of Boxworth.—Mr. H. D. Morgan, ſack-manufacturer, to Miſs Fountain, both of Standground, in Huntingdonſhire.—Mr. T. Greaves, of Cottenham, to Miſs Watſon, daughter of the late Mr. Watſon, farmer, of Rampton.—Sir William Darley, captain in the regiment of Cambridgeſhire militia, to Miſs Julia F. Hodges, of Hamſted, in Eſſex.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. J. Favell, painter.—In her 86th year, Mrs M. Biſhop, mother of the late Mr. B. Biſhop, taylor and draper.—Aged 70, Mr. W. Norris, many years permit-writer, at the exciſe-office in this town.—Miſs M. Bond, ſecond daughter of Mr. Alderman Bond.

At Wiſbeach, Miſs Thompſon.

At Chatteris, aged 21, Mr. T. Smith.

At Sproughton, aged 90, Mrs Nunn, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Nun, rector of Holbrook, in Suffolk.

At Taplow, in Buckinghamſhire, Miſs Jefferſon, daughter of the late C. Jefferſon, eſq. and ſiſter of Lieutenant-colonel Jefferſon, of Dullingham-houſe, in this county.—Aged 34, Mr. J. Hodſon, farmer, of Outwell, in the iſle of Ely.

NORFOLK.

The paſſage over St. Michael's Coſlany bridge, at Norwich, has been lately cloſed, for the purpoſe of taking down the ſaid bridge: an iron one is intended to be erected, in lieu of the preſent, and a temporary bridge of wood will be provided, for the uſe of foot-paſſengers, until the ſaid new bridge can be completed.

The executors of the late Mrs. Greene, of Norwich, have lately tranferred to the truſtees of the Norfolk and Norwich hoſpital, to be added to the funded ſtock, a legacy of 500l. three per cent conſols. The treaſurer of the ſaid hoſpital has likewiſe lately received the ſum of 40l. a bequeſt of the late Mr. James Norton of Yarmouth; and the ſum of 100l. long ago bequeathed to the hoſpital, by the Rev. Richard Oram, formerly of

of Northwold, in this county, and not payable till the deceafe of a certain perfon, an event which has lately taken place.

Married.] Mr. J. Ives, eldeft fon of Mr. Ives, of Cottifhall, to Mifs Parker, of Yarmouth.

In London, Mr. T. Sowter, printer, to Mifs E. Tremiere, of Yarmouth.—Mr. D. Crofts, bookbinder, to Mifs H. Coulfon, niece of Mr. R. Coulfon, merchant of Norwich.

Mr. P. Rainbird, furgeon, to Mifs P. Baldy, both of Mattifhall.

At Norwich, Mr. Dye, grocer, to Mifs Godbold.—Mr. Watt, linen draper, of Yarmouth, to Mifs Coote.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 83, Mrs. A. Vipond, a maiden lady.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Wright, widow of the late Mr. Wright, merchant.—Aged 48, Mrs. Gervas.—Aged 34, Serjt. T. Wade, of the Eaft Norfolk Militia.—In her 80th year, Mrs. M. Monfey.—Mr. Freeman, late of the Bear-inn.

Aged 89, Mr. T. Bokenham, furgeon: this gentleman, who poffeffed great urbanity of manners, was a daily vifitor to the pooreft claffes of inhabitants of this city, who were conftantly relieved by his advice and affiftance, which he adminiftered gratis. Being of a frugal temper of mind, Mr Bokenham had accumulated an ample fortune, which he has bequeathed to an only daughter.

Very fuddenly, aged 37, Mr. J. Plaford, China-merchant; on the preceding day he had celebrated the anniverfary of his birth, with a company of feleft friends.—Aged 68, Mr. J. D'Oyley, fhopkeeper.—In her 28th year, Mifs H. Gimingham.—Aged 74, Mr. J. Read, carpenter.—Mrs. Brunton, wife of Mr. Brunton, macebearer.—Aged 92, Mrs. Swift, relict of the late Mr. Swift, furgeon.—Mrs. Hood, fhopkeeper, of Pockthorpe.—Aged 46, Mrs. S. Chaplin.—Aged 52, Mrs Stewart, wife of Mr Stewart, baker.—Aged 27, Mr. E. Barnard, woollen-draper.—Aged 36, Mr. P. Blofield, carpenter.—Aged 74, Mrs. Buxton, widow, of Winfarthing.—Aged 78, the Rev. J. Bruckner, minifter of the Walloon congregation, in this city, fince the year 1750. He was a gentleman much admired for his learning and good fenfe; and, for many years paft, has given French leffons to pupils, in public and private.

Aged 54, C. Weften, efq. banker and alderman.—Aged 51, Mr. Jay, coal-merchant.

At Lynn, fuddenly, Mr. W. Forfter, merchant.

At Yarmouth, in her 89th year, Mrs. Boutt.—Aged 45. Mifs J. Symonds.

At Northwallfham, Mr. J. Ranfome.

At Eaft Dereham, in his 68th year, Mr. H. Butcher, bricklayer.

In the month of June laft, on his paffage to Madras, Mr. W. Gooch, eldeft fon of Mr. W. Gooch, of Gimmingham, in this county.—Aged 39, Mr. S. Prieft, of Newton mills, near Caftle-acre.—Aged 73, the Rev. S. Browne, rector of Acle.—In his 75th year, the Rev. W. Lobb, rector of Hargham-cum-Wilby, &c.—In his 65th year, Mr. J. Kerrifon, of Panxworth.—Aged 68, Mr. J. Rade, carpenter, of Hempnall.

At Northwold, in her 67th year, Mrs. M. Grimmer, widow, late of Feltwell.—Mrs. Eyers, wife of J. Eyers, gent. of Feltwell.—Aged 60, Mr. Wright, farmer, of Whitacre, Burgh.

At Watton, aged 71, Mrs. D. Younge, widow.

On the 4th of February laft, at Alexandria, in Virginia, North America, Mrs. J. Dinmore, wife of Mr. R. Dinmore, furgeon, late of Watton.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Bocking, the Rev. Mr. Glover, of Gofhield, to Mifs Daniel.

At Writtle, Mr. J. Borley, excife-officer, to Mifs S. Poole.

Died.] At Chelmsford, P. Bernard, Efq. forty-fix years furgeon and apothecary in the army.

At Colchefter, Mrs. Mansfield, wife of Mr. J. Mansfield, baize manufacturer. In an advanced age, Mr. W. Nightingale, fhoemaker.—Of an apoplectic fit, Mr. J. Choat, of Corniffh-hall, Finchingfield.

At Thaxted, Mr. J. Barnard, farmer.—Mr. Worfhip, farmer, of Great Stambridge.

At Brent Elleigh, Mrs. Hicks, of Hockley-hall.

At Halfted, aged 50, Mr. J. Thorogood, maffer of the King's Arms inn.

At Latchingdon, aged 60, Mr. W. Howard.

At Epping, of a gradual decay, aged 76, John Waylett, gent. formerly a confiderable farmer in this county.

KENT.

"A work of fome magnitude, ingenious and novel, has lately been completed at the brewery of Mr. Alderman Sankey, at Maidftone. The method, for fometime practifed in feveral great brew-houfes in the metropolis, conffts in cooling the wort, by running it, by means of an immenfe worm pipe, through a back of cold liquor, fimilar to the fpirit refrigeratory in the diftillery, by which improvement the ufe of coolers becomes unneceffary, much room and time are faved, and the lofs of evaporation and waffe prevented. In the application of this new mode here, it was conceived by Mr. Sankey, that the moft perfect and permanent refrigeratory or cooling back would be his water-well, which is fifteen feet diameter, and of a confiderable depth. Accordingly after much labour and expence, the worm was there fixed, fo as to be conftantly immerfed by the waters of a copious fpirit; and now the wort runs from the copper to the bottom of the well, and returns again to the working-tun through a length of revolving pipe the diftance of 80 feet.

Married.]

Married.] At Folkſtone, Mr. G. Brice, to Miſs S. Bateman.

At Smarden, Mr. E. Pope, gamekeeper, to Miſs J. Ruſſell.

At Chatham, Mr. J. Aſhley, brewer, to Miſs Brenchley, of Bredgar—Mr. J. Miles, farmer, to Miſs R. Pell, both of Rainham.

At Lenham, Mr. T. Biggs, butcher, to Miſs C. Huntley, of Smarden.

Died.] At Canterbury, in his 80th year, the Rev. J. Goſtling, M. A. rector of St. Peter's, and vicar of Holy Croſs, Weſtgate, in this city—Aged 82, Mrs Baldock, mother of W. Baldock, eſq.—Mrs Delmar, widow.

Mr. Keeler, ſen. he was found dead in a dyke into which he was ſuppoſed to have fallen in a fit, between Fiſhpool-hill and Littlebourne.

Mr. J Clarke, butcher, of this city; while on his journey to London, he fell in a fit from the top of the coach, and was conveyed to the Red Lion inn, Shooter's hill, whence he could not be removed till his death.

At Maidſtone, in her 21ſt year, Miſs Randall, daughter of Mr. Randall, nurſeryman; a young lady of elegant manners, and truly exemplary deportment through life.

At Dartford, Mrs. M. Cavell.

At Sevenoaks, Mrs. Pooney, relict of the late R. Pooney, eſq. formerly commander in the ſervice of the Hon. Eaſt India Company.

At Dover, Mr. W. Pollett, late exciſe-officer in the county of Suſſex.

At Folkſtone, aged 56, Mr. J. Bateman.

At Charing, aged 52, Mr. T. Loftus, late quarter-maſter in the 43d regiment; he entered as a volunteer in the ſaid regiment, on the 13th of October, 1771, and retired on half pay, on the 15th of February, 1803. He had been wounded in the action of Bunker's-hill, North America.

At Wingham, Mrs. Moyne, blackſmith

At Willeſboro', aged 27, Mr. Barker.

At Wrotham, aged 23, Mrs. Maria Moore, wife of the ſon of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

In the iſland of Grenada, about three months ago, aged 28, Mr S. Thornton, ſurgeon on board the ſhip Concord, in the ſervice of the Hon. African Company.

SUSSEX.

The Rev. D. Pape, L L. B. vicar of Penn, has lately made a conſiderable improvement in Rye-harbour, in this county, by cutting a new channel to the ſea, and by putting in a dam of a very ſingular conſtruction acroſs the old channel; a work that had been long deemed impracticable, as it muſt neceſſarily be expoſed to a very heavy ſea, and a rapid influx and reflux of the tide.

An inſtitution for the gratuitous inoculation of the cow-pox, has been lately eſtabliſhed under the patronage of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, which is founded on a very liberal plan, and is intended to embrace the whole of this county, as the ſphere of its beneficence.

Died.] At Lewes, Sir Ferdinand Poole, bart.—He is ſucceeded in his title and family eſtates by the Rev. Henry Poole, of the Hooke—In a fit of apoplexy, after eating a hearty dinner, Deputy Commiſſary Roberts, of the Deanery-houſe, Malling, near this town.

At Brighton, Mr. N. Elphick, upwards of 40 years common carrier from this town to Lewes.—Mr. T. Pockney, of Cuckfield, one of the joint proprietors of the blue Brighton ſtage coaches.

At Eaſtbourne, Mrs. Gibbs, wife of Mr Gibbs, ſurgeon and apothecary.

At Bath, aged 65, Lady Hampden, of Glynde-place, in this county.

At Highland, Miſs Woodward, daughter of the late Rev. W. Woodward, rector of Plumpton, in this county.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Baddeſley, Thomas Lyons, eſq. to Miſs Robbins.

At Cowes, in the Iſle of Wight, the Rev. Mr. Dick, to the eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Mr. Gill.

At Southampton, Captain Hampton, of the 17th regiment of foot, to Miſs Ward, ſecond daughter of Mr. Ward.

At Droxford, John Rogers, eſq ſurgeon, to Miſs Page, of the ſame place.

Lately in London, Edmund Cobb Hurry, eſq. of Goſport, to Miſs Chambers, of Holly Hill.

Died.] At Titchfield, at the houſe of his friend, James Glegg, eſq.—Mr. John Brown, ſurgeon, of the royal navy.

At the College, Wincheſter, Mr. Parkinſon, aged 18. His funeral was attended by the Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of Glouceſter (the warden), the ſub-warden, fellows, and chaplains of Wincheſter college; and alſo, by all the commoners and young gentlemen of the foundation, as a mark of affectionate regard towards their much lamented ſchool-fellow.

At Froyle houſe, W. Miller, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir Thomas Miller, bart.

At Dean, Mr. Newman, a reſpectable gentleman farmer at Southampton, Mrs. Merrifield, proprietor of the ſilk mills in that town—Mr. Shepherd.—Mrs. Evamy, wife of Mr. Evamy, ſaddler.—L'Abbe Burget, a French prieſt, of a gradual decay, aged 42.—Mrs. Rogers, mother of Mr Rogers, of the Coach and Horſes inn.—In the bloom of youth, Miſs Sophia Mant, ſeventh daughter of the Rev Richard Mant, D. D. rector of All Saints, Southampton, who cloſed that life which had been ſpent in the diſcharge of every moral and religious duty with the utmoſt reſignation and ſerenity of mind. Her innocence and integrity of heart, her affectionate regard for her parents and relations, and her amiable manners, rendered her character ſo attractive, that ſhe will be long and tenderly regretted.

BERKSHIRE.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Egham, Mr. Macgregor, to Miſs C. Turner, daughter of Mr. Turner, builder.—Mr. Wheeler, banker.

At Chertſey, Mr. J. Douglas, to Miſs Varnden.

Died.] At Reading, Mr. M. Young.

At Aylesbury, Mr. J. Carew.

At Staines, Mr M. Hutchin, ſon of Mr. Hutchin of the Blue Anchor public-houſe.—Suddeniy, Mr. Hall, ſen.—Mr. R. Gammon, junior.

At Newbury, Mr. Harris, maſter of the White Hart inn.—J. Waſey, an eminent attorney; a man of honourable conduct, and, in all points, of really unblemiſhed integrity; equally valuable in his domeſtic and his profeſſional concerns.

At Guildford, in Surrey, aged 92, Mr. J. Ruſſel, bookſeller; father of the corporation, and four times mayor.

At Egham, in her 84th year, Miſs Nunn, a maiden lady.—In his 80th year, Mr. W. Byrne, a man of high integrity and inoffenſive manners.

Fowler Walker, eſq. of Goldwell; many years an eminent counſellor at the chancery bar.

On the 2d of June laſt, on her voyage from Bombay to China, Mrs. Pavin, wife of Capt. Pavin, and ſiſter of Mrs. Bird, of Aldermaſton, in this county.

At Bath, of a decline, Mr. J. Rymett, jun. late of Maidenhead, in this county.

On the 6th of April, in the citadel at Valenciennes, in France, the Rev. Dan Graves, L. L. D. late of Eaſtwood Hay, in this county.

In his 64th year, Mr. Gab. Davis, of Radley, near Abingdon.—Aged 61, Mr. Corn. Hale, farmer, of Sutton Courtney: he was unfortunately drowned by the ſinking of a boat, while he was croſſing the river Thames, to one of his meadows.

At Dorant's Hotel, Albemarle-ſtreet, London, in his 23d year, of a decline, Sir George Ruſſell, bart. of Checkers, county of Bucks. The title is now extinct.

Aged 73, Mr. T. Keep, of Sutton, near Abingdon.

At Fyfield, aged 87, Mr. J. Leech, an opulent farmer.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The intended improvements in the harbour of Briſtol have been lately commenced, and are carrying on with great rapidity, as about 300 men are at preſent employed in digging of the new cut.

Married.] At Briſtol, J. Vaughan, eſq. to Miſs Maxſe, of Arno's Vale.—J. Couſon, eſq ſolicitor, to Miſs Forbes, of Clifton.—Mr. St Pruſt, merchant, to Miſs S. Summers, of New Bond-ſtreet, London.

At Bath, Mr. A. Wingrove, to Miſs Jones, mantua-maker.

At Aſhbrittle, Mr. J. B. May, to Miſs Whitter, daughter of the Rev. T. Whitter.

At Taunton, Mr. Young, to Miſs Mules, daughter of the Rev. J. H. Mules, of Ilminſter.

Died.] At Bath, aged 84, Mrs. Hay, relict of the late C. Hay, M.D formerly of Ipſwich, in Suffolk.—Mr. Penny, butcher.—At her lodgings in this city, Miſs Woodruffe.—Mr B Butcher, an attendant at the General Hoſpital. His death is attributed to the circumſtance of having taken a hearty draught of cyder while over-heated by exerciſe.

E. Saunders, eſq. Ballandery, county of Meath, Ireland.—Aged 65, Mr. Bottle, builder.—Mr. Sainſbury, jun. plaſterer.—Mr. Frappel

At Briſtol, Mr. J. Whittaw, formerly of the Druid's Head public-houſe.

At Caſtle Carey, Mrs. Clarke, wife of Mr. Clarke, ſurveyor.

At Ilminſter, Mrs C. Hicks, wife of Mr. W. Hicks, ſurgeon.

At North Perrott, Mrs. Swyer, widow of the late Mr. Swyer, of Shaftesbury.

At Widcome, the Rev R. Money, lately from North America, and one of the miſſionaries for propagating the goſpel in foreign parts.

At Bridgewater, aged 85, the Rev. J. Howell, diſſenting miniſter, and formerly of Pooler; a gentleman of conſiderable abilities, in union with great moral worth.

At Huntſpill, Dr. Jeffety, an eminent phyſician.

At Frome, in his 78th year, W. Barton, eſq.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bridport, Mr. Bridgman, ſon of Dr. Bridgeman, of Plymouth, and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, to Miſs Balſton.

At Yeovil, Lieutenant and Adjutant Mould, of the Portſmouth marines, to Miſs H. Rawlings, youngeſt daughter of Dr. Rawlings.

Died.] At Wareham, Mr. H. Fletcher, late ſuperviſor of exciſe in Saliſbury.

Aged 74, Mrs. Stroud, of Spettiſbury Mills.

DEVONSHIRE.

The committee for managing the concerns of the General Aſylum for Lunatics, near Exeter, have lately delivered in a Report to a general annual meeting of the governors, of which the following is an extract:—"That as much of the new building as appears for the preſent to be deſirable, is almoſt completed, and partly occupied. Beſides ten rooms which it has been thought prudent to keep as yet in an unfiniſhed ſtate, the Aſylum now contains 48 capacious rooms for patients, neatly fitted up, in a manner ſuited to their ranks in life.—Every part of the new ſtructure is ventilated upon a novel and

and apparently excellent plan. There are a hot and two cold baths, beſides a ſhower and vapour bath. A forcing engine diſtributes hot or cold water to every part of the houſe. High brick walls ſeparate the five extenſive airing grounds, which are allotted to male or female patients, and to the claſſes afflicted with different degrees of inſanity. That the work already finiſhed is executed in a maſterly ſtyle, &c. &c."

Married.] The Rev. J. B. May, of Aſhbrittle, Somerſet, to Miſs Whitter, daughter of the Rev. T. Whitter, of Holcombe Roguſe, in this county.

At Exeter, Mr. R. Jeſſe, attorney, late of Briſtol, to Miſs Mellena Glaſſe.—Mr. W. Forde, jun. nurſery man, to Miſs Brailsford.

At Farway, near Honiton, Sir Wilmot Prideaux, bart. to Mrs. Ellis.

At Hemyock, J. Farrant, eſq. of Cleyhidon, to Mrs. Jervas, widow.

At Tiverton, Sir John Dantze, bart to Miſs D Carew, ſecond daughter of Sir Thomas Carew, bart.

Died.] At Exeter, aged 33, G. Follett, eſq. attorney; a gentleman of reſpectable talents, rigid integrity, and a benevolent diſpoſition.

Mrs. Bretland, wife of the Rev. Mr. Bretland.

Miſs E. Campion, only ſurviving child of the late F. Campion, eſq. of Liſkeard, in Cornwall. This young lady died of a conſumptive malady; a diſeaſe which, within the ſpace of five years, has proved fatal to the whole of her family.

At the houſe of her brother in-law, Mr. Shiles, Miſs Hayne.

At Topſham, in her 23d year, Miſs S. Peters.

At Exmouth, Mrs. Elſon.

At Plymouth, aged 84, Mrs. Fry, mother of Dr. Gaſking.—Aged 52, Mrs. Forſter, wife of Mr. S. Forſter, maſter of an academy.

At Plympton, in conſequence of a fall from a ſpirited horſe, near Ivy-bridge, which fractured his ſkull, aged 55, Mr. Weekes, tanner, and captain of the Plympton volunteers.

CORNWALL.

Mr Griffiths, the principal engineer at Llanelly (who has lately added ſome conſiderable improvements in the mode of working Mr. Trevethick's patent engine) is about to introduce a regulator on an entire new principle, a primary object of which is to aſcertain the momeratum or power of any engine, mill, or water-wheel, at the time when it governs its motion.

A gentleman lately angling in the river Sleddu, in this county, caught, with a natural fly, a trout ſeven inches in length, with two heads; in every other reſpect, it reſembled an ordinary fiſh of that ſpecies.

The fiſhermen at Mevagiſſey have lately caught, in their mackarel drift nets, two large fiſhes, for one of which they obtained the ſum of 23l. and for the other that of ſeventeen guineas. The latter meaſured 24 feet in length, and was of the ſpecies called by the fiſhermen a bottle-mouth. Its liver, only, produced 120 gallons of pure oil.

Married.] At Padſtow, Mr. W. Kendall, farmer, to Mrs. Rowe.

Died.] At Truro, Mrs. Coombes, wife of Mr. Coombes, baker.—Mrs. Kempe, wife of Mr. Kempe, ſurgeon.

At Penzance, ſuddenly, Mr. Warne, ſurgeon.

At St. Ives, aged 70, Mr. Jaſper Williams.

At Dulſe, near Liſkeard, Mr. Lamb, an opulent farmer.

At Menhineſt, near Liſkeard, Mr. Hambly, farmer.

Lately, in France, Mr. Bunſter, maſter of the Penryhn ſmack, a London trader, lately captured by the French.

J Furnis, eſq. of the pariſh of St. Udes: he had been married only about four months.

SCOTLAND.

Died.] Lately, at his ſeat, Duplincaſtle, county of Perth, Robert, Earl of Kinnoul, Viſcount Duplin, and Baron Hay. His lordſhip is ſucceeded in his honours by his eldeſt ſon, Thomas-Robert, Viſcount Duplin.

DEATHS ABROAD.

On the 12th of March, 1803, fell in action, at the ſiege of Kutchouſa, in the Dobal, Major Robert Nairn, of the Bengal native cavalry; a gentleman whoſe virtues endeared him to ſociety, and whoſe military talents, ſecond to none, conjoined with a diſtinguiſhed valour and humanity, rendered him an ornament and honour to a profeſſion, in the noble duties of which he gloried and delighted. His eulogy was read in the countenances of all who attended his funeral; where ſilent awe, regret, and reſpect for the departed ſoldier, beſt evinced the eſteem in which, during life, he was held.

At Barbadoes, on the 31ſt of March, Mr. Bolton, ſurgeon of the Prince Erneſt packet.

In India, of a wound he received in the action of the 23d September laſt, Lieutenant Robert Mac Murdo, of his Majeſty's 74th regiment of foot.

On the 5th of November, at Bombay, B. R. Leſſingham, eſq of the hononrable company's currant ſervice, at that preſidency.—Alſo, at Bombay, on the 16th of October laſt, Lieutenant-colonel Henry Long, major of artillery on the Bombay eſtabliſhment.

In April laſt, among the perſons on board the Apollo frigate, off the coaſt of Portugal, Mr. Proby, midſhipman, ſon of the Rev. N. C Proby, of Stratford St. Mary, Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk.

His

His Serene Highneſs the Reigning Duke of Saxe Gotha; born January 30, 1745. He forbade, in his will, all ceremony to be performed at his burial, except ſuch as are uſual for his loweſt ſubjects. He deſired to be buried in his Engliſh garden, at the feet of the coffins containing the bodies of two of his formerly deceaſed children. No ſpeech or ſermon was to be pronounced on the occaſion, and no monument to be erected over his remains; but he deſired his ſecond ſon, Prince Frederick, would place a tree upon his grave. To this prince he has bequeathed his Engliſh garden, which is to be open, as formerly, to all viſitors. The ſimple funeral ceremony of this ſovereign took place on the night of the 25th of April, according to the wiſh expreſſed in his will. The grave was dug on the iſland, in the Engliſh garden. The reigning ducheſs, with her child on her arm, had, the evening before, ſtrewed flowers round the grave. The midnight hour ſtruck when the body entered the garden, carried by the ſervants of the late duke. The walk to the iſland was laid with black cloth, as likewiſe was the boat that carried it over. A dark but quiet night favoured the performance of the ceremony, which was only interrupted by the ſighs and tears of all preſent, which ran in abundance on the coffin. The grave had been dug by the courtiers of his late highneſs, and was filled by the hands of the members of his family. No drums were beat, no ſermon was pronounced, no cannons were fired, no bells were tolled.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

ALL the manufactures and the ſhipping adventures, dependent on the ſlave trade, are now entirely at a ſtand, in conſequence of the ſucceſs with which Mr. Wilberforce's perſevering endeavours for its abolition are at length crowned in the Houſe of Commons. It has extenſively affected the orders to the manufacturers, in Lancaſhire, who were employed chiefly in making cotton-cloths, fit only for the uſe of the Negroes, and for the African market. At Birmingham, the manufacturers who make toys, arms, &c. for the ſame market, find themſelves likewiſe, for the ſame cauſe, diſappointed of a part of their uſual orders. It has an unfavourable effect too on the preſent activity of ſome of our woollen and coarſer linen manufactures. It tends to raiſe the prices of Weſt India commodities, and probably to diminiſh the diſpoſition of our merchants to advance money for the clearing and culture of lands in the Weſt Indies.

The delay in the arrival of the China fleet, has occaſioned a riſe of full 2½ per cent. in the retail prices of teas. The prices were alſo higher at the company's laſt ſales. And we have been told, that they were influenced by certain monopolizing ſpeculations of the principal dealers. There has been lately, from ſimilar cauſes, and from an increaſe in the demand for the American market, a riſe in the prices of calicoes.

Some of the Hull, Newcaſtle, and Leith ſhips, have begun to arrive from the whale-fiſhery, in Davis's Streights. It has been in general very ſucceſsful this year. The Norwegian fiſhermen have been equally ſucceſsful. Their ſucceſs has afforded great relief, from the extreme ſcarcity by which they have for the two laſt years grievouſly ſuffered.

Mr. Boulton, of Birmingham, after coining 59 tons of dollars into crown-tokens for the bank of England, has executed a ſimilar coinage of 800,000 dollars for the bank of Ireland, which circulates them as tokens for 6s. each. He is about to export, by permiſſion from the parliament, an eſtabliſhment for coinage in Denmark, upon a contract with the Daniſh government.

The total amount of the poor's rate in England and Wales for twelve months, ending May 9th, 1804, was 5,246,506l. 13s. 7½d. The average rate of the levies for the counties of England was 4s. 6d. in the pound, on the rents. The average rate in Wales was 7s. 3d. in the pound. Above 10,000l. a year, are collected from the public, in London, by beggars in the ſtreets.

The total value of the imports into Ruſſia, by the Baltic and by the White Sea, in the year 1802, was 33,533,150 roubles. The total value of the exports for the ſame year was 51,713,151 roubles. Among the imports were gold and ſilver, in coin and bars, to the value 4,000,000 of roubles.

The prime coſt of the beſt port wine is 72l. per pipe. A pipe contains 138 gallons, or about 56¼ dozens. It never coſts the conſumer, who buys it in bottles, leſs than at the rate of ſomewhat more than 100l. ſterling, a pipe.

Within theſe laſt thirteen years, more than 30 millions ſterling has been paid for grain imported.

The French have for ſome time occupied Meppen, for the purpoſe of intercepting the paſſage of Engliſh goods from Embden, into the interior part of Germany; but the King of Pruſſia protects the trade of Embden ſo vigorouſly, that all goods ſent from Embden, with ſuitable certificates, now paſs free from ſeizure, and are reſpected as Pruſſian property.

All commercial letters between Norway and England now paſs by the way of Gottenburg.

The proper effect of muriatic acid on the linens and cottons bleached with it, is about to be clearly demonſtrated to the public, by the law, procured by Mr. Foſter, which enjoins, that the word "MURIATIC" ſhall be conſpicuouſly ſtamped on linens bleached with preparations on this acid.

The public debt of Ireland for the year ending January 5, 1804, was 43,019,325*l.*

The bank of Ireland makes a dividend of $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on their ſtock, for the ſix months which ended June 24.

The half yearly dividend on the ſtock of the Eaſt India Company, for the ſix months from January 5th to July 5th, 1804, is to be $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

The prices of the French 5 per Cents. continue to fluctuate about 57.

Omnium, in our Stock Exchange, was on Wedneſday, June 27, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ premium; the Reduced 3 per Cents. at $55\frac{3}{4}$; the 4 per Cent. Conſols, at $72\frac{5}{8}$.

A canal company is about to be inſtituted, of which it will be the object to employ their capital in purchaſing and completing the canals, otherwiſe about to be left unfiniſhed by the firſt undertakers.

The average price of ſugar for the week ending June 20th, was 56s. 7d. per cwt.—Newcaſtle coals are, in the pool, 46s. and are delivered at 60s. per chaldron.

Hides of leather for cutting are at 22d. per lb.; calf-ſkins at 32 to 33d. per lb.; ſeal ſkins at from 51 to 54d. per lb.

An ACCOUNT *of the* OFFICIAL *or* RATED VALUE *of* BRITISH PRODUCE *and* MANUFACTURES *exported from* GREAT BRITAIN, *during the laſt* FIVE YEARS; *diſtinguiſhing each* YEAR, *and the principal* ARTICLES *exported.*

SPECIES OF GOODS.	1799. Value.	1800. Value.	1801. Value.	1802. Value.	1803. Value.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Apparel	108,386	96,556	68,814	110,253	94,648
Bark, Oak	63,434	63,549	47,364	38,986	36,081
Beer	91,187	86,043	77,026	76,956	58,805
Braſs, Wrought	345,611	419,507	364,745	408,115	318,486
Candles	79,927	46,892	48,753	38,031	36,848
Coals	473,840	530,508	477,620	536,415	510,825
Copper, Wrought	515,967	514,216	511,919	669,393	482,909
Cottons	5,556,554	5,323,834	6,465,173	7,130,904	6,467,198
Fiſh	251,418	253,267	236,295	192,303	115,025
Glaſs	174,158	195,066	218,655	179,902	162,726
Haberdaſhery	144,978	129,074	111,964	109,308	71,101
Hats, Beaver	280,989	261,157	194,406	227,251	173,324
—— Felt	155,120	137,113	149,748	139,136	104,809
Hops	55,050	60,241	77,016	98,099	60,759
Iron, Bar	26,902	28,514	30,018	54,969	53,304
—— Wrought, Caſt, &c.	1,488,074	1,570,820	1,417,715	1,616,204	1,218,038
Lead	164,838	139,996	171,967	174,626	146,398
Leather, Wrought	151,310	98,370	95,647	97,168	80,616
Linens	1,115,305	807,572	1,009,194	895,156	561,310
Oil, Train	31,334	105,770	61,892	147,868	41,228
Pewter	121,320	113,330	110,305	67,650	54,168
Salt	182,299	197,872	270,817	219,274	160,804
Silks	305,803	296,826	280,482	232,445	154,741
Soap	108,956	95,685	77,769	91,480	57,295
Steel	180,597	121,808	136,082	123,887	121,193
Stationary	69,890	60,997	48,010	64,138	51,915
Stockings, Thread, Cotton, and Silk, mixed	199,264	180,834	219,184	243,371	167,431
Sugar, Refined	342,958	1,105,548	935,935	1,492,319	1,541,658
Tin	215,695	249,842	226,935	279,168	221,567
oollen Goods	6,435,423	6,918,175	7,321,236	6,487,263	5,291,441
Yarn, Cotton	302,734	528,014	476,106	536,031	744,250
All other Artioles	4,343,892	3,567,287	3,761,017	4,215,150	2,889,200
Total	24,084,213	24,384,283	5,699,809	26,993,129	22,252,101

An ACCOUNT *of the* OFFICIAL *or* RATED VALUE *of all* FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE *exported from* GREAT BRITAIN *during the last* FIVE YEARS; *distinguishing each* YEAR, *and the principal* ARTICLES *exported.*

	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1803.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Borax	2,406	7,559	42,454	60,350	86,359
Brandy	34,494	52,140	37,759	29,628	40,049
Cinnamon	95,994	145,009	109,622	142,735	124,288
Cloves	59,090	133,142	109,893	112,709	80,284
Cochineal	147,150	165,337	64,194	183,132	54,601
Coffee	4,034,873	8,679,886	7,761,606	8,133,299	3,823,583
Hemp, Rough	9,065	8,032	6,094	45,919	6,898
Indigo	517,585	510,075	445,855	400,088	225,941
Iron, Bar	90,604	66,775	53,191	87,822	47,471
Linens	04,876	508,826	587,392	441,774	267,550
Piece Goods of India. Calicoes	1,033,379	1,339,622	978,231	1,541,646	1,483,264
Piece Goods of India. Muslins	342,866	579,501	579,323	425,177	276,729
Piece Goods of India. Nankeens	28,895	37,158	44,306	70,488	81,708
Piece Goods of India. Prohibited	662,128	708,653	787,313	654,823	487,703
Pepper	134,520	374,071	149,531	312,388	238,744
Pimento	34,840	48,382	36,834	26,990	28,148
Rice	44,614	6,390	20,789	210,276	54,310
Rhubarb	51,182	58,910	129,541	153,261	75,483
Rum	386,521	431,599	388,486	390,773	196,876
Saltpetre	52,649	27,806	34,148	116,861	56,916
Skins and Furs	63,702	81,284	86,288	81,861	54,100
Sugar	1,052,634	2,361,332	1,576,666	2,740,388	1,817,443
Tea	685,599	456,482	710,439	621,659	568,664
Tobacco	347,115	627,968	493,438	515,120	337,444
Wine, Portugal	38,904	35,513	44,760	44,819	31,391
—— Spaniſh, and all other Wines	91,611	157,474	141,522	58,214	69,789
Wool, Cotton	28,972	177,144	70,633	161,525	60,917
All other Articles	930,848	1,061,635	1,111,584	1,364,108	860,495
Total	11,907,116	18,847,735	16,601,892	19,127,833	11,537,148
Deduct, over Eſtimate on Coffee	2,350,972	5,031,898	4,514,845	4,708,996	2,213,891
	9,556,144	13,815,837	2167,0047	14,418,837	9,323,257

MONTHLY

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE clovers for hay are all cut, and nearly carried. The crop is various; moſtly ſhorter than uſual, but thick on the ground. Meadow hay is generally begun to be mown.—The crop good. Nearly all the Swediſh turnips have been deſtroyed by the fly: we muſt wait for rain to ſow the land again. Corn of all ſorts has come on finely ſince laſt month, except on the hot ſoils, which have wanted rain, and in thoſe places where the wire-worm had begun its ravages, the land makes a poor appearance. The wheat blooms very finely; and, if we have no froſty night, promiſes an abundant crop on good wheat land; perhaps in about five week ſome reaping may be begun.—Average price of Corn throughout England and Wales.—Wheat, 51s. 9d.—Rye, 33s. 1d. Barley, 26s. 3d.—Oats, 23s. 3d.—Beans, 35s. 1d.—Peaſe, 37s. 8d.

Where white Dutch clover has been ſaved for ſeed (a practice becoming pretty general) it promiſes favourably for crop; and may, perhaps, be ripe in about a fortnight. The broad clovers grow rapidly from the ſcythe.—Hay averages in St. James's-market, 3l. 10s. to 5l.—Straw, 1l. 10s. to 1l. 14s. 6d.—Whitechapel, Hay, 3l. 10s. to 5l.—Clover, 1l. 10s. to 1l. 14s. 6d.—Straw, 1l. 6s. to 1l. 14s.

Store ſtock of all ſorts continues nearly the ſame as laſt month, except hogs, which come to market in great numbers, and are lower.—In Smithfield-market, Beef fetches from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.—Mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.—Veal, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.—Pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.—Lamb, 5s. 4d. to 6s.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of May to the 24th of June, 1804, incluſive, two Miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 30.45.	June 20 & 21.	Wind W
Loweſt 29.62.	June 16.	Wind N.W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 3-tenths of an inch. { Between the mornings of the 29th and 30th ult. the mercury roſe from 29.70 to 30.00.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 83°.	June 4, 21.	Wind S.W. & W.
Loweſt 37½.	June 11.	Wind S. W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 13°. { Early in the morning of the 10th inſt. the mercury ſtood at 53°; at the ſame hour in the next, it was no higher than 40°.

The quantity of rain fallen during this month is very trifling, being equal only to 0.605 of an inch in depth.

The mean height of the barometer for the preſent month is equal to 30.045, which is higher than it has been any given month for a conſiderable time. The greater part of the rain that we have had, fell during the ſtorm which happened in this neighbourhood, about noon, on the 10th inſtant.

The thermometer has averaged 63°. Some days have been very hot, and two or three nights were unuſually cold. Between the 10th and 11th inſtant, the mercury ſtood as low as 37°½, and early in the morning on the 11th, there was a ſmart white froſt.

For ſeveral hours in the afternoon and evening of the 24th, we had ſucceſſive lightnings and thunder, but accompanied with very little rain in and near the metropolis. In ſome parts of Surrey and Hertfordſhire, the ſtorm was much more tremendous than was experienced in this neighbourhood.

*** *Perſons who reſide Abroad, and who wiſh to be ſupplied with this Work every Month, as publiſhed, may have it ſent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the Weſt Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* THORNHILL, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to France, Hamburgh, Liſbon, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* BISHOP, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the Eaſt Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr.* GUY, *at the Eaſt India Houſe; and to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr.* SMITH, *of the General Poſt Office, No. 3, Sherborne-lane. It may alſo be had of all Perſons who deal in Books, at thoſe Places, and alſo in every Part of the World.*

SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER

TO THE SEVENTEENTH VOLUME OF THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

AS there is no department of literature which more merits cultivation, we are happy to remark that there is no one more aſſiduouſly cultivated than Hiſtory. As uſual, we ſhall commence our periodical ſurvey of the advancement of letters, with a brief notice of the many and valuable publications which have recently appeared under this head.

HISTORY.

In a third volume, Mr. TURNER has brought down his "*Hiſtory of the Anglo-Saxons*," to the period of the Norman conqueſt. Often has every one had occaſion to remark, that, in the proſecution of a long and laborious work, the author grows tired of his taſk, and, in the indulgence of his laſſitude, becomes careleſs and unintereſting. Mr. Turner, on the contrary, has progreſſively improved: his firſt volume was far leſs carefully executed than his ſecond—his ſecond leſs carefully than his third. As he has proceeded, he has been more judicious and diſcriminate in the ſelection of his authorities, which are more valuable and numerous. In a future edition, Mr. Turner will doubtleſs reviſe the earlier periods of his hiſtory, and render it altogether more worthy of that general and laſting approbation which, after ſuch reviſion, it cannot fail to enjoy.

The practice of duelling, which roſe from the aſhes of judicial combat, is generally ſuppoſed to have been brought into faſhion by that high-ſpirited and generous monarch, Francis I. of France, who invited his cold-blooded rival, Charles V. to ſingle combat. It was a clumſy compliment to the Emperor, however, who declined the challenge, to contemn his prudent example, and follow the raſh one of his ill-fortuned foe. They who would ſanction the actual practice by royal authority, muſt refer to more ancient times. Mr. Turner, in his intereſting account of that period of Anglo-Saxon hiſtory which embraces the reigns of Edmund Ironſide and Canute, relates ſome particulars of a combat between theſe princes. The forces of Canute had been baffled before the walls of London, and the valiant Edmund had raiſed the ſiege. Various conflicts ſucceeded, but the repeated treachery of Edric had at laſt prevailed. Edmund retired to Glouceſter, after a deſperate and diſaſtrous engagement, in which almoſt all the moſt valued nobility of England periſhed; yet, ſuch was his activity and eloquence that he had aſſembled a freſh army before the Dane could overtake him. "It was then (ſays Mr. Turner) that the greatneſs of Edmund's ſoul appeared: he could not endure that the blood of his beſt ſubjects ſhould be ſo laviſhed for his perſonal profit, and he challenged Canute to decide their quarrel of ambition by a ſingle combat. He intimated the glory which the conqueror would gain, whoſe dignity would be the purchaſe of his own peril and merit. Canute accepted the propoſal. The iſle of Olney was the place of meeting, around which the two armies aſſembled. The kings received each other's ſpears upon their ſhields. Their ſwords were brandiſhed, and the combat became cloſe. Long the weapons ſounded upon their helms and armour. Their dexterity was equal; their ſpirits emulous. At laſt, the ſtrength of Canute began to fail before the impetuoſity of Edmund. He felt his powers faſt ebbing, and, in an interval of the combat, he exclaimed to the Anglo-Saxon, 'Braveſt of youths, why ſhould our ambition covet each other's life? Let us be brothers, and ſhare the kingdom for which we contend.' Edmund, with generous prudence, agreed to the new idea; the duel ceaſed, and England was divided between them. Canute was to reign in the north, and Edmund in the ſouth. The rival princes exchanged arms and garments, the money for the fleet was agreed upon, and the army ſeparated."

Mr. ROBERTS has given us a "*Sketch of the early Hiſtory of the Cymri, or Ancient Britons, from the Year 700 before Chriſt, to A. D. 500.*"

It is a curious hiſtorical *morceau*.

"*The History of England from the Peace of* 1783, *to the Treaty concluded at Amiens, in* 1802; *being a Continuation of Coote's 'History of England from the earliest Dawn of Record to the Peace of* 1783;' *by the Author of the former Part.*"

It is with much satisfaction that we have perused this calm, impartial, and well-written history. Dr. COOTE, in describing the passing events of the day, has the great merit of avoiding every intemperate and uncandid expression. Though with less courtesy about him than Dr. Bisset, he has no less patriotism and loyalty; his reflections are generally acute, his views enlarged, and his sentiments liberal, humane, and just. The "Continuation" is in every respect worthy of the author of the "History;" and it is at once with surprize and regret we learn, that his remuneration for former labours has been so inadequate to the value of them.

Dr. BISSET has published in six octavo volumes, an "*History of the Reign of George III. to the Termination of the late War.*"

If posterity does not inform itself acself accurately of the course and character of the occurrences, civil, military, and religious, which have marked the present reign, the lack of information must be attributed to some other cause than the lack of historians. Never, perhaps, were more contemporary pens employed in describing the same period than have been, and doubtless are still, employed in recording the events of the present. To Macfarlane, Coote, Belsham, and Adolphus (besides the historians of particular events) is now to be added the name of Bisset, a name known as the flattering biographer of Mr. Burke. Dr. Bisset is a careful and industrious historian; he investigates minutely, and details with precision. The parliamentary debates are condensed with judgment, and characters are drawn, if not with strict impartiality, at any rate with an agreeable and decorous courtesy towards that class of politicians whose opinions differ, *toto cœlo*, from those of the historian. Courtesy, indeed, is a distinguishing feature of the present work. Public measures and public men are very generally applauded, and Dr. Bisset is never at a loss for apology, when want of success has impeached the wisdom of the one, or want of consistency thrown suspicion on the other. This disposition to panegyrize is more and more undisguised as the historian approaches the present time; and some of the transactions of the last war are now warmly defended, which, it may be suspected, would have been left to defend themselves, had they occurred in the earlier parts of the reign. The style of Dr. Bisset's history is easy and unaffected, occasionally animated and elegant. It needs not shrink from a comparison with its rivals.

Mr. RITCHIE has published, in three octavo volumes, "*Political and Military Memoirs of Europe, from the Renewal of the War on the Continent in* 1798, *to the Peace of Amiens in* 1802."

The enthusiasm with which the struggles of the French for the recovery of their liberty during the early part of the Revolution (alas, how utterly successless!) inspired Mr. Ritchie, has but little abated; and the antipathy of the historian to the measures of the Pitt Administration, too often drives him to the opposite extreme of defending the despotic policy of France. The Peace of Amiens is reprehended in terms of severity, as being disgraceful and ignominious to the last degree; nor is the conduct of the *late Ex-minister* passed over without some very acrimonious animadversions. "The sanction (says Mr. Ritchie) of terms so degrading — of terms which the vanquished only could be supposed to receive, was a disagreeable duty to the British legislature; it was directly hostile to their proceedings during the last eight years. When their political opponents, on so many former occasions, suggested moderation, instead of that contemptuous pride which inflated the incapacity of war-ministers; when they proposed the acknowledgment of the French Republic, and a compromise as to territory, by the renunciation of some of her colonies and the retention of others, Mr. Pitt exclaimed, that he trusted there was not a man to sign such a treaty, and not a courier to carry it. Yet, by a strange fatality, one of his warmest partizans was selected to conclude a peace on less favourable conditions, and officially pronounce its eulogy. At the same time the Ex-minister, with incredible effrontery, openly joined in the transaction; but shewed no compunction, and felt no abasement, from self-contradiction. In the course of his oration, during the solemn discussion of the treaty in the House of Commons, he laughed; and in this playful humour, which excited a corresponding sensation among his friends, were the dearest interests of the nation decided. The Britons who fell on the plains of Flanders and the sand-hills of Holland, could never have surmised that their funeral rites would be celebrated with merriment;

riment! But, as if the history of Mr. Pitt ought to be recorded in Hudibrastic verse only, the man who can boast of having, by the impolicy of his measures, reared a power whose stupendous strength must soon crush the thrones of the European potentates, is to have a statue erected to immortalize his deserts! Let it be engraven on its pedestal, that the British Annals, since the time that a Stuart occupied the throne, afford not an instance of imbecility in the cabinet and the field, or an ignominious result equal to those in the war against the independence of the French nation, and the liberties of mankind." The preceding extract affords a specimen of the style, as well as of the tone and temper in which these Memoirs are penned.

"*History of the French Consulate under Napoleon Buonaparte; being an authentic Narrative of his Administration, including a Sketch of his Life, interspersed with curious Anecdotes, and a faithful Statement of interesting Transactions; by* W. Barre."

Mr. Barré is a French Protestant, who writes a History of the Consulate in broken English. Every thing that can throw disgrace on the character of Buonaparte is scraped up with the utmost assiduity, and whatever has told to his credit as a man, as a general, or a statesman, is hurried over in a slovenly manner. If Mr. Barré intended to compose an address *ad populum*, he has succeeded; if he intended his work to serve as memoirs for the future historian, he will, in all probability, be disappointed.

Mr. Hay has published a "*History of the Insurrection of the County of Wexford in* 1798, *including an Account of Transactions preceding that Event.*"

It contains a body of facts which, for the honour of the British government, we could wish to see disputed and disproved. But the narrative, however horrible, is altogether so circumstantial, so plain, and unvarnished, that we fear the stain is indelible.

A third volume has been translated from the French, of "*Secret Memoirs of the Court of Petersburg, particularly towards the Close of the Reign of Catherine II. and the Commencement of that of Paul I. containing a Number of Anecdotes and historical Facts respecting the Persian War, the March of the Russian Armies against France, the Disgrace and Death of Suwaroff, &c.*"

The author preserves the same temperate sentiments on political subjects, which distinguished his former volumes. It was impossible, however, to record the various horrors and calamities produced by the tyrannous administration of the two last despots of Russia, without feeling indignant that man should thus lord it over his fellow man, and without making some very serious reflections on the degradation and misery to which subjects are reduced, when absolute power is concentrated in the hands of an individual. Generally speaking, the compiler of these Memoirs has investigated with care and employed with fidelity the various documents which could afford him any information; his narrative is easy and fluent, his matter is abundant, and the history altogether very interesting and instructive. It is, however, impossible not to be impressed with indignation and disgust at the foul, atrocious, and calumnious charge which he has brought against this country, of being accessary to the murder of the French ministers at Rastadt; a public outrage, as it is justly described, more horrible than any that has yet been committed in Europe since it has been civilized. These are the terms in which the charge is adduced: "The murder is even so revolting that one feels a repugnance in attributing it to the direct orders of the cabinet of Vienna, though that cabinet is famous in history for its want of faith. But it is equally absurd (continues our author) and atrocious, to charge the Directory with this unheard-of and useless crime. Such an idea can only have arisen in minds capable of the most dastardly wickedness, and could only have been propagated in a society familiarized with the crimes and the vindictive acts of the revolution. Oh! lasting shame to France and Paris! It is there, it is among the French that this unworthy accusation has been able to obtain belief! Time will, no doubt, unveil to us one day, that the *genius of Albion*—that genius which for ten years has contrived all the plots that dishonour politics and offend humanity, was also the foul of this, as it has, with its impure breath, just lighted the match of that infernal machine, at which France is still terrified and amazed!" A charge of this nature thrown out at random, and unsubstantiated by the faintest shadow of proof, is disgraceful to the author of it. But the Directory, it seems, were suspected of the crime by their own countrymen.—Oh! but their own countrymen were "familiarized with the crimes and vindictive acts of the Revolution," or they would not for a moment have believed it. And were the Directory altogether innocent and immacu-

late; altogether strangers to the crimes and vindictive acts of the Revolution? Surely it is a circumstance which of itself would afford no unreasonable ground of suspicion against the Directory, that they should be suspected by their own countrymen, by the Parisians themselves; and the total silence of the surviving plenipotentiary is a very strong corroborating fact. Indeed, that the Directory were actually guilty of this enormous crime, there is every reason to believe. As we have not room to bring forward the evidence in this place, we refer our readers to the account given of the affair by Mr. Adolphus, in his History of France.

A fourth volume of these Memoirs has just been published at Amsterdam, so that an English translation is in all probability preparing for the press.

POLITICAL ECONOMY, POLITICS, AND FINANCE.

"*Letters on the Cultivation of the Otaheite Cane; the Manufacture of Sugar and Rum; the Saving of Melasses; the Care and Preservation of Stock; with the Attention and Anxiety which are due to Slaves, &c. &c.; by* CLEMENT CAINES, *Esq.*"

Since the appearance of these Letters, the abolition of the slave trade has been voted in the House of Commons of Great Britain. We should be sorry to inspire any groundless apprehensions; but, to be honest, our hopes and our fears are almost in a state of equipoise. The poor African had once before a promise, under the sanction of the House of Commons, that this traffic in his flesh and blood should be abolished. That very House of Commons, however, notwithstanding the ardent, the impressive, the imploring eloquence of Mr. Pitt, *that steady and sincere friend* to the abolition, did, in the year 1795, violate their solemn promise, by declaring that the trade should be continued! *Mr. Pitt is again at the head of administration!* The vote, however, is once more passed, and it is the less necessary to enlarge on the subject of these Letters, which do infinite honour to the feelings, and humanity, and good sense of Mr. Caines. We cannot resist the temptation of transcribing the following passage from a speech addressed by the author to the General Assembly of the Leeward Islands: "I have directed, Mr. Speaker, four Africans, purchases lately made by myself, to be brought here to-day. The first is a huge skeleton, who lives in my kitchen, and wallows in victuals; but neither plenty nor excess can put an ounce of flesh upon his bones. The second has never raised his head, or smiled, since I purchased him. There he is. Melancholy has marked him for her own. The third is a woman; the sickly victim of obstruction, created during her passage, lest the value of her purchase should be diminished by the course of nature being manifest! These, and experience which the grave now covers, determine me never again to contribute to this horrid trade. So may the great Father of Mankind prosper those who are dearest to me, so may he bless my children, as I here swear I will not! The fourth, Mr. Speaker, is a boy; his father, who had a numerous offspring, and but little cloaths to give them, sold him in exchange for a piece of cloth. Youth, thoughtlessness, and the frame of an infant Hercules render him superior to the evils of slavery. If this shocking trade is still persevered in, it should then be confined to children who are too young and too inconsiderate to brood on the reverse which has overtaken them. But, no; it must be abolished. Though the father sold him, who knows the pangs that the mother felt at their separation! Children leave behind them miseries and regret equal to what the grown exile carries with him and in his bosom. This trade must, Mr. Speaker, be abolished, unless every tender fibre of the human heart is to be explored, that torture may be lodged in it." Annexed to this volume is the prospectus of a work, designed to be published by subscription, entitled "*The History of the General Council and General Assembly of the Leeward Islands,*"

"*The French considered as a Military Nation, &c.*"

These pages are addressed by a true patriot to the Navy, Army, and Volunteers of the United Empire. The object is to shew, that for many of the victories which the French have gained, they are indebted to other circumstances than extraordinary valour and perseverance.—Many blunders were committed by their officers, as well by the officers in the combined army; the former, however, it must be acknowledged, were more quick in profiting by those of the latter, than the latter were in profiting by those of the former.

The Chevalier DE TINSEAU has published a collection of tables, exhibiting "*A Statistical View of France.*"

These tables, it appears, were drawn up in the year 1801, by order of the government, and under the direction of M. Abria

Abrial, the Minister of Justice. We are enabled to collect from them the following particulars:—There are 102 departments, divided into 3317 communes, occupying an extent of about 193,933 square miles, and containing a population of 33,104,343 souls, exclusive of the six departments of Piedmont, whose population is 1,946,800 souls. The population of old France, amounts to 27,989,924 souls on 161,810 square miles. The acquisitions from Germany, including the Austrian Netherlands, amout to 18,678 square miles, with a population of 4,387,000 inhabitants. Those from Switzerland and Italy (exclusive of Piedmont) amount to 5103 square miles, with a population of 727,419 inhabitants; hence the total population of the French empire, excluding Holland, Switzerland, Tuscany, and the Cisalpine Republic, amounts to 35,051,143 souls. The second table contains a list of the 500 principal cities and towns in France. The population of the whole amounts to 5,405,119 souls, of which Paris contains 546,856; Bourdeaux 112,844; Marseilles 111,130; and Lyons 109,500.

The third table exhibits the internal revenue, collected in the 102 departments, under the heads of—1. Land-tax; 2. Personal taxes, and upon furniture, &c.; 3. House and window tax; 4. Patents, or licences, to exercise particular trades; 5. Additional centimes. Besides which, the expences of public instruction, provincial administration, and judicial courts, are charged on each department.

The total amount of all these are—1. Land tax 210,000,000 francs; 2. Personal, &c. 32,000,000; 3. Houses and window, 17,600,000; 4. Patents, 21,845,425; 5. Additional, 38,720,000; 6. Administration, 13,205,686; 7. Judiciary, 14,909,385; 8. Public instruction, 3,158,500; in all, 351,438,997 francs, or somewhat less than 11 francs for each individual.

"*The Importance of Malta considered in the Years* 1706 *and* 1798, *&c. by* MARK WOOD, *Esq.*"

Malta *ought* to be of the highest importance to Great Britain, as the possession of it has cost her so much! That it is so we have no doubt. The advantages are distinctly enumerated by Mr. Wood in these letters, which do great honour to his political foresight and sagacity.

Major CARTWRIGHT has written a spirited little pamphlet, entitled "*England's Ægis; or, the Military Energies of the Empire.*"

The plan which Major Cartwright recommends as being in itself the most efficient for defence, and constituting, at the same time, an essential part of the constitution of this country is, that the King should have recourse to the original militia of the Saxon times, the *posse comitatus*. The Major would have the volunteer system extended to embrace every individual, and instead of being a temporary, converted into a permanent, measure of defence. He has proposed the use of two weapons, which he has described at length, and of which he has given drawings; the one he calls a *double barrelled boarding pistol*, and the other, the *Britannic spear*.

"*A Supplement to a comparative View of the Public Finances; containing an Account of the Management of the Finances to the present Time, by* W. MORGAN."

The public is very highly indebted to this accurate and vigilant financier, for warning them from time to time of the danger which flows from extravagance and profusion in the public treasury. Mr. Morgan's statement clearly proves, that the ruinous system of management, which prevailed during Mr. Pitt's administration, continued under that of Mr. Addington. That so little attention has been paid to his repeated admonitions, argues an indifference bordering upon apathy, from which the most fatal apprehensions must arise.

Mr. FREND has laid down, what he conceives to be, the equitable "*Principles of Taxation*," in a small pamphlet which evinces that sagacity and acuteness which the author is so well known to possess. Statesmen know very well how taxes might be simplified; but their object is to add as many links as possible to the chain of their influence, and it is not likely they will attend to the suggestions of any one whose object is to reduce the number of them.

"*Letters on the Importance of the present War, by* ALLEN MACLEOD."

To the rhetorician they will afford a happy instance of rant, rhapsody, and bombast.

"*Royal Letters,*" *&c.*

As these have been published in our Magazine, and in every newspaper in the kingdom, we shall decline making any remarks on a subject of such delicacy. It is impossible, however, not to observe that those which proceed from the pen of his Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES, taken as compositions, are remarkably well written; they are spirited, elegant, and in every respect classical.

"*The*

"*The Five Promises: Conduct of the Consular Government towards France, England, Italy, Germany, and especially Switzerland, &c. by Sir* FRANCIS D'IVERNOIS."

This gentleman persists in the repetition of those prophecies which have so often impeached his sagacity; namely, that France is on the verge of bankruptcy, &c. That the expences of the French government are enormous and rapidly increasing, is perfectly true; but Sir Francis cannot be induced to believe that her resources are equivalent to this increasing expenditure. He is probably mistaken; several accounts which we have lately read on the subject, induce us to hold a contrary opinion, and we give greater credit to the financial statements of M. Neckar than we do to those of the present writer, who has taken great pains to invalidate them. The five grand promises, which the First Consul is here accused of having broken, are these:—1. To found his government on the sacred rights of property, and put an end to all manner of confiscation. 2. To respect, and cause to be respected at home, the constitution of the year 8. 3. To conquer peace abroad, without ever abusing his victories in order to rise in his pretensions, or aggrandize France beyond the limits assigned her by nature. 4. To establish the peace of the Republic, and the happiness of Europe, on the faith of treaties, without interfering with the domestic affairs of other nations. 5. and lastly, To restore the public credit by an inviolable fidelity to all the engagements of the state. Under the four first of these heads many facts are detailed, which very clearly prove that Bonaparte is not a man of his word! Sir Francis has left the consideration of the last promise for future opportunity. The historical information communicated in this volume forms a large and valuable part of it, and the work is altogether well calculated to make the autocracy of the First Consul odious both at home and abroad.

"*Letters from Thomas Paine to the Citizens of America, after an Absence of Fifteen Years in Europe. To which are subjoined, some Letters between him and the late General Washington, Mr. Samuel Adams, and the present President of the United States, Mr. Jefferson.*"

The attorney-general is not likely to shake his locks at this pamphlet; a few objectionable passages are to be found in it, but the Letters chiefly relate to American politics, and describe the personal perils to which the author was repeatedly exposed, under the reign of Robespierre, in the prisons of Paris.

Mr. M'ARTHUR has published a new edition (the fourth) revised, corrected, and considerably enlarged, of his "*Financial and Political Facts, &c. &c.*"

"*The Revolutionary Plutarch; exhibiting the most distinguished Characters, &c. in the recent Annals of the French Republic.*"

The greater part of the materials of this work are stated to be derived from the original information of a gentleman resident at Paris; as it is published, however, without the sanction of a name, one can only judge of the authenticity of the anecdote by internal evidence. This is in very few cases sufficiently strong to entitle them to any degree of confidence. Indeed the state papers have all the appearance of being fabricated for a very infamous purpose. One of these is instructions said to have been delivered by M. Talleyrand to General Andreossy on his coming to England as ambassador. It is utterly incredible that the general could debase himself so much as to receive in writing such insulting and silly instructions as these: "Be polite and condescending at the balls and routs of the English nobility; do not forget your rank; endeavour to make yourself popular; never refuse an invitation from the chief of the city or of the wealthy citizen: it will be prudent, perhaps, to mix water with your wine, &c. &c." Supposing it possible that Talleyrand should have penned such baby directions as these, would not Andreossy have torn the paper into a thousand pieces before his face, and turned round upon his heel? But we suspect a great deal of consummate treachery and malevolence in this paper; for among the instructions we read the following: "Should you meet with Pitt, Windham, Grenville, or any other known enemies of the First Consul, be civil, but formal and distant; and at any future invitation to the same place, refuse your presence. On the contrary, to those of Mr. Fox's party, who have opposed the late war, and whose liberal opinions and attachment to the cause of the Revolution are known, you cannot be affable enough; and endeavour, by distinctions, invitations, and amiableness, to prove to them that the First Consul knows, remembers, and is grateful for, their past conduct and behaviour." We do suspect that this sentence is the production of an Englishman, and that it was written with the base, the atrocious, the diabolical

diabolical, purpoſe of caſting ſuſpicion on the pure unſullied patriotiſm of Mr. Fox.

On a former occaſion (Vol. XV. p. 610) we noticed the able and ſatisfactory reply of M. Gentz to Mr. Hauterive's work: this latter has been animadverted on by Dr. CLARKE, in a pamphlet, of which the following is the title: "*An Hiſtorical and Political View of the Diſorganization of Europe, wherein the Laws and Characters of Nations, and the Maritime and Commercial Syſtem of Great Britain and other States are defended againſt the Imputations and Revolutionary Propoſals of M. Talleyrand and M. Hauterive, Secretaries of State to the French Republic.*"

A great many pamphlets have recently iſſued from the preſs; our readers will ſee the titles of them in the Monthly Catalogue of Publications. To notice them at large would occupy that room which may be more profitably employed. There are ſome, however, which are entitled to diſtinction. The "*Subſtance*" of the Biſhop of Landaff's intended ſpeech has already gone through ſeveral editions. After an exordium of great gravity, in which the right reverend Prelate enters upon an animated and juſt eulogy of the conſtitution of theſe realms, he proceeds to the ſubject before him, which he divides into four parts: in theſe he propoſes, firſt, a new ſyſtem of defence; ſecondly, a new ſcheme for paying off the national debt; thirdly, a plan for relieving the Roman Catholics of Ireland; and, fourthly, he delivers an exhortation for the repeal of the Corporation and Teſt Acts. With reſpect to defence, his Lordſhip propoſes that the firſt claſs under the Defence Act ſhould be called out and trained to arms, not merely as a temporary expedient to anſwer the preſent exigency, but that it ſhould be annually continued as a permanent meaſure of the executive government. He ſtates himſelf to be of opinion, that the population of the country would annually ſupply at leaſt 50,000 youths who in the preceding twelvemonth had attained the ſeventeenth year of their age; in ſix years, therefore, that we ſhould have 300,000 young men ſufficiently inſtructed in the uſe of arms, and that in the ſeventh 50,000 of them might be diſmiſſed, as *emeriti* from further attendance on military duty, except when the country was invaded. The objections againſt this immature plan are obvious, many, and inſuperable: we ſhould certainly have thought it incumbent on us to have urged them here, if they had not already been brought forward in almoſt every one of our critical journals,* as well as in other productions. His Lordſhip's plan for the liquidation of the national debt was broached by him in a pamphlet ſome ſix or ſeven years ago: the objection againſt it is its utter impracticability. On the two laſt topics, the reverend Prelate argues with his wonted judgment, and adviſes with his wonted liberality. "I have always thought it a hardſhip (ſays he) that a great majority of the Iriſh people ſhould be obliged at their own expence to provide religious teachers for themſelves and their families.—Juſtice, I think, may be done to the Catholics without injuſtice being done to the Proteſtants. The Proteſtant clergy may continue to poſſeſs the tythes of the country, and the Catholic clergy may be provided for from the public exchequer of the empire. I ſee no danger which would ariſe to the eſtabliſhed church from ſome ſuch arrangement as this, and it would probably be attended with the greateſt advantage to the ſtate. We think the Catholics to be in an error: they think the ſame of us; both ought to reflect, that every error is not a criminal error, and that their error is the greateſt who moſt err againſt Chriſtian charity." His Lordſhip ſays, that he has by him the copy of a Letter which he addreſſed to the Duke of Rutland when Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, preſſing upon his conſideration the propriety of making a proviſion for the Catholic biſhops and clergy in that country; and he tells us, that, he has been aſſured by men well acquainted with the temper of the Iriſh, that had ſuch a meaſure been then judiciouſly adopted, a rebellion would have been avoided, and Ireland would long ago have been tranquillized. The reverend Prelate, in perfect conſiſtency with thoſe principles of toleration which he has ever profeſſed, is a ſtrenuous advocate for liberating the Diſſenters, a numerous, loyal, intelligent, and reſpectable, body, from the reſtraints of the Teſt and Corporation Acts.

Mr. WINTER'S "*Obſervations on the Temper and Spirit of the Iriſh Nation at the preſent Criſis*" are written with conſiderable elegance; and ſome "*Hints on the Policy of making a National Proviſion for the Roman Catholic Clergy of Ireland,*" well merit attention.

Mr. ANSTIE'S "*Obſervations on the Importance and Neceſſity of introducing*

* See particularly the Critical for December, and No. VI. of the Edinburgh Review.

improved Machinery into the Woollen Manufactory, &c." are calculated to diſſipate a very noxious prejudice.

THEOLOGY AND MORALS.

The Biſhop of London has publiſhed an excellent "*Charge*" to the clergy of his dioceſe. We are particularly pleaſed to ſee him ſo ſtrenuouſly recommending the education of the poor, as we know many perſons who have aſſerted, that ignorance is not merely the mother of devotion, but the mother of obedience. "No ſuch thing, (ſays, and ſays truly, the reverend Prelate.) Ignorance is the mother of ſuperſtition, of bigotry, of fanaticiſm, of cruelty, and of rebellion. Theſe are its legitimate children; it has never yet produced any other, and never will to the end of the world: and we may lay this down as an inconteſtible truth, that a well-informed and intelligent people, more particularly a people well acquainted with the Sacred Writings, will always be more orderly, more decent, more humane, more virtuous, more religious, more obedient to their ſuperiors, than a people totally devoid of all inſtruction and all education." We could not help ſmiling at the notice taken of the dangers which are ſuppoſed to have ariſen from our intercourſe with the Continent during the late peace. Our religion is built on a very ſandy foundation, if the firſt wind that blows can overturn, or even ſhake it.

Mr. JERRAM's "*Letters on the Atonement*" are very argumentative; the object of the author is to anſwer objections againſt the doctrine; to eſtabliſh the doctrine itſelf by Scripture evidence; and, laſtly, to ſhew that it is perfectly conſonant with our own ideas of fitneſs, and is founded upon thoſe principles which can alone reconcile forgiveneſs of ſin with the conduct of a wiſe and benevolent governor.

Dr. HEWAT's "*Sermons*" on various ſubjects are plain and pious; but there is not ſufficient novelty of remark on the reſpective ſubjects, nor ſufficient ſtrength of reaſoning, variety of exemplification or ſplendour of eloquence, to give them a claim to high public notice.

"*Socrates and Jeſus compared, by* JOSEPH PRIESTLEY."

Notwithſtanding the peculiarity of ſome of Dr. Prieſtley's doctrinal tenets, he was as zealous and enlightened a defender of Chriſtianity as any diſciple of his great maſter could be. The object of the preſent excellent tract is to inſtitute a compariſon between enlightened reaſon and Revelation. Socrates was one of the wiſeſt and moſt illuſtrious teachers of the heathen world, yet his inferiority in every reſpect to Jeſus, is very ſtrikingly and fully diſplayed in theſe few but valuable pages.

The learned Biſhop of Killala, Dr. STOCK, has publiſhed a tranſlation of "*The Book of the Prophet Iſaiah.*"

"In the ſpace of one year (he obſerves) I had read over the greateſt part of the Old Teſtament in Hebrew; and during my progreſs my ear became ſo accuſtomed to a certain rhythm or metre, ſeeming to pervade the whole of that volume, that I reſted at laſt in a conviction, that not the Pſalms and the Prophecies only, but the hiſtorical parts alſo, commonly ſuppoſed to be written in proſe, are in fact compoſed in verſe, with no other difference from the reſt but that they want the ornaments and bolder features of poetry."—In conſiſtency with this conviction the reverend and learned Prelate has thrown the whole into a metrical form, as well the Hebrew text as his own tranſlation, which correſponds with the arrangement. We ſay *his own* tranſlation, becauſe, although the verſion of Biſhop Lowth is profeſſedly adopted, the corrections and alterations of Biſhop Stock are ſo numerous as materially to have altered its character as well as its appearance. The preſent tranſlation is accompanied with critical and explanatory notes, &c.

A third edition, with many additional notes and obſervations, has recently been publiſhed, of Dr. WILLAN's "*United Goſpel; or, Miniſtry of our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt, combined from the Narrations of the four Evangeliſts.*"

"*Notes on the Bible, by the late* REV. CHARLES BULKLEY. *Publiſhed from the Author's MS.; with Memoirs of the Author and his Works, by* JOSHUA TOULMIN, D.D."

This poſthumous publication muſt be eſteemed as a valuable acceſſion to our ſtock of biblical criticiſm. It does not offer notes on every paſſage, or on connected paragraphs, but, as the editor obſerves, propoſes illuſtrations of particular words drawn from all kinds of writers in a long courſe of reading. The quotations of which it conſiſts, he continues, tend to illuſtrate the portions of Scripture under which they appear by parallelism of ſentiment and language, or by explanations of alluſions or cuſtoms, or by remarks on grammatical idioms and anomalies, or by hints of other kinds; they are borrowed from a great variety of authors, Heathen, Jewiſh, and Chriſtian, ancient and modern.

Mr.

Mr. MARSH has publiſhed, as a rejoinder to the anonymous author of the Remarks on Michaelis and his Commentator, "*An Illuſtration of the Hypotheſis propoſed in the Diſſertation on the Origin and Compoſition of the three firſt Canonical Goſpels.*"

This hypotheſis, built upon facts laboriouſly collected and moſt ingeniouſly applied, brought down upon the learned author an attack from an anonymous writer (ſuppoſed to be the Biſhop of Oxford.) To theſe "*Remarks*" Mr. Marſh publiſhed a very able, and what is generally conſidered to be a very ſatisfactory, reply. His anonymous adverſary re-publiſhed his Remarks, with a ſhort Preface; and this re-publication has called forth the Illuſtration of the Hypotheſis, which it is probable will be deemed a complete vindication of Mr. Marſh and his ſyſtem from ſome very illiberal charges, and ſome totally unfounded objections brought by the remarker; and at the ſame time a juſtification of all the charges which Mr. Marſh had advanced againſt him in his firſt reply. The controverſy has been carried on with too much aſperity, but it has called forth the learning and acuteneſs of one of the moſt learned and acute theologians of the preſent day, and will always be ſtudied with delight and inſtruction by thoſe who intereſt themſelves in examining the truth of revelation.

Mr. M'CONOCHIE has publiſhed a "*Diſſertation concerning the Writer of the Fourth Goſpel.*"

The hypotheſis here for the firſt time propoſed, is, that John the Apoſtle and John the Evangeliſt were different perſons. It is a very curious ſubject of enquiry, and will probably be taken up by other theologians who will canvaſs it with ſtill greater rigour and acuteneſs. "It appears to me, (ſays this ingenious author) that John the ſon of Zebedee, or John the Apoſtle, whoſe occupation, before he was called by our Saviour, had confined him to the ſea of Tiberias and its banks, was not the author of this (John's) Goſpel; that the author was a native of Jeruſalem; that he, or ſome of his relations, had property in the city of Jeruſalem, or near to it; that he attended upon Jeſus when he was at Jeruſalem, or when he tarried in what is called in the New Teſtament the land of Judea, but that he ſeldom accompanied him into Galilee." If, on further examination, this hypotheſis ſhall be found tenable, it will ſolve many ſerious difficulties, and reconcile many incongruities.

Mr. GREGORY BLUNT, as he humouroufly and antithetically calls himſelf, has addreſſed "*Six more Letters to Granville Sharp, Eſq. on his Remarks upon the Uſes of the Article in the Greek Teſtament.*"

He is an antagoniſt of great power and ſkill, but has not conducted himſelf with ſufficient courteſy in the combat: he is a conqueror, but a mercileſs one.

Mrs. MARRIOT'S "*Elements of Religion*" contain what ſhe terms a ſimple deduction of Chriſtianity from its ſource to its preſent circumſtances. The work is addreſſed to a young lady in a ſeries of letters, combining narrative and reflection. In the firſt three are treated the fundamental topics of religion, the exiſtence and providence of God, and the importance and actual communication of divine revelations. In the ſucceeding forty-two the Hiſtory of the Old and New Teſtaments is deduced, and the remaining four compriſe a very brief ſketch of ſubſequent eccleſiaſtical hiſtory. The work is indicative of a pious and reflecting mind, but is occaſionally deficient in that candour towards thoſe who differ in opinion from the author, which conſtitutes the true Chriſtian ſpirit.

The ſame remark we are compelled to make on Mr. MENDHAM'S "*Expoſition of the Lord's Prayer*;" a work altogether ſenſible, pious, and uſeful; but in which we ſee ſome highly venerable names ſpoken of in an extremely indecorous and perfectly unwarrantable manner.

Dr. SHEPHERD, Archdeacon of Bedford, has publiſhed a volume of "*Sermons on ſeveral Occaſions.*"

Mr. WARNER, of Bath, has alſo preſented the public with a volume of "*Practical Sermons.*"

We are alſo indebted to Mr. THEOPHILUS ST. JOHN, Mr. THOMAS TAYLER, and to a Layman, reſpectively for a volume of Sermons.

We muſt altogether decline the enumeration of Faſt Sermons, Conſecration Sermons, &c. &c.; ſingling out of the maſs, Dr. PARR'S "*Faſt Sermon*," Dr. REES'S, Mr. JERVIS'S, and Mr. BELSHAM'S, all of which will reward the reader.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

"*Periodical Accounts relative to the Baptiſt Miſſionary Society for propagating the Goſpel among the Heathens.*"

"*Tranſactions of the Miſſionary Society, Vol. I.*"

There are few works more inſtructive and intereſting than theſe, the titles of which we have juſt tranſcribed. The exhauſtleſs zeal and extravagant fanaticiſm of the miſſionaries ſupports them under incredible

incredible difficulties and dangers: voluntary exiles from all civilized society, they forsake relations and friends, parents, brethren, and the companions of their early life, to propagate the Gospel among savages; to extirpate idolatry and inculcate among the Heathens the morality of Christ, his precepts, and his doctrines. These volumes, considered as mere books of travels, will be consulted as imparting more information concerning the manners, character, and religion of the savages, with whom the Missionaries resided, than perhaps any other works in the language. As throwing light on the nature of the human mind, they are of great value.

An interesting "*Narrative*" has just been published of events that have lately taken place in Ireland among the society called Quakers. The harmony of that society, which denominates itself the Society of Friends, has recently been disturbed by certain differences in opinion on points both of speculation and practice among members of the society who live in Ireland. The object of the present publication is to counteract erroneous reports which have been circulated on the subject of these differences and the consequent proceedings of the society, and to gratify the wishes of those who are desirous of a correct statement of facts. For that statement, as it would occupy too much room here, we must refer to the volume itself.

We are indebted to Mr. Myles for a "*Chronological History of the People called Methodists, of the Connection of the late Rev. John Wesley, from their Rise in the Year 1729, to their last Conference in 1802.*"

If the Society of Friends is declining in numbers, that of Methodists is very rapidly increasing; a society, whose religious tenets are of the most gloomy, dangerous, and debasing kind. Many individuals of them have already entered the church, and are forming within its bosom a loud and powerful faction.

NATURAL HISTORY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, AND PHYSICS.

Under this head we have to notice a very unusual number of valuable works.—"*Elements of Galvanism, in Theory and Practice; with a comprehensive View of its History, from the first Experiments of Galvani to the present Time: containing also practical Directions for constructing the Galvanic Apparatus, and plain Systematic Instructions for performing all the various Experiments; illustrated with a great Number of Copper-plates. By* C. H. Wilkinson."

Mr. Wilkinson is master of the subject which he has undertaken to explain, and of which he has given a very interesting history. It was in the year 1790, that M. Galvani, of Bologna, while making experiments with a common electrical machine, was insensibly led to the investigation of this science: he published his discovery in the following year, and from this period it has been very assiduously and successfully cultivated by the philosophers of Europe. The science is yet in its infancy, but there seems a strong probability that animal electricity, or Galvanism, as it is now called, may be rendered subservient to very important purposes, both in medicine and chemistry. Mr. Wilkinson has devoted a chapter to what he terms *Medical Galvanism*, as it has fallen under his own observation, with such directions, illustrated by plates, as may be understood by others, who are disposed to make similar attempts. In paralytic affections it has often proved of considerable advantage, in cases of deafness also relief has been afforded by Galvanism; but Mr. Wilkinson has never succeeded in being serviceable in affections of the eye. "In involuntary actions of the muscles," (says Mr. Wilkinson,) I know of no remedy so efficacious as Galvanism. In a contracted state of the fingers or hands, however violently the latter may be clenched, on the application of this principle for the space of a few minutes, it rarely fails to induce a relaxation. In cases of cramp, if of long continuance, and even of tetanus, or locked jaw, it has afforded relief in a short space of time. In contractions of the joints, and in all cases of rigidity, it will be found a very advantageous stimulus, which will greatly contribute to the restoration of motion." With regard to the influence of Galvanism in cases of mental derangement, Mr. Wilkinson mentions its good effects in two instances, by Aldini: he gives Mr. Haslam's theory on the subject, but does not appear to have had any experience himself. The author concludes with giving instructions for the employment of Galvanism in cases of suspended animation. Mr. Wilkinson's theory is, that its principles and those of electricity are identically the same: that the former is the evolution of electricity from conducting bodies, and disengaged by a chemical process; while the latter is the same principle, rendered apparent to our senses by the temporary changes of non-conducting bodies to a conducting state.

"*An Account of the late Improvement in Galvanism; with a Series of curious and interesting Experiments, performed before*

before the Commissioners of the French National Institute, and repeated lately in London. By JOHN ALDINI, *Professor of Experimental Philosophy in the University of Bologna, Member of the Medical and Galvanic Societies of Paris, &c.; to which is added an Appendix, containing the Author's Experiments on the Body of a Malefactor executed at Newgate, &c. &c. illustrated with Engravings.*"

The author of this interesting work, who is a nephew of M. Galvani, came over to this country during the last short interval of peace, and exhibited before several persons of high rank, and of high celebrity for their philosophical acquirements, some of the more remarkable experiments related in the present volume; also before the professors and pupils at Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, by whom the author was presented with a gold medal as a token of their respect. When Professor Aldini left this country, the MS. written in French, together with two Latin dissertations, was put into the editor's hands, in order that they might be prepared for the press. A translation of these forms the principal part of the work; and an appendix has been added, containing the author's experiments of a similar kind on the bodies of three criminals, decapitated at Bologna; and an experiment lately made at Calais, which seems to shew that Galvanism is susceptible of being conveyed to a very considerable distance through the water of the sea. The work is divided into three parts. In the first, M. Aldini has exhibited the action of Galvanism independently of metals, and explained some of its general properties. The second contains experiments on the power of Galvanism to excite the vital forces. In the third, he has proposed some useful applications of it to medicine, and explained the principles on which the new medical administration of Galvanism is founded. M. Aldini has adopted a mathematical form throughout his work: he begins by a series of general propositions which he proves or illustrates by a series of experiments, and from these he deduces corollaries. In all these experiments, the object is to produce, by various methods, muscular motion in different parts of animals recently killed. Many curious facts are adduced to shew the general relationship between Galvanism and Electricity; and as professor Volta announced to the public the action of the metallic pile, M. Aldini has exhibited according to the principles of Galvanism, the action of what he terms the *animal pile*. The general corollaries from the experiments reported in the first part are, 1. That there is a real attraction between certain parts of animals; and this tends to confirm the idea of a sort of atmosphere peculiar to parts of animals, as has been suggested by Humboldt. 2. The action of Galvanism on the aëriform fluids may serve to explain its influence over the animal fluids, by the oxidation of the humours. 3. Fishes and several amphibious animals, which live under water, sometimes approach the surface, on certain changes in the atmosphere, which are communicated to the water. 4. Water saturated with salts, particularly muriate of soda, increases the effects of Galvanism; fishes possess a high degree of vitality; hence the wisdom shewn in abundantly saturating the sea with muriate of soda. 5. As Galvanism possesses great activity in chemical decompositions, it cannot remain in a state of inaction, but must produce great changes in the animal fluids and functions, 6. It has been proved, that as there is a metallic arc and a metallic pile in the mineral kingdom, there is also an animal arc and an animal circle in the animal kingdom; which may one day throw a great light in the progress of medicine, and be productive of benefit to the human race. In the second part, Professor Aldini treats of the influence which Galvanism has on the vital powers. In this series of experiments are exhibited its astonishing effects in producing actions in decapitated trunks, or in the heads of large animals. On applying it to the head of an ox recently killed, the eyes were seen to open, the ears to shake, the tongue to be agitated, and the nostrils to swell in the same manner as those of the living animals when irritated. On applying it to the head of a horse, a very sensible gnashing of the teeth was produced, and all the muscles performed, in a surprising manner, the same motion as is exerted during the time of mastication. The professor obtained permission from the government of Bologna to have the bodies of two brigands, who were beheaded in that city in 1802. On subjecting these heads to the action of the metallic arc, the spectators were affrighted to see the muscles of the face so excited as to produce the most shocking grimaces—the eye-balls moved, the teeth gnashed, and in every respect the effect was most horrible. When the extremities of these criminals were Galvanized, the hands became clenched, the arms were lifted up even when loaded with weights.

It is very remarkable, however, that Professor Adini could with the utmost difficulty excite the heart by Galvanic influence, that muscle which, according to Haller, is the first to receive life, and the last to lose it.

From the experiments detailed in the second part the following inferences are deduced: 1. That the muscles are affected by the action of the pile more powerfully when they are laid bare, and when the arc is made to penetrate to a considerable depth in their substance. 2. These convulsions are increased in proportion to the number of the points of contact between the arc and the muscle. 3. In many cases, muscular contractions are obtained by forming an arc from one muscle to another. 4. Muscular contractions are almost always speedily obtained by the pile. 5. The heart can with difficulty be made to feel the influence of the Galvanic action, while the other muscles always retain, a long time after death, that vital force which it has never been found possible to excite but by the impulse of Galvanism. 6. Galvanism excites contractions without the aid of other stimulants, which alter the texture of the muscular fibre, and destroy its continuity. 7. As the Galvanic apparatus may be applied to the nerves of the animal machine, it may afford to the anatomist an experimental myology, by means of which he can render sensible to the eye the fixed and moveable points of the muscles, and the real extent of their action. 8. In pursuing the experiments made on the bodies of persons who die a natural death, we may hereafter become better acquainted with the character of the vital powers, and the difference of their duration, according to the diversity of sex, age, temperament, and disease, and even according to the diversity of the climate, and to the nature of the atmosphere. The third part, as we have already stated, is confined to the medicinal efficacy of Galvanism: it is subdivided into five sections; in the first of which are considered the advantages which the medical administration of Galvanism has over common electricity; in section 2, the application of Galvanism to the organs of hearing and seeing; in section 3, its application in cases of asphyxia and drowning; in section 4, its application to the cure of melancholy madness, where the author relates, that two patients in the lunatic hospital at Bologna were completely cured by this new remedy. The fifth and last section contains general reflections on the action and influence which Galvanism, considered in a medical point of view, exercises on the animal economy.

These experiments and observations are followed by two dissertations on animal electricity, translated from the Latin: they are partly historical and partly experimental. Three appendixes follow: the *first* giving an account of the experiments on a malefactor hanged at Newgate; the *second* containing a report of similar experiments made by Vassali Eandi, Giulio, and Rossi, on three criminals decapitated at Turin. The *last* appendix relates an experiment on the transmission of Galvanism, through a considerable extent of water in Calais harbour. This work is illustrated by a number of well engraven plates.

Mr. Carpue has published a familiar "*Introduction to Electricity and Galvanism, with Cases shewing their Effects in the Cure of Diseases.*"

Mr. Johnson's "*History of the Progress and present State of Animal Chemistry,*" will be found a very useful compilation to the young physiologist, who, in these volumes will see collected together from various sources, the most important facts, experiments, and observations, relative to the chemical processes which are perpetually going on within the human body.

"*A System of Theoretical and Practical Chemistry, in two Volumes, with Plates. By* Frederich Accum, *Teacher of Practical Chemistry, Pharmacy and Mineralogy, and Chemical Operator in the Royal Institution of Great Britain.* This will be found a very convenient manual, as well by the lecturer as the student: the experiments are very numerous and well selected.

"*British Mineralogy; or, coloured Figures to elucidate the Mineralogy of Great Britain. By* James Sowerby, *F. L. S.*

In the present beautiful volume Mr. Sowerby has perhaps performed as much as it was in the power of any man: but it is impossible for the most delicate pencil, although it may represent the crystalline and other particular forms of minerals, together with their colours, to delineate "the infinite gradations of lustre, the play of light, and the still more essential character of fracture."

"*Remarks upon Chemical Nomenclature, according to the Principles of the French Neologists. By* Richard Chenevix, *F. R. S. &c.*"

Mr. Chenevix is a faithful disciple of Lavoisier,

Lavoiſier, but is by no means inſenſible to the errors of the Chemical Nomenclature, which was too haſtily compiled by that philoſopher and his aſſociates. To point out thoſe errors and partly to remedy them, to defend the general principles upon which the whole ſyſtem is founded, and to check the propoſal of any other, by endeavouring to eſtabliſh the opinion that nothing ſhort of abſolute perfection can authorize any conſiderable change, are the objects of the preſent work, which diſplays profound knowledge, and is executed with a great deal of accuracy and judgment.

Mr. Nicholſon has publiſhed in eleven octavo volumes his tranſlation of Fourcroy's "*General Syſtem of Chemical Knowledge, with a Set (which may be had ſeparately) of twelve Synoptic Tables.*"

The preſent, though in itſelf an immenſe work, was, in its original deſign, but the firſt part of one of much greater magnitude and labour. M. Fourcroy has long been collecting materials for a work, which he purpoſed to divide into four grand diviſions. The firſt, containing the theory of the ſcience; the ſecond its hiſtory; the third, whatever related to the inſtruments or uſual operations of the chemiſts; and the fourth, the application of the ſcience to the phenomena of nature and the various proceſſes of the arts. Feeling, however, that this projected labour would ſcarcely be completed within the ordinary limits of human life, and conceiving that the ſubjects of each of theſe parts, though relating to one common ſcience, might yet be ſeparately treated of, M. Fourcroy has made the developement of the general theory of the ſcience, the primary object of the preſent work; he has intermixed, however, with the expoſition of the theory, a conciſe ſketch of the hiſtory of the ſcience; ſuch ideas are alſo given of the manner of uſing the inſtruments, and of performing the operations of chemiſtry, as are ſufficient to explain in a great degree the practical part; and, laſtly, the moſt important applications of it are deſcribed with accuracy. The application which relates to the philoſophy of vegetables and animals, is more particularly inſiſted on, as being moſt intimately connected with the welfare of the human race.

The ſecond part is publiſhed of the "*London Philoſophical Tranſactions for* 1803." Among other important papers it contains Mr. Chenevix's enquiries concerning the nature of a metallic ſubſtance lately ſold in London as a new metal under the title of "*Palladium.*" This ingenious mineralogiſt has not been able preciſely to aſcertain the nature of this ſubſtance by analyſis; but as he has ſucceeded by a ſynthetic proceſs in forming a metallic body perfectly reſembling it, he has ſhewn that what was endeavoured to be impoſed upon the public as a newly-diſcovered ſimple body, is in reality a compound.—Dr. Herſchel, in a paper giving an account of the changes that have happened during the laſt twenty-five years in the relative ſituation of double ſtars, has endeavoured to ſhew that the moſt ſimple and philoſophical mode of explaining the phenomena of double ſtars is, to ſuppoſe that the two ſtars compoſing a double ſtar, deſcribe ellipſes round their common center of gravity.—Major Mudge has a moſt valuable paper inſerted in this part, giving an account of the meaſurement of an arc of the meridian, extending from Dunnoſe in the Iſle of Wight, lat. 50°. 37′. 8″. to Clifton in Yorkſhire, lat. 53°. 27′. 31″. in the courſe of the operations carried on for the trignometrical ſurvey of England, in the years 1800, 1801, 1802.

On a former occaſion, we hinted that it was in contemplation to publiſh an abridgment of the Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society of London. Several attempts have been made at different times to compreſs the ſubſtance of this voluminous work; to retain the valuable and diſcard the worthleſs; but either from ſome original error in the plan or ſubſequent injudiciouſneſs in the execution of it, theſe abridgements have not anſwered the wiſhes or expectations of the public. An abridgment is now commenced, and the firſt volume of it already publiſhed under the united auſpices of Drs. Hutton, Shaw, and Pearſon. It differs from all others that have preceded it, in two very material circumſtances. Firſt, in regard to the explanatory comments, in which errors are corrected, and ſeveral deficiencies are ſupplied, which occur in the early papers of the Tranſactions; and, wherever the ſubject is particularly important, an account is ſubjoined of the modern improvements and diſcoveries relative to it: ſecondly, in regard to the biographical notices, which it is intended to continue throughout the remaining volumes, ſo as to exhibit, when the work is completed, a view of the lives and writings, (accompanied with critical remarks on their reſpective merits)

of the most distinguished scientific characters, whose works are noticed in the Transactions, continued to the beginning of the present century. This volume alone comprizes notices of about one hundred of the more early authors. On the whole, there is great reason to believe, that under the care, judgment, and knowledge of the three gentlemen whose names appear at the title-page of this work, it will be carried on to their own honour and the advantage of science.

We must apologize for not having mentioned before, "*The Natural History of Oviparous Quadrupeds and Serpents. By the* COUNT DE LA CEPEDE, *Keeper of the Royal Cabinet, &c.; translated by Mr. Kerr: in four octavo Volumes with Plates.*"

When the Count de Buffon conceived his plan of writing an extensive history of nature, he was aware of the impossibility that it should be completed by the efforts of an individual. He was obliged to entrust the execution of several of the subordinate parts, therefore, to different persons, in whose abilities he could confide. To the Count de la Cepede, the materials of the present work were entrusted, and by him they have been arranged and augmented, so as to serve as a continuation of the History of viparous Quadrupeds and Birds, which were given by Buffon himself. This work, however, is in every respect extremely inferior to that of which it forms the continuation. The two first volumes contain the natural history of oviparous quadrupeds and bipeds, preceded by a preliminary discourse on their nature, and is followed by a separate index of these animals. The third and fourth volumes contain the natural history of serpents, an introductory dissertation on their nature, with an essay on the nomenclature and arrangement of them preceding the particular history of the several species; and the whole concluding with a separate index of these animals. This latter is the most interesting part of the work, which, however, will not be found to impart much new knowledge to the English naturalist. Many exploded opinions are retained, and the author is too visionary and hypothetical to rank highly as a scientific man. The translation is executed in a hasty careless manner, and some undue liberties are taken with the original.

A new edition is published of "*Imison's Elements of Science and Art, &c.*"

It is obviously necessary that a work of this sort should every now and then be republished, with additions and alterations corresponding with the improvements which are daily taking place in science.—In the present instance, this has been ably executed by Mr. Webster, who was assistant to the late Dr. Garnet, at the Royal Institution. Mr. Webster has now given a comprehensive treatise on chemistry, an account of manufacture and arts, such as bleaching, dyeing, refining metals, varnishing, &c.; in which it has been his object to point out the connection of natural philosophy and mechanics, with their application to the improvement and extension of arts.

A fifth volume is imported of the "*Transactions of the American Philosophical Society,*"

It is indebted for some of its most valuable papers, to the pen of a man who has done more for science and philosophy than any individual, perhaps, in any country of the world; of a man who was the ornament of his age, and who fled, an exile, from the bigotry and persecuting spirit of a country which, to its utter disgrace, feared, and was made ashamed by his virtues, while it was compelled to pay homage to his surpassing talents. It needs not be added that we allude to Dr. Priestley. He lately paid the debt of nature, in America—*fato profugus!*—in the bosom of his own family, who had the melancholy satisfaction to close his dying eyes.*

We have accidentally delayed to notice the publication of the first volume of Count Rumford's "Philosophical Papers;" most of them have already been printed in the Transactions of the Royal Society, they are now revived and corrected, however, and notes and supplements are annexed to many of them. The second volume, we are informed, will consist chiefly of original letters, written on various scientifical subjects, and on useful inventions and improvements. "I have it in contemplation, (says the Count) to publish, at some future period, a work (printed uniformly with this volume, and with my essays) on original mechanical inventions; which work, together with the continuation of my essays, and the memoirs of my life, (which last, it is probable, will not be published till after my death) will be all the publications I have at present any intention of giving to the world."

Dr. TURTON (author of the Medical Glossary) presented the public, about a

* A brief biographical memoir of Dr. Priestley has appeared in our Magazine, from the pen of Dr. Aikin.

year

year and a half since, with a translation, in four volumes, of the Zoological Part of the Systema Naturæ, from Gmelin's last edition. Dr. Turton aimed at nothing more than a plain and faithful representation of his original; the very remarkable conciseness of that original, however, is not at all times capable of being preserved in a translation, and it has occasionally happened in these volumes, that harshness, and even obscurity, has arisen from this laudable desire to preserve the manner, as well as the matter of the original. In the introductory treatises, it must be observed, Dr. Turton has by no means been so scrupulously faithful as it was obviously incumbent on him to be: several important omissions are discernible here; they are, nevertheless, in a great measure, compensated by many additions in the body of the work, for which the translator acknowledges his obligations to Latham, Fabricius, and particularly Dr. Shaw, from whose writings he has extracted all the newly discovered species, and many valuable observations on those formerly known.

Proceeding in his plan, Dr. Turton has recently published a fifth volume, (part 2, vol. i.) relating to the vegetable kingdom. Much to the advantage of his work, Dr. Turton, without avowing it, has deviated from the arrangement of Gmelin, and restored that of Linné, with the single exception of the order Monogamia, in the class Syngenesia.

Dr. THORNTON is proceeding in his great national work, as he pompously calls it, "*A new Illustration*" of the Linnean system. Seventeen numbers are already before the public, whose expectations, it is believed, are egregiously disappointed. The work was evidently not intended for common readers: it is dressed out for the levee and the drawing-room of princes and the nobility. The plates are finished with exquisite delicacy, and will immortalize the vanity and insufficiency of Dr. Thornton.

Dr. SHAW'S "*General Zoology*" proceeds with undiminished excellence. The fourth volume is recently published of this most valuable work. This very accurate naturalist in his third volume treated on reptiles and serpents — fishes form the subject of the present. It is obvious, from the nature of the element in which they live, that, comparatively speaking, little can be known of their natural history. Of the habits of many of them we are almost ignorant; several of their most important functions are performed where the eye of man cannot penetrate. Some fishes constantly remain at the bottom of the water, so that accident only can present them to the investigation of the naturalist. This fourth volume contains the natural history of the apodal, the jugular, and the thoracic fishes. We may soon expect another, embracing the abdominal and cartilaginous ones, and which will complete this part of the work.

To the detail of the several genera in each order, and of the several species in each genus, Dr. Shaw has prefixed a general description of the external and internal parts of fishes, chiefly taken from the works of Dr. Monro. He has taken advantage of the discoveries and observations of travellers on whose accuracy and science he might depend, and has consulted the writings of the best compilers and arrangers. In the order apodes, Dr. Shaw has introduced ten genera, in addition to the eight which appear in the twelfth edition of the Systema Naturæ; they are anguilla, synbranchus, sphagebrancus, monopterus, odontognathus, comephorus, triurus, leptocephalus, stylephorus, and sternoptyx. In the thoracic order, the new genera are gymnetrus, vandellius, macrourus, gobiomorus, acanthurus, eques, trichopus, gomphosus, ophiocepalus, lonchurus, holocentrus, bodianus, and trachichthys. In the course of the work, numerous species are moreover added to many of the Linnean genera.

"*Testacea Britannica*; *or, Natural History of British Shells*; *by* GEORGE MONTAGUE, *F. L. S.*"

On a former occasion we noticed, with approbation, Mr. Montague's "*Ornithological Dictionary*;" in the present work Mr. Montague has exchanged the alphabetical for the scientific arrangement, and the alteration is certainly for the better. He has added a great many new genera and species, and the volume will be welcomed by conchologists, as by far the most accurate, elegant, and comprehensive of any on the subject.

"*A Description of the Genus Pinus, by* AYLMER BOURKE LAMBERT, *Esq. F. R. S. Vice-President of the Linnæan Society.*"

This is a very magnificent and costly publication; the splendour of the type and the beauty of the engravings, however, constitute a small portion of the value of the work. The genus pinus has hitherto been imperfectly understood, and the greater number of its species insufficiently discriminated. Mr. Lambert, with a view to supply the deficiencies of the *Systema Naturæ* and the *Hortus Kewensis*, and with a laudable ambition to promote

promote the advancement of useful science, has personally and repeatedly examined those species that grow within a considerable distance from the metropolis; he has observed them in different periods of their growth, and has particularly attended to the progress of the *cones* from their first formation to their full maturity. He has also consulted every author of repute, with a view not only to ascertain the most accurate specific distinctions, but also to collect every fact relative to the culture and uses of each species. As the result of his labours, he has now laid before the public new specific characters, comprehensive lists of synonyms, and minute descriptions in Latin, with various miscellaneous observations in English. In an Appendix, he has added an account, written by Dr. Maton, of several substances prepared from different species of pine, and employed in medicine, or for other purposes; a letter from Mr. Davis, of Hommingsham, in Wilts, on the different kinds of timber afforded by the different species; an extract from Coxe's Travels, relative to Christiana deal; and a letter from Thomas Marsham, Esq. on the insects destructive to pines. The figures, exhibiting a branch of the plant, the inflorescence, and the fruit in different stages of its growth, are admirably executed. Mr. Lambert informs us, that he intends to follow up the present work with illustrations of the remaining genera, in the natural order of Coniferæ; and that several drawings of the species of dacrydium, and the dombeya, of Lamarck, are already finished, and will be given to the public as soon as possible.

Mr. DANIEL's "*Rural Sports*" will be found very amusing volumes, nor are they by any means barren of instruction.

"*Tracts on the Natural History of Animals and Vegetables, translated from the original Italian of the Abbé* SPALLANZANI, *by* JOHN GRAHAM DALZELL, *Esq. Advocate.*"

This is stated in the title page to be a second edition: we notice it, nevertheless, because it is so thoroughly corrected and revised as almost to be a new translation.—Occasional notes are added, and several memoirs on subjects connected with animal physiology, rendering the work altogether extremely valuable.

PHILOLOGY AND CRITICISM.

In surveying the present state of literature, it is impossible not to be struck with the recent increase of the number of our Reviews, and the novel style in which some of them are conducted. The old and established journals were considered as courts of criticism, before which authors might appear with the confidence of being treated according to their merit, with the assurance that their works would be examined with impartiality, and that themselves would receive a sentence of glory or disgrace, according to the evidence; those courts of criticism seem now to be in a great measure superseded by a dreadful inquisition, where every man, instead of being supposed innocent till he is proved guilty, is supposed to be guilty, and put to the rack for confession until he is proved to be innocent! In the old courts, both of judicature and criticism, the humane maxim was, that it is better for a hundred guilty to escape than for one innocent to suffer. The principle is now reversed, and the inexorable motto assumed is, "JUDEX DAMNATUR CUM NOCENS ABSOLVITUR!" For a great number of years, we had three critical journals only, the "Monthly," the "Critical," and the "Analytical," Reviews. The latter, though conducted by a gentleman of great ability, and on a plan of perfect impartiality, declined in sale, and was abandoned in the year 1799. The two former have been more successfully supported. In the early part of the last war, the "British Critic" made its appearance under the auspices of two clergymen of personal respectability and talent, who to this day continue its superintendence. The kingdom was at this time divided into two parties: the proprietors of that work took the high-church politics, and avowed their intention of counteracting as much as possible, what they deemed to be the *mal-influence* of those free opinions which had been defended and propagated by the other critical journals. Notwithstanding, however, that the British Critic was avowedly a party publication, its political and religious tenets—the politics of the court and the religion of the church of England—though warmly enforced, were, nevertheless, generally expressed with a regard to decorum and good manners, which modern inquisitors have altogether despised. It was left for the "Anti-jacobin" Review to be the first and foremost in abuse and intolerance: the most rancorous and insulting epithets were lavished upon authors whose only, though inexpiable, crime, was to have differed from the editors of that work in their political or religious sentiments. They made no distinction between the calm investigations of a philosopher and the factious

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Philippics of a demagogue. In consequence of their vulgarity and coarseness, the Anti-jacobin Review gives offence to the moderate, the well-meaning, and the well-mannered of both parties. About two years ago, there started up a Review in Edinburgh, which also acquired an unenviable notoriety by its arrogant and dictatorial tone of criticism, and by its unsparing severity and bitterness of language. The supporters of this journal are not, like the supporters of the Anti-jacobin, excited to intemperance by any fostered antipathies against certain political or religious dogmata. They seem to delight in saying severe and ill-natured things, and the feelings of an author are wounded by them with the most frigid and callous indifference. One might almost imagine, that Peter Pindar cast a prophetic eye on these gentlemen when he thus deprecated the chastisement of reviewers:

"I never said, like murderers in their dens,
Ye secret met, in cloud-capp'd garret high,
With hatchets, scalping-knives in shape of pens,
To bid, like Mohocks, hapless authors die;
Nor said (in your Reviews, together strung)
The limbs of butcher'd writers, cheek by jowl,
Look'd like the legs of flies on cobwebs hung,
Before the hungry spider's dreary holes," &c.

The style which these gentlemen have adopted of reviewing is also extremely different from any we have been accustomed to. They open their commission with astonishing solemnity; claiming a right, which to dispute is worse than death, of deciding peremptorily on every subject, by an assurance that their own knowledge of it is complete. After this preparatory pomp and display of learning, they enter upon an elaborate dissertation, often forgetful of the author himself, with whose opinions, as to the subject on which he treats, the reader *certainly*, and *perhaps* the reviewer, is oftentimes entirely ignorant. There is something sufficiently imposing in this ostentatious tirade, but it is better adapted for the exordium of a professed disquisition than for a critique. The Edinburgh Review, however, occasionally displays a great deal of talent and knowledge, as well as a great deal of insufferable arrogance and superciliousness: the tone and temper of it would probably be materially softened if the writers lived in London, rather than in Edinburgh.—Barrack soldiers are more formidable than those who are quartered in cities, and every day mix with the inhabitants. The palpable partiality uniformly shewn by the Edinburgh reviewers towards Scotch authors, is an evidence that they are not above the influence of personal feelings.

"*The Origin and Progress of Writing, as well Hieroglyphic as Elementary; illustrated by Engravings taken from Marbles, Manuscripts, and Charters, ancient and modern. Second Edition, with Additions. By* THOMAS ASTLE, *Esq. F. R. S. F. A. S. and Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London.*"

This splendid volume contains a great deal of very curious and far sought information; it displays varied erudition, and extensive research. To sketch even in the most rapid and superficial manner the origin and progress of writing and printing, as retraced by Mr. Astle, would lead us much too far; it may, nevertheless be permitted us to transcribe from his introductory chapter the plan of the work. "The first and second chapters are founded on principles of philosophy, supported by facts, deduced from the histories of different nations. The third chapter treats of the antiquity of writing, and has recourse to the most ancient historians, both sacred and prophane; the latter of which are so involved in fable, that it was extremely difficult to separate the ore from the dross. However, the most respectable authors have been consulted, from whom has been selected such evidence as appeared to be most rational, and to deserve the most credit. Several particulars concerning the civilization of ancient nations, occur in the course of this chapter, which may appear interesting, not only to the historian and antiquary, but also to the philosopher.

"In the fourth chapter it appears, that all alphabets are not derived from one; but that most of those now used, are derived from the Phenician. This chapter contains a general account of such as are supposed to have arisen from that source; which furnishes many important facts relative to the history, population, and the progress of arts and sciences, in the most celebrated nations.

"The fifth chapter contains the history of writing in different ages and countries, proved from ancient inscriptions, manuscripts, and other authentic documents, of which engraved specimens are given, and several rules are laid down, which may enable our readers to judge of their age and authenticity. This chapter necessarily

contains much ancient history, and establishes many important truths hitherto little known or attended to.

"The sixth chapter treats of the writing of the Chinese, and of various characters and literary signs, used both by the ancients and moderns, for brevity, expedition, or secrecy. The facts which appear in the course of this chapter, fully confirm the doctrine laid down in the second and fourth chapters, that *all marks whatever are significant by compact, and that* LETTERS *do not derive their powers from their forms, but from the sounds which men have agreed to annex to them.*

"The seventh chapter treats of numerals and of numeral characters, which were probably used before letters.

"The eighth chapter treats of the librarii, notarii, and antiquarii, among the ancients; of paintings and ornaments; of the materials for writing upon; of instruments for writing with; and some account of inks, both ancient and modern."

The Baroness STAEL has published, in two volumes, octavo, "*A Treatise on Ancient and Modern Literature.*"

Ignorance and presumption generally go hand in hand: in the present volume they proceed *passibus æquis*, in the most cordial manner.

To the many and substantial obligations which the rising generation owes to Dr. AIKIN, he has now added another in the publication of a "*Series of Letters to a young Lady, on a Course of English Poetry.*"

The correctness of Dr. Aikin's taste, poetical and moral, united to his sound and discriminating judgment, admirably qualifies him as a guide through the mazy and seductive paths of poetry. The utility of such a work as the present must forcibly impress any one who reflects on the vast and increasing number of English poets, whose volumes solicit the perusal of young persons. To have the best authors pointed out, their beauties and defects examined and unfolded, and the tendency of their works exposed, are immense advantages to young persons who are entering on a course of English poetry. Dr. Aikin does not assume the office of a master, requiring that his pupils should damn where he censures, and extol when he approves: his object is to form their judgment and improve their taste, in order that they may themselves be trusted with the delicate task of selection; at the same time pointing out those sources from which the finest sentiments may be imbibed, and the most pure, harmonious, and appropriate language learnt.

Mr. GREENE has published some "*Observations on the Drama, with a View to its more beneficial Effects on the Morals and Manners of Society.*"

These observations do more credit to the moral than to the critical taste of the author, who is very insufficiently acquainted with the subject on which he has the rashness to write.

Dr. RENDER'S "*Analysis of the German Language,*" is a work of considerable merit.

MEDICINE, ANATOMY, SURGERY, &c.

Dr. SAYER WALKER'S "*Observations on the Constitution of Women, and on some of the Diseases to which they are more especially liable,*" form an useful compendium of the prevailing practice as to female complaints. The doctor has not, however, thrown much light on any of them from his personal observations.

Mr. FOGO'S "*Observations on the Opinions of Ancient and Modern Physicians respecting the Nature and Cause of the Uterine Discharge, and various other Female Complaints,*" are superficial, flippant, and indelicate.

We have occasionally noticed the *numbers* of Dr. BEDDOE'S "*Hygeia,*" as they appeared: the work is now completed in three volumes as introductory to a comprehensive treatise on physiology. Perhaps it displays a greater portion of genius and imagination, than of judgment or science.

"*A Fifth Dissertation on Fever, &c. by* GEORGE FORDYCE."

This posthumous work is edited by Dr. WELLS: it completes the view of fever, originally proposed by the skilful and regretted author, and was left by him nearly in its present state. The design of it is, to point out the diseases which may be complicated with, and the irregularities and accidents which may occur in, continued fevers. To the present Dissertation is annexed, a general summary of the opinions which the author has advanced in his Essays, and a reply to some objections which have been made against them.

Dr. HOOPER'S "*Anatomical Plates of the Thoracic and Abdominal Viscera, accompanied by Explanatory Maps,*" will be found of essential use to students. The same may be truly said of his "*Diagram of the Human Eye,*" and "*Map of the Human Ear.*" To Dr. Hooper we are also very much indebted for a republication, in a re-

a reduced form, of Professor WALTER's incomparable "*Plates of the Thoracic and Abdominal Nerves.*" The doctor has published these most perfect specimens of neurology with the original explanations, to which he has added a short account of the par vagum, great sympathetic, and phrenic nerve.

Mr. TIMBREL's "*Practical Observations on the Management of Ruptures,*" are worthy of very considerable attention. The author is not of the profession, but has long been a sufferer under this complaint, and obtained from the Society of Arts the gold medal for his improvement in the construction of trusses.

The Professor of Anatomy and Surgery at Edinburgh, Dr. ALEXANDER MONRO, jun. has published a small pamphlet, his "*Observations on Crural Hernia.*" They are said to be very superficial, and of course unworthy to have proceeded from the pen of the Professor of the first medical school in Europe.

Mr. CHAMBERLAINE has published the "*History of the Proceedings of the Committee appointed by the General Meeting of Apothecaries, Chemists, and Druggists, for the Purpose of obtaining Relief from the Hardships imposed on the Dealers in Medicine by certain Clauses in the new Medicine Act.*"

The observations contained in this pamphlet were first published in the *Medical Journal*; by reprinting them separately, together with an abstract of the Act, they will be rendered more generally useful.

Dr. HERDMAN's "*Discourses on the Management of Infants and the Treatment of their Diseases,*" contain a great many useful instructions to mothers and nurses.

"*Medical Ethics; or, a Code of Institutes and Precepts, adapted to the Professional Conduct of Physicians and Surgeons:—1. In Hospital Practice. 2. In private or general Practice. 3. In relation to Apothecaries. 4. In Cases which many require a Knowledge of Law. To which is added, an Appendix, containing a Discourse on Hospital Duties; also, Notes and Illustrations. By* THOMAS PERCIVAL, *M. D. F. R. S. and A. S. London, &c.*"

Young medical practitioners will do well to read these instructions. Good morals and the manners of a gentleman are requisite in every situation of life; but each profession, besides imposing on its members what may be called the *common law* of decorum, subjects them moreover to an observance of its own peculiar code. To explain and enforce this peculiar, this professional, code, as established by the common consent of the faculty, is the purpose of these pages.

"*Three Letters on Medical Subjects, addressed to the Rev. Gilbert Ford; containing—1. An Account of the Effects of an Aloetic Medicine in the Gout, and other Chronical Complaints. 2. A Practice which has been successful in the individual Prevention of the late Epidemics. 3. An Account of the Sedative Properties of the Granulated Preparation of Tin, in some Affections of the Mind. By* JOHN FORD, *M. D.—Chester.*"

When a practitioner recommends a medicine, the preparation of which he keeps secret, some sinister motive is to be suspected. For the sake of his own reputation, Dr. Ford ought to make public the ingredients and proportions of them which compose the medicine of which he speaks so highly.

Mr. WILMER has published a second edition, enlarged, of his "*Practical Observations on Herniæ.*"

Dr. FOTHERGILL has given in a small pamphlet, "*A concise and systematical Account of a painful Affection of the Nerves of the Face, commonly called Tic Douloureux.*" It may be consulted with great advantage.

"*A new Anatomical Nomenclature, relating to the Terms which are expressive of Position and Aspect in the Animal System By* JOHN BARCLAY, *M. D.*" *&c.*

This work bears marks of care, ability, and knowledge of the subject, and is well worth the attention of anatomists. The principles on which Dr. Barclay has formed this new nomenclature are clearly explained, and the application of them is correct and judicious.

The second part of the third volume of Mr. BELL's "*Anatomy*" is published. It contains the anatomy of the eye and ear; of the nose and organs of smelling; of the mouth and organs of taste; of the skin and sense of touch.

"*A Course of Medical Studies; containing a Comparative View of the Anatomical Structure of Man and of Animals; a History of Diseases; and an Account of the Knowledge hitherto acquired with regard to the regular Action of the different Organs. A Work chiefly designed for the Use of Medical Students. By* J. BURDIN, *M. D. Translated from the French.*"

The author of this work, like Dr. Beddoes, flatters himself that he shall banish quackery by a more general diffusion of medical knowledge: that is to say, by making every man his own physician.

These gentlemen profit not by the precept of the poet, which is no where more applicable than on the present occasion:

"A little knowledge is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring.
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
But drinking largely sobers it again."

Dr. Burdin has, however, executed his design with much diligence, having collected a great variety of interesting and important facts, and condensed a vast body of information within the limits of three octavo volumes. The first of these comprehends the organic structure of the body, the osteology, the muscular and nervous system, the senses, the function of digestion, circulation, and generation. The second part includes the history of diseases, and the third part is occupied with physiological disquisitions on the vital functions, the action of the brain and nerves.

It is time to proceed to the next division of our Retrospect; namely,

CLASSICAL AND ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

"*Anacreontis Odaria, ad Textus Barnesiani fidem emendata: accedunt variæ Lectiones, curâ* EDVARDI FORSTER, *A. M.*"

A very beautiful specimen of typographical excellence: the letters are oblique, like the italic form of the Latin letters. The text is generally accurate, but not absolutely faultless.

Dr. GIRDLESTONE has published a translation of the "*Odes of Anacreon*:" it surpasses *Little* Moore's in fidelity of version, but is woefully inferior in ease, elegance, and grace.

The laborious Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR has presented the public with five unintelligible quarto volumes, containing a translation from the original Greek of the Works of Plato. That this gentleman should have misspent his time, and misapplied his knowledge and his talents, upon a work, scarcely a sentence of which is within the grasp of any common comprehension, is much to be regretted.

A similar regret seems to be generally felt respecting Mr. FABER'S "*Dissertation on the Mysteries of the Cabiri*," in which a great deal of knowledge is wasted in the support of an extravagant hypothesis; namely, that the whole circle of heathen mythology is reducible to two united sources of superstition, the worship of the heavenly bodies and that of the ark of Noah.

Mr. BRIDGEMAN has published a volume of "*Translations from the Greek; viz. Aristotle's Synopsis of the Virtues and Vices; the Similitudes of Demophilus; the Golden Sentences of Democrates; and the Pythagoric Symbols, with the Explanations of Jamblichus. To which are added, the Pythagoric Sentences of Demophilus, by Mr.* THOMAS TAYLOR."

This work is preparatory to a translation, which Mr. Bridgman contemplates, of the Commentary on the Nichomachean Ethics of Aristotle, written by Andronichus, surnamed Rhodius. Mr. Bridgman is the friend of Mr. Thomas Taylor, and speaks of his discoveries and attainments in terms of the highest eulogy.

We are much indebted to an anonymous scholar for a *select* translation from the original Greek of "*Daphnis and Chloe, a Pastoral Novel, by* LONGUS."

Longus has been blamed for indecency, but surely without foundation. His nakedness is that of a savage and not of a satyr. He who is excited by viewing an ancient statue, will be excited by reading the natural descriptions of Longus; and his imagination must be equally depraved in the one case as in the other. The style of Longus is exceedingly simple and expressive, and the present translator has transfused into his version all the expression and simplicity of his original.

The only book we have to notice under the head of Oriental Literature, is the seventh volume of the "*Asiatic Researches.*" It contains twenty communications on subjects connected with geography, natural history, morals, religion, antiquities, language, &c. Major COLEBROOKE has inserted a good article on the Course of the Ganges through Bengal, illustrated by charts and sections. Captain MAHONY and Mr. JOINVILLE have successfully investigated the religious ceremonies of the Ceylonese. Mr. MACRAE'S account of the Kookies or Lunctas, a race of mountaineers, living to the north-east of the Chittagong province, and the least civilized of any of these mountain tribes, is curious and interesting. Major Colebrooke has been a liberal contributor: his paper on the Sanscrit and Pancrit languages is very learned, and shews that he has studied it with great industry and success. His account of the religious ceremonies of the Hindoos, and of the origin and peculiar tenets of certain Mahommedan sects, display a spirit of investigation, persevering and penetrating. We are extremely glad to find the Asiatic Society prosecuting its labours with so much assiduity and zeal.

TOPOGRAPHY AND ANTIQUITIES.

"*The Gazetteer of Scotland; containing a particular and precise Description of the Counties, Parishes, Islands, Cities, Towns, Villages, Lakes, Rivers, Mountains, Valleys, &c. of that Kingdom; with an Account of the Political Constitution, History, Extent, Boundaries, State of Agriculture, Population, Natural History, Buildings, Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, Roads, &c. Illustrated with an elegant Map.*"

Mercy on us, what a bill of fare! It reminds us of one that was brought to us at a *restaurateur's* in the Palais Royal, containing the names of five and forty different dishes, and nine and twenty different wines. However, as there is no doubt but that any of the specified wines or dishes might have been had if called for, we may safely say, that the promises contained in the title-page to the present volume, numerous and large as they are, are satisfactorily performed. Indeed, it is a most ample, well selected, and well arranged compilation.

A new edition, accompanied with notes and illustrations, is published of Sir ROBERT SIBBALD's "*History of the Sheriffdoms of Fife and Kinross.*"

This curious old work is divided into four parts: the first describes the ancient extent of the shire; its ancient name; a description of the country in the time of the Romans; a character of the Caledonians, termed Dicaledones and Vecturiones, and whence they emigrated; the language of the Picts; their manners, policy, and religious rites; the actions and exploits of the Romans in Scotland, and the wars of the Danes in the shire. The second part treats of the firths of Forth and Tay, the islands of the former, the animals, the sanguineous fish, exsanguineous animals, and the minerals of both the firths, and the plants upon the firth of Forth, and some within the sea mark; the natural history of the shire; the state of the Christian religion; and an account of the Culdees who first introduced it, "shewing how the Culdees were deprived of their rights;" and of the religious houses and hospitals in these shires. The third division concerns the shire of Fife; the jurisdiction; the earls and officers; Macduff the first earl, and the privileges he obtained of King Malcolm Kanmor; a list of the earls; the civil jurisdiction; list of bishops and priors of St. Andrew's; of the clergy, nobility, and gentry; officers of state of Fife; and an account of the university of St. Andrew. Next follows a history of Kinrossshire. Part fourth:—the coast from the western boundary to the river Leven, thence to Fifeness, thence to the river Eden; a description of the inland country east from the Lowlands of the Strath of Leven, of Lochorshire, of the western parts inland of the plains of Eden, and of the northern parts inland. The Appendix contains the natural history of Fife; particulars concerning some natives of this shire eminent for learning and arts; ancient heritors of the shire; new list of the principal heritors, and of those of Kinross; Gordon's list of those of the former shire; houses of the nobility and gentry; the valuation of Fifeshire, 1695; list of the parishes, as divided into presbyteries, with the names of patrons and incumbents; list of the British kings; and, lastly, an account of the arrival and treatment of some shipwrecked mariners and soldiers of the Spanish armada at Anstruther. The notes of this work are numerous and full of matter.

"*The Principal, Historical, and Allusive Arms borne by Families of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with their respective Authorities; collected by an Antiquary. With a Representation of the Arms on Copper-plates.*"

This is an amusing work. In a dedication to the "ladies of the United Kingdoms," this very courteous and gallant F.A.S. arrests the attention and conciliates the favour of the fair sex. This is not a dry heraldic detail of armorial bearings: the arms are, indeed, as they should be, described in appropriate terms; but the history of their origin brings together an entertaining collection of facts and anecdotes from various sources of history, illustrative of the bearings, mottos, &c. of many illustrious families. The author has divided his collection into classes; giving the first and largest section to the arms atchieved by valour; the second, to loyalty; the third, to alliance; fourth, favour and services; fifth, situation; sixth, profession; seventh, tenure and office; eighth, memorable circumstances and events in general. The engravings, it must be acknowledged, are consummately bad.

"*Antiquities, Historical, Architectural, Chorographical, and Itinerary, in Nottinghamshire and the adjacent Counties; comprizing the Histories of Southwell, (the* ad Pontem) *and of Newark, (the* Sidnacester *of the Romans) interspersed with Biographical Sketches, and profusely embellished with Engravings.*

In

In four Parts. By WILLIAM DICKINSON, *Esq.*"

Mr. Dickinson, like most topographers, is a very diffuse writer; his style, however, unlike most topographers, is clear and occasionally animated. This work displays a vast fund of historical knowledge and antiquarian research, and as it deserves, will no doubt be highly esteemed. The present volume, however, is but introductory, and is confined to a dissertation on the architecture and account of the church and town of Southwell.

"*The History and Description of Colchester (the Camulodunum of the Britons, and the first Roman Colony in Britain) with an Account of the Antiquities of that most ancient Borough.*"

This work is presented to the public without preface, advertisement, or the name of its author, who has collected a great deal of curious and interesting information concerning that ancient town.

Mr. COATE'S "*History and Antiquities of Reading*" is entitled to great praise: the author has been indefatigable in collecting curious facts; judicious in the arrangement of them, and faithful in relating them.

"*Memorabilia Cantabrigiæ; or, an Account of the different Colleges in Cambridge; Biographical Sketches of the Founders and eminent Men; with many Original Anecdotes, Views of the Colleges, and Portraits of the Founders. By* JOSEPH WILSON, *of the Inner Temple.*"

This is an interesting work which we are happy to find will, if the present receives that patronage which it merits, be followed by a similar account of the colleges and learned men who have illustrated Oxford. The plan is clear and natural. The colleges are described in order, according to the antiquity of their foundation; and prefixed to the account of each is a small but neat view of the college, with the head of the founder subjoined. The date of the foundation is first given; the name accounted for; and the buildings, and other peculiar features slightly described; with a proper statement of the nature of the establishment. Then follows a list of the principal benefactors, with a biographical sketch of the most remarkable; and, lastly, a list of the eminent men there educated, with a similar account of those who best deserve notice.

"*Coins of the Seleucidæ, Kings of Syria; from the Establishment of their Reign under Seleucus Nicator, to the determination of it under Antiochus Asiaticus; with Historical Memoirs of each Reign. Illustrated with twenty-four Plates of Coins from the Cabinet of the late* MATTHEW DUANE, *F.R. A S. Engraved by* F. BARTOLOZZI."

The curious series of medallic representations here given to the public were drawn and engraved by Bartolozzi under the auspices of Mr. Duane, who spared neither trouble nor expence in collecting a complete series of the Macedonian, as well as Syrian kings. This gentleman, however, went no further than to engrave them; those that refer to the Seleucidæ are now published by the careful and learned antiquary, Mr Gough, who thus speaks of his own publication:—"The editor of this work flatters himself he is doing to the literary world at large, and to the lovers of numismatic science in particular, an essential service, in laying before them a set of plates which they have been eagerly expecting near half a century; and which, by a revolution of circumstances, have become his property, though not at an inconsiderable, yet at a price far below what they must have cost their original proprietor, who spent nearly five hundred pounds on them. What reasons induced Mr. Duane to keep back this treasure from the public till it was out of his power to give it them, is not for the editor to say. Had Mr. Duane lived to execute his own design, we cannot doubt he would have performed his part in a manner more worthy of the subject. Under the present circumstances, all that can be done is, to accompany these fine plates with a short view of the reigns of the respective princes. Ancient history furnishes but scanty materials for those who reigned longest and figured most, and scarce any particulars of several of the rest, though it should seem every reign had once its historian.

Mr. HUTCHINS'S "*History and Antiquities of Dorset*" has reached a second edition, which is "corrected, augmented, and improved."

The "*Swansea Guide*" is a most useful and comprehensive little work. The Rev. Mr. OLDISWORTH is said to be the author of it.

The "*Gloucester New Guide*" is also a very excellent little volume, said to be the production of Mr. RUDGE, a respectable clergyman of the city, who has announced for publication a History of Gloucestershire.

Dr. CRIRIE, will perhaps be offended that we place his "*Scottish Scenery*" under the division of Topography rather than of Poetry; but really it may be read

read with more instruction as a gazetteer, than with pleasure as a poem.

MATHEMATICS AND ASTRONOMY.

"*An Account of the Astronomical Discoveries of Kepler; including an historical Review of the Systems which had successively prevailed before his Time. By* ROBERT SMALL, *D.D.*"

This volume will be highly prized by the mathematician, as bringing forward the laborious and most minute investigation of a man whose merits are insufficiently appreciated. Kepler is known to have been the discoverer of the great laws of the planetary motions; but in order to be sensible of the extent of obligation which we are under to this great man in the science of astronomy, it is necessary to be acquainted with the more ancient astronomical theories, and the principal phenomena they were supposed to explain. Dr. Small has accordingly devoted his first four chapters to the systems of Ptolemy, Copernicus, and Tycho Brahe. The next chapter is entitled, "Of the the Preparations to Kepler's Discoveries, and of his Original Intentions." In this chapter we have an interesting account of Kepler's life, and of the circumstances which led

"his soul to stray
Far as the solar walk and milky way."

The work is altogether that of a proficient in the science: Dr. Small has, with great sagacity and clearness, pointed out the inefficacy of the ancient theories, and the valuable discoveries elaborated by Kepler.

A second edition is published of MONTUCLA's "*History of the Mathematics.*"

Baron MASERES has published a volume of "*Tracts on the Resolution of Cubic and Biquadratic Equations.*"

It consists of six tracts, besides a long preface, explanatory of their contents. The first and fourth tracts are supplements to Mr. Frend's Principles of Algebra, containing further remarks on cubic equation and Cardan's rule. The second is a very valuable comparison made between the methods of Ferrari and Descartes for resolving certain biquadratic equations; the preference is given to the former, and the tract is appropriately called *Ferrarius Redivivus.* The third tract obviates some difficulties in the application of Ferrari's method to the resolution of four forms of biquadratic equations. The fifth contains remarks on the doctrine of the generation of algebraic equations; and the last, a comparison between the resolution of the biquadratic $rx - qx^2 + px^3 - x^4 = s$, by the method of Dr. Waring and that of Ferrari. All these tracts are written with the accuracy, diligence, and skill for which the author has long been distinguished. The Baron maintains with great firmness his opinion on the injury done to science by the introduction of negative quantities.

Mr. MORGAN has published a new edition (the sixth) of Dr. PRICE's "*Observations on Reversionary Payments, &c.*"

The work is newly arranged and enlarged by the addition of algebraic and other notes, by solutions of several new problems in the doctrine of annuities, and by a general introduction.

To transcribe the title of the following work is sufficient: "*Evening Amusements; or, the Beauty of the Heavens displayed; in which several striking Appearances to be observed on various Evenings in the Heavens during the Year 1804 are described; and several Means within Doors are pointed out by which the Time of young Persons may be innocently, agreeably, and usefully, employed. By* WILLIAM FREND, *Esq. M.A. &c.*"

Under so excellent a tutor as Mr. Frend, the principles of astronomy must be comprehensibly explained. This is the only work of the kind extant, and we are happy to see that Mr. Frend intends to continue it annually.

Mr. BONNYCASTLE has translated from the French of Bossuet a "*General History of Mathematics from the earliest Times to the Middle of the Eighteenth Century.*"

This work will be read with interest and advantage by those who shrink from engaging in the more elaborate and comprehensive work of Dr. Montucla: the translation is exceedingly well executed. The work is divided into four periods, preceded by an introduction, containing a general view of the mathematical sciences, with an account of the nations by whom they have been cultivated. The first period contains the state of mathematics, from their origin to the destruction of the Alexandrine school; including the origin and progress of arithmetic, geometry, mechanics, hydrodynamics, astronomy, optics, and acoustics. The second period comprehends the state of mathematics from their revival among the Arabs to the end of the fifteenth century; and this includes the arithmetic, algebra, geometry, and astronomy, of the Arabs; the state of science among the Persians, and particularly that of astronomy; the state

state of science amongst the Turks, the Chinese, and Hindoos, with the modern Greeks; and the state of science amongst the Christians in the west, to the end of the fifteenth century. Period the third contains the progress of mathematics, from the end of the fifteenth century to the invention of the method of fluxions; and this comprehends the progress of analysis, geometry, mechanics, hydrodynamics, astronomy, and optics. The fourth period includes the progress of mathematics, from the discovery of fluxions to the present time, containing the discoveries of all the most celebrated mathematicians, with the progress of pure and mixed mathematics.

Mr. DALEY has published the first volume of "*A Course of Mathematics, designed for the Use of the Officers and Cadets of the Royal Military College*," of which he is nominated the Mathematical Professor. The present volume comprises arithmetic, plane trigonometry, and mensuration of surfaces and solids.

Mr. ATWOOD has published a "*Supplement*" to his Treatise on Arches, with occasional remarks on the construction of an iron bridge of one arch, proposed to be erected over the river Thames, at London.

BIOGRAPHY.

We have not had so great a treat for some time, as in perusing Mr. GOOD'S "*Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Dr. Geddes.*"

The subject of these interesting and valuable memoirs was a man of very powerful intellectual faculties, of various and high attainments. He pursued truth with intrepidity, totally regardless of whatever obstacles opposed his progress. His daring deviations from the ordinary track soon brought his orthodoxy into suspicion, and of course the bigot set him down as an infidel. Dr. Geddes was of an irritable disposition; his feelings were very acute and sensible, so that, although it was not in the power of calumny to divert him from that onward course which he had chosen, it was in the power of calumny to make it laborious and painful to him to pursue it. That he did not live to finish the great work which had cost him so many years of study and of toil, is ever to be regretted. It would no doubt have formed a most valuable classical commentary on the Bible; and it is probable, as Mr. Good suggests, that in a revision he would have lopped off some of its present objectionable eccentricities. We are happy that the office of biographer should have fallen into such able hands. The criticism and general literary labours of Dr. Geddes are estimated fairly and judiciously, and his character is drawn with that portion of partiality, which is not only venial, but truly honourable to the feelings of his friend. Mr. Good is a man of learning and a man of taste, he was intimately acquainted with the subject of his biography, and is himself versed in those studies which distinguished the literary character of Dr. Geddes.

Dr. Darwin has found a panegyrist in Miss SEWARD, whose "*Memoirs*" of his life are rather calculated to gratify the friends of Dr. Darwin, than the public in general.

Mr. BERESFORD has published a translation of Madame DE BLUMENTHAL'S "*Life of General De Zieten.*"

The subject of this memoir was one of the great Frederick's most able and adventurous generals, and to whose valorous atchievement he was indebted for no small portion of the military glory which beamed around his throne. As we have already related the most striking incidents of De Zieten's life from the work before us (see page 42 of the present volume) it is unnecessary to speak otherwise than in general terms of approbation as to its execution.

"*Eccentric Biography; or Memoirs of remarkable Female Characters, &c.*"

"*Lives of Illustrious Seamen, &c. &c.*"

These are harmless compilations.

"*Public Characters for 1803—1804.*"

This work preserves the same respectable character which the first volume acquired.

Dr. AIKIN'S "*General Biography*" is now carried down to the letter G inclusive. The merits of this work are very generally known.

VOYAGES, TRAVELS, AND TOURS.

Mr. BARROW has published a second volume of his "*Travels into the Interior of Southern Africa.*"

In his former he had chiefly confined his observations to the natural history of the country; to a general description of its surface and appearance; and the manners, customs, and state of society of the several classes of its inhabitants. These, he justly observes, furnish a vast fund of useful and agreeable information, but they do not constitute a whole; a number of other subjects must be discussed and described, before our knowledge of that country can be said to be complete. Among these, are not the least important, the

the local advantages it may command in a political, military, and commercial point of view, either with respect to itself, or in its relations with other countries; its resources, and their application; its revenues, jurisprudence, population, and a variety of other points which, when attentively taken, form a topographical and statistical account, whence both the statesman and the philosopher may be instructed and amused. It may be stated, that one main object of this volume is *to stimulate the English government to reconquer the Cape.* Mr. Barrow had before solicitously avoided any political discussion, considering that one sentiment had prevailed universally as to the importance of the Cape to the interests of the British Empire, and particularly to the East India Company. Exceedingly mortified that it should have been thought necessary to relinquish the possession of it, he has now entered very fully into the question of the political, military, and commercial advantages of his grand outwork, as he calls it, of all the European possessions in India. Mr. Barrow has divided his work into six chapters: the first is devoted to preliminary and miscellaneous remarks; the second gives an account of a military expedition to the Caffre frontier; the three next are intended to shew the importance of the Cape of Good Hope, considered as a military and a naval station, and, in a commercial point of view, as a *depôt* for the southern whale fishery. By a military station Mr. Barrow does not simply mean a garrison for the defence of the settlement, but as a situation where we may recruit our armies for India; the climate being of that moderate temperature which may prepare the raw soldier for sustaining the extremes of heat and cold. Mr. Barrow is moreover very minute in describing the Cape as a naval station: he says, that it affords good shelter to ships injured or distressed by storms; that the situation is one of the best in the world for assembling convoys; that ship's crews may be provided here, at a reasonable rate, with fruits, vegetables, and fresh provisions, &c. &c. As to the commercial advantages to be derived from the Cape, Mr. Barrow has taken considerable pains to shew that these, although confessedly inferior in point of consequence to others which he had enlarged on, are yet by no means unimportant. The concluding chapter is devoted to a topographical and statistical account of the settlement, which is drawn up with great care and judgment. This volume is illustrated with charts and engravings. We understand that a second edition of the first is about to be published with similar embellishments.*

"*Walks and Sketches at the Cape of Good Hope. To which is subjoined, a Journey from Cape Town to Blettenburg's Bay. By* ROBERT SEMPLE."

An amusing volume, particularly to the admirers of sentimentality. The descriptions are varied, and the work is not destitute of information.

Mr. PERCIVAL'S "*Account of the Cape of Good Hope*" is, like his Account of the Island of Ceylon, a work of sterling merit. Mr. Barrow enters into a description of the interior parts of the country contiguous to the Cape; the present author confines himself to an account of the manners, customs, disposition, and policy of the inhabitants of Cape Town and its immediate vicinity; estimating, however, the importance of the settlement in a commercial, military, and political point of view. We shall not draw any invidious comparison between the volumes of Mr. Barrow and Mr. Percival: the former gentleman is a first-rate naturalist, the latter does not pretend to an extensive acquaintance with natural history. This observation is due to Mr. Barrow. Much information on every other subject connected with the settlement, is to be derived from both these valuable publications.

"*An Account of Native Africans in the Neighbourhood of Sierra Leone. To which is added, an Account of the present State of Medicine among them. By* THOMAS WINTERBOTTOM, *Physician to the Colony.*"

The latter of these two volumes treats of the diseases of the Africans, their regimen, medicines, &c. and proves that Dr. Winterbottom is a most attentive and judicious observer of what relates to his profession. The first volume is for general readers, treating on the genius and manners of the various African nations which surround the colony of Sierra Leone. Here we meet with but little that is new: indeed we have had so many Travels through this part of Africa, that much novelty was not to be expected.

"*A Supplement to the Account of the Pelew Islands, &c. &c. by the Rev.* JOHN PEARCE HOCKIN."

Who will not be pleased to learn fur-

* Mr. Barrow was secretary to the Earl of Macartney on his embassy to the court of Pekin, and we are glad to see, in an advertisement, that he is about to publish an Account of his Travels through the Chinese Empire.

ther particulars of these friendly islanders? of the venerable Abba Thule, the father of Lee Boo? In return for their hospitable conduct towards the crew of the Antelope, the East India Company resolved, in the beginning of the year 1790, to send two vessels with presents to the chiefs of the Pelew Islands: the *Panther* and *Endeavour* were fitted out for this service, under the command of Captain Macluer. The particulars of this *embassy*, the reception it met with, &c. are narrated in these pages in a plain and unaffected manner.

"*A Chronological History of the Discoveries in the South Sea, or Pacific Ocean.—Part I. commencing with an Account of the earliest Discovery of that Sea by Europeans, and terminating with the Voyage of Sir Francis Drake, in* 1579. *Illustrated with Charts. By* JAMES BURNEY, *Captain in the Royal Navy.*"

Struck with the obstacles to an acquisition of knowledge in maritime geography, resulting from the want of a general arrangement to the multiplied and elaborate accounts of voyages now in possession of the public, Captain Burney meditated the practicability of forming a general digest of maritime geographical discoveries, and has offered the present volume as a specimen.

As this is only the first, we trust, of a succession, it may be proper to give a sketch of the projected plan. Captain Burney has two important objects in view, classification and compression; after stating his objections against a chronological or national arrangement in a general history of voyages, he gives a decided preference to the method of classifying voyages, according to some hydrographical division of the globe, preserving to each the chronological order of narration; he proposes the following as one which appears capable of preserving its classes in a great measure distinct from each other: the first class may contain the voyages to the north of Europe, those in the North Seas, and towards the North Pole; the second, those along the west coast of Africa to the Cape of Good Hope, and the discoveries of the Atlantic Islands; the third, east from the Cape of Good Hope to China, including the Eastern Archipelagos between New Holland and the coast of China; Japan might have a section to itself, as a supplement to this class; the fourth might contain the whole of the discovery of the east side of America, except the Straits of Magalhanes and of Le Maire, which are more connected with the voyages to the South Sea; the fifth class may comprehend the circumnavigation and voyages to the South Sea. With these, the discoveries on the west coast of North America are so much interwoven, that they cannot, without disadvantage, are separated. The discoveries made by the Russians in the seas near Kamschatka, and from thence to the north, would appear not improperly as a supplement to the fifth class. New Holland might form a sixth class This country would naturally have divided itself between the third and fifth, had not its importance so much increased within the few last years, that it now requires a distinct class to itself.

The foregoing division is offered as a sketch for a general plan. The classes are capable of modification, according to the convenience or inclination of those who may undertake any part of the task. Captain Burney served as lieutenant in the last two voyages of that great discoverer and excellent navigator, Captain Cook. This accounts for his choice of the discoveries made in the South Seas, as the subject of the present work, to which discoveries his attention has been principally directed. This volume commences with a description of the natural limits of the South Sea, and with a concise narrative of the discoveries made and meditated prior to the voyage of Magalhaens, a well written and clear account of which is drawn up from the detached and broken narratives which exist of that most important and successful enterprize. Magalhaens was the first who penetrated from the Atlantic to the South Sea, and consequently the first who was enabled to circumnavigate the globe.

The possibility, however, of sailing round the south point of Africa having recently been ascertained by the Portugueze, it had been already suspected that America might terminate to the southward in a similar manner, and in the year 1515, a voyage was projected for discovering a passage to the South Seas, by Juan Diaz de Solis, who was killed at Rio de la Plata. The undertaking was abandoned, and this was the glory reserved for Magalhaens.

Capt. Burney justly considers the voyage of Magalhaens, "as one of the most extraordinary and eventful that has ever been performed—as a voyage which cannot be contemplated without producing impressions only to be communicated by original discovery. While the advancement of science shall continue to interest mankind,

mankind, Magalhaens, whose enterprising perseverance first practically demonstrated the form of our planet, will be remembered with admiration and gratitude."

In the year 1513, the South Sea was first seen by Europeans from the Isthmus of Darien; and Captain Burney makes this remark on the origin of the name *South Sea:* "The particular position of the coast of that part of the American continent, from whence the sea on the other side was first discovered, appears to have stamped on it the denomination of the *South* Sea. The Isthmus of Darien lies nearly east and west; consequently, there the two seas appear situated, the one to the north, and the other to the south. If the new sea had been first discovered from any any part to the south of the Bay of Panama, it would probably have received some other appellation. A consequence resulting from the name thus imposed has been, that the Atlantic Ocean, by way of contra-distinction, has occasionally been called the North Sea, even in its most southern part. A ship sailing through the Strait of Magalhaens, has been said to have passed from the North Sea into the South Sea; or, *vice versa:* and in the *Dict. Encyclopédique*, we meet with the following article—'*Riviere de la Plata, qui prend sa source a Pérou et va se jetter dans la Mer du Nord, par le 35me deg. de lat. merid.*' The two seas, nevertheless, relative to each other, are north and south only in the neighbourhood of the Isthmus of Darien: in their general extent they are east and west."

The voyages and discoveries comprehended in the contents of this volume, subsequently to the voyage of Magalhaens, appear in the following order: Progress of Discovery on the Western Coast of America to 1524. Voyage of Loyasa from Spain to the Moluccas, and of Saavedra from New Spain also to the Moluccas. The Discovery of California. Notices of various unsuccessful or fruitless Attempts to pass through the Strait of Magalhaens into the South Sea. The Voyage of Grijalva and Alvarado from Peru to the Moluccas. Francisco de Ulloa's Discovery of California being Part of the Continent. Voyage of Juan Cabrillo to the exterior Coast of California—Of Ruy Lopez de Villalobos from New Spain to the Moluccas—Of Ladrilleros from Valdivia to the Strait—Of Miguel Lopez de Legaspi from New Spain to the Philippine Islands. Discovery of Islands near the Continent of America. Discovery of the Salomon Islands, by Alvaro de Mendana. Enterprize of John Oxnam, an Englishman, in the South Sea. Reports, which obtained credit, concerning the Discovery of a Southern Continent; and the Voyage of Sir Francis Drake round the World, with which the narrative part of the volume is concluded.

The materials for these relations are collected in a great measure from the journals of the navigators themselves; but where these are not extant, from other early authorities. The voyage of Sir Francis Drake is narrated with great care from a comparison of all the accounts hitherto received, either in manuscript or in print. The Appendix contains "Remarks on the Projections of Charts, and particularly on the Degree of Curvature proper to be given to the Parallels of Latitude." This essay contains a great deal of the most useful information; and the work is altogether executed with such care and accuracy, and displays such judgment and knowledge, that we shall impatiently expect the continuation of it.

"*The Progress of Maritime Discovery, from the earliest Period to the Close of the Eighteenth Century; forming an extensive System of Hydrography. By* JAMES STANIER CLARKE, *F. R. S. Domestic Chaplain to the Prince. With Plates and Maps.*"

Mr. Clarke must have been a most bold man even to have contemplated such an undertaking as the present; to have actually set his hand to it, must have required the consciousness of uncommon powers, and uncommon perseverance.

The present quarto volume, containing very nearly a thousand pages, is to be succeeded by six others! "The introduction to this volume (says Mr. Clarke) will be found to contain a progressive memoir of maritime discoveries by the Cuthites and Phenicians, the Greeks, Carthaginians, and Romans." The work itself, after some illustrations of commercial history, in which, among other subjects, the doubtful progress of the northern mariners is glanced at, proceeds to review the early periods of Portugueze history, prior to the fifteenth century; an account is then given of their most distinguished writers on Portugueze Asia and America; and the history of their discoveries follows, from the reign of John I. in 1385, to the arrival of Da Gama, in 1498, on the coast of Malabar, which completes the first great division of my labours. In the Appendix are many curious and scarce tracts respecting navigation, which are intended to elucidate the preceding pages."

To the introduction and body of the

work succeeds an Appendix of nearly three hundred pages, containing mercileſs tranſcriptions from preceding authors on the ſubject of the work. It was incumbent on Mr. Clarke to collect facts from preceding authors, and arrange them in his own work. It really is not fair to ſwell his own volume by tranſcribing whole tracts from other people. The principal fault of this work, and a very ſerious one it is, is the want of lucid arrangement. It contains a great deal of information, but it is ſcattered and confuſed.

The introduction is divided into four ſections; theſe contain an account of four diſtinct diviſions of the ſubject. 1. The earlieſt periods. 2. The ſacred periods. 3. Grecian periods. 4. Carthaginian and Roman periods. The two former of theſe contain the ſubſtance of Mr. Bryant's learned, ingenious, but unſubſtantial, conjectures. In the third and fourth we are conducted by the more ſteady light of authenticated hiſtory, and the valuable works of Dr. Vincent on the Voyages of Nearchus and the Periplus of Erythrean ſea, are very copiouſly extracted. The introduction concludes with a Diſſertation on the Commerce of the Romans, by the author's grandfather, the Rev. W. Clarke, of Chicheſter, with the additional remarks of Dr. Taylor, who firſt publiſhed it in his "*Elements of Civil Law.*" From the introduction we proceed to the body of the work, the firſt chapter of which is divided into two ſections, the one embracing a view of the commercial and maritime ſtate of Europe antecedent to the fifteenth century, and the other a ſketch of the Hiſtory of Portugal, as introductory to the Portugueze voyages. This hiſtory begins in the ſecond chapter, and is continued through that and the third, to the arrival of Vaſco de Gama on the coaſt of Malabar, in 1498. Altogether this work has a great appearance of being a book maker's job.

No book has excited more general attention for ſome time paſt, than the ſplendid volumes which give the account of Mr. HOLCROFT's Travels. In May, 1801, Mr. Holcroft, accompanied by his wife and daughter, ſet off from Hamburg, on a journey to Paris. Taking the route of Bremen, Oldenburg, Leer, and Neue Schantz, he paſſed through Groningen to Amſterdam, thence to Rotterdam, whence he proceeded, by way of Antwerp, Bruſſels, Liſle, and Amiens, directly to Paris. The public expectation was very highly raiſed on the annunciation of theſe volumes, the acuteneſs and penetration of Mr. Holcroft being already known, as well as his poſſeſſion of that knowledge which, above all others, enables a man to profit by travelling and to inſtruct his readers; namely, the knowledge of the human heart. He who expects an ample deſcription of every town and village through which the travellers paſs, will be diſappointed: he had better employ his bookſeller to purchaſe him ſome Directory. — Many of Mr. Holcroft's are outlines—mere ſketches—but they are done with great ſpirit and life, are full of character, and beſpeak a ſtrong reſemblance. When he conducts us into the Conſular Territories, however, the outlines are filled up, and he enters with minuteneſs into the deſcription of every thing which can add to our information on a ſubject become ſo intereſting to us, as the moral and political ſtate of the French people. Mr. Holcroft is diſpoſed to believe, that the ſtate of the French peaſantry is improved: he ſays they are better clothed, and, if not more merry, more evenly cheerful. Nevertheleſs there are many who affirm they were happier under their former maſters; who make even bitter complaints, and feel deep and unfeigned regret. "He knows but little of the human heart (ſays Mr. Holcroft) who ſhall adduce this as a proof that the peaſants are now actually more wretched. Scarcely the wiſeſt man has the wiſdom ſo to recollect himſelf as to be ſatisfied with the preſent. There are but few ſcenes in paſt life, ſo marked by misfortune or pain as not, when remembered, to excite regret that they are gone, never to return. In ſuch a town, in ſuch a country, among ſuch and ſuch friends, how pleaſantly, ſays memory, were the days paſſed! Faithleſs hiſtorian! deceitful varniſher! how dismal and dirty was the town; how ſolitary and bleak the country; how dull, how inſipid, how fatiguing were the friends! An old woman laments the days of her youth; an old man the days of yore."

As to the ſtate of religion in France—on this ſubject it is extremely difficult to form an accurate opinion. From the account which is given here, we ſhould fear that it is lamentably neglected. As Mr. Holcroft's obſervations and enquiries, however, appear to have been in a great meaſure limited within the circle of the moſt luxurious and diſſipated metropolis perhaps in the world, we gladly indulge a hope, that the prieſtly functions are diſcharged with more reverence in the provinces of the *empire*, and that more external decorum, at leaſt, is obſerved among thoſe

those who enter the holy temples of devotion. The Protestants are allowed three chapels; the total for Catholics and Protestants is forty-two: besides these, there is at present no other place of religious worship at Paris. You can scarcely ever enter these churches, but a few solitary devotees are to be seen kneeling by some petty side-altar and muttering their intercessions to the Holy Virgin. The greater number of these are old women. The young of either sex are seldom there, except brought to high mass by their parents, or attracted by some ceremony or church festival. "At high mass itself, the old are much more numerous than the young, and the women than the men. In proportion as the crowd is attracted, the congregation is disorderly. There are no seats, a very few within the choir excepted, for persons in office; but the choir being open, a multitude of rush bottomed chairs, exceedingly rude, and generally old and dirty, stand ready to be hired; I forget if at a halfpenny or a penny each; and this is a source of church revenue.

"At every part of the service, as well in sermon time as during mass, numbers are in motion; people come and go, make the church their thoroughfare, are silent or talkative, dirty or clean, and act with the most perfect indifference with respect to time, place, or other circumstance. Behind the preacher a prompter is seated, who, as is the practice at the theatre, whispers the word, if the actor blunders in his part. During the service, the superintendants of the chairs make the round of their customers to collect the *sous*." The cold, mechanical, and unfeeling manner in which the priests are represented as performing their functions, is not likely to arrest the attention of their congregation, or animate their devotion.

A considerable portion of these volumes relates to Paris. A very ample account is given of the state of its public buildings, gardens, galleries, and curiosities. The public institutions for the advancement of arts and science, for general and particular education, are attended to, as they ought, with great care; and indeed Mr. Holcroft has omitted nothing which can render his work at once interesting and instructive. The engravings which accompany these volumes, are very numerous and well executed.

Dr. MACLEAN'S "*Excursion in France, &c.*" is but a barren journal. It should be observed, however, that his view in travelling was not to write a book of anecdotes, but to establish the truth or fallacy of an hypothesis which he had formed; namely, that pestilential diseases are not contagious. It is to be regretted that he was disappointed in his hope of settling this question. He has given a narrative which cannot fail to excite interest and abhorrence of the detention of English in France as prisoners of war.

"*Paris as it was and as it is; or, a Sketch of the French Capital; illustrative of the Effects of the Revolution, with respect to Sciences, Literature, Arts, Religion, Education, Manners, and Amusements; comprising also a correct Account of the most remarkable National Establishments and Public Buildings. In a Series of Letters, written by an English Traveller during the Years* 1801 *and* 1802, *to a Friend in London.*"

We are indebted to an anonymous writer for these two very interesting volumes. Should the conclusion of a peace enable Englishmen to visit Paris, this will be a most useful companion. The author has interspersed his narrative with a variety of historical anecdotes, illustrative of the French character and manners; and he has devoted a great deal of attention to those naval, military, and civil institutions, which have been so multiplied since the era of the Revolution. We remark that this gentleman is much more sanguine in his expectations of the eventual importance of the seminaries of public education and schools for public services than Mr. Holcroft, and indeed gives a more flattering account of their present advancement and apparent progression.—There are two establishments to which the patriotic author is particularly desirous of directing the attention of our government, these are the *Dépôt de la Marine* and the *Dépôt de la Guerre*.

The *Dépôt de la Marine* is a general depository of maps, charts, plans, journals, and archives of the navy and of the colonies, under the direction of a flag officer. To this *dépôt* are attached the hydrographers and astronomers of the navy, as well as an adequate number of engineers and draftsmen. A library has lately been added to it, composed of all the works relating to navigation and naval architecture, as well as of all the voyages published in the different dead or living languages. All the commanders of vessels belonging to the state are bound, on their return to port, to address to the minister of the naval department, in order to be deposited in the archives, the journals of their voyages, and the astronomical or other observations which they have been enabled to make, and the charts and plans which they have had an opportunity

tunity of constructing. One of the apartments of the *dépôt* contains models of ships of war and other vessels, the series of which shews the progress of naval architecture for two centuries past; and the models of the different machines employed in the ports for the various operations relative to building, equipping, repairing, and keeping in order ships and vessels of war.

The *Dépôt de la Marine* publishes new sea charts, where new observations or discoveries have rendered the old ones insufficient; and the engineers belonging to the establishment are occasionally detached to verify parts of the coasts of the French territory in Europe, or any other part of the world. In the French navy, commanders of ships and vessels are supplied with useful charts and atlasses of every description, at the expence of the nation. These are delivered into their care previously to the ship leaving port. When a captain is superseded in his command, he transfers them to his successor; and when the ship is put out of commission, they are returned to the proper office.

The *Dépôt de la Guerre* is an establishment of no inferior importance: it was founded by Louvois, in 1688. At the beginning of its institution, the *dépôt* was no more than archives, where were collected and preserved with order, the memorandums of the generals, their correspondence, the accounts yet imperfect, and the traces of anterior military operations. The assistance and advantages, however, derived from this collection alone, suggested the idea of assembling it under a form and classification more methodical. Greater attention and exactness were exerted in enriching the *dépôt* with every thing that might complete the theoretical works and practical elucidation of all the branches of the military art. Marshal de Maillebois, who was appointed director of this establishment in 1730, was one of the first authors of the present existing order. But the most important improvement was made by M. de Choiseul, who established a corps of geographical engineers, and charged this *dépôt* with the direction of their labours. De Vault simplified these documents by retrenching what appeared superfluous, and classing the remainder chronologically under the head of a different army or operation. During the late war, this establishment was enriched by the munificence of individuals, who gave to government the scarcest maps of their cabinets. The suppression of monasteries and abbeys called to light those geographical treasures which had long lain buried in obscurity. Intelligent officers were placed in the *dépôt*, and no less than thirty-eight persons were employed in drawing plans of campaigns, sieges, &c. Mathematicians and astronomers were attached to the institution, and dispatched to different places, and the *dépôt* now contains one of the first collections in Europe of geographical works. It forms various sections of geographers, who are at present employed in constructing accurate maps of the four united departments, Piedmont, Savoy, Helvetia, and the part of Italy comprised between the Adige and the Adda. One section, in conjunction with the Bavarian engineers, is constructing a topographical map of Bavaria; another is carrying into execution the military surveys, &c. ordered by General Moreau, for the construction of a map of Suabia. It has just published an excellent map of the Tyrol, and resumed the continuation of the superb map of Versailles. Since the year 1795, it has formed a library composed of upwards of 8000 volumes, or manuscripts, the most rare, as well as the most esteemed, respecting every branch of the military art.

The accomplished General Andreossy, at this time, is at the head of the establishment, and is on the point of publishing a periodical work, to be entitled *Mémorial du Dépôt de la Guerre*, the object of which is to unite the exposition of the knowledge necessary for the direction of the *dépôt*, for geographical engineers, staff-officers, military men in general, and for historians. We imitate the French in their fooleries and frivolities, it would better become us surely to rival them in establishments of such high national importance as these are.

Mr. REDHEAD YORKE's "*Letters from France*" are sufficiently amusing; the same may be said of Mr. EYRE's "*Observations made at Paris during the Peace*,"

"*Travels through France and Italy, and Part of Austrian France, and the Dutch Netherlands, during the Years* 1741 *and* 1746; *by the late Rev.* ALBERT BUTLER, *Author of the Lives of the Saints*."

The state of these countries fifty years ago differs so materially from that which they exhibit now, that it is interesting enough, after the perusal of our modern tours, to compare them with the narrative which is unaffectedly given in this posthumous work.

LAW.

Under this head we have but little to notice, except the continuation of the various

rious periodical Reports of Messrs. EAST, BULLER, BOSANQUET, ESPINASSE, &c.

Mr. COLLIER's "*Essays on the Law of Patents for New Inventions*" is an useful book; the same may be said of Mr. HORNE's "*Compendium of the Statute Laws and Regulations of the Court of Admiralty*;" of Mr. HAND's "*Solicitor's Practice on the Crown Side of the Court of King's Bench.*"

Mr. PEAKE has published a second edition, with considerable additions, of his "*Compendium of the Law Evidence.*"

TACTICS.

"*Military Memoirs, relating to Campaigns, Battles, and Stratagems of War, Ancient and Modern, &c.*" This work cannot be too strongly recommended to military men, as the object of it is to shew how battles have been lost and won; what qualifications are necessary to the general, what knowledge, and how it is to be applied. The work is divided into three parts: the first comprehends an account of war before the invention of gunpowder, beginning with the times of Homer, and ending with the last battles which the English and Scotch fought during the reign of Edward II. and in the beginning of the reign of his son. The second part contains wars after the invention of gunpowder, beginning with the battle of Crecy, and ending with the battle of Fontenoy. The third part describes war since the introduction of the Prussian tactics, and brings it down to the battle of Alexandria in 1801. The author of this very interesting and instructive volume is Dr. W. THOMSON, the well known author of various historical memoirs.

"*A Treatise on the Duties of Light Troops: translated from the German of Colonel* VON EHWALD, *of the Danish Sleswick Yager Corps, &c.*" This publication will be read with advantage by young officers of light infantry.

Colonel HERRIES's "*Instructions for the Use of Yeomanry and Volunteer Corps of Cavalry,*" are well drawn up.

"*The Nineteen Manœuvres explained, &c.*"

This little volume affords a stock of very useful information.

Major CUNNINGHAM has reduced "*the Tactics of the British Army to detail.*"

General MONEY recommends the use of Batoons in a short "*Treatise*" on the subject.

We must refer our readers to the monthly catalogue for a fuller list of military pamphlets, and proceed to another division of our compendium, the

FINE ARTS.

"*Observations on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening, including some Remarks on Grecian and Gothic Architecture, collected from various Manuscripts, &c.*"

The price of this showy book is five guineas!! As guineas are now confidently asserted to be an "incumbrance on commerce," Mr. REPTON may probably take a few of these refuse counters in trade. The plates to this drawing-room quarto are numerous, many of them are drawn with taste, and the suggested alterations are frequently judicious. Mr. Repton is a *Brunonian:* we did flatter ourselves that Uvedale Price had broken up this flat, insipid, monotonous school; time and better taste prevailing will do it. Among the plates we ought to mention that the interesting portrait of the Professor himself is not omitted! Mr. Repton, indeed, is too much of an egotist: he would be a less disagreeable writer if he were less vain: that pert pronoun *I* is always obtruding itself in a very offensive and provoking manner. It is with pleasure we turn from these self-sufficient pages to a work which is entirely without a rival—"*Oriental Scenery; or, Views in Hindoostan. By* THOMAS DANIELL, *R. A. Howland-street. Three Parts; 24 Views in each.*" "*Antiquities of India. Twelve Views.*" "*Hindoo Excavations in the Mountains of Ellora, near Aurungabad, in the Decan. Twenty four Views; from the Drawings of Mr. Wales.*"

The execution of these drawings is indeed masterly; there is every reason to confide in the fidelity of the representations; and the effect produced by this rich and splendid display of oriental scenery is truly striking. Every thing indeed is drawn with the most astonishing accuracy: in looking at it one may almost feel the warmth of an Indian sky; the water seems to be in actual motion, and the animals, trees, and plants "are studies for the naturalist." The views in the four first parts were taken by Mr. Daniell, with singular perseverance and industry, during a long residence in India. They contain the scenery of the country, British and Mahommedan buildings, Indian pagodas, and the excavations of Elephanta and Salsette; the views of the excavations of Ellora, which form the fifth part, were executed from the drawings of Mr. Wales, who was prevented by death from

from finishing them himself. The whole are engraved in aquatinta, and coloured to the effect of drawings.

"*An Essay on Rural Architecture, illustrated with Original and Economical Designs; being an Attempt also to refute by Analogy the Principles of Mr. Malton's Essay on British Cottage Architecture, supported by several Designs. To which are added, Rural Retreats and Villas in the Gothic Castle, Roman and Grecian Styles of Architecture, &c. &c. designed by* RICHARD ELSAM."

There is a great deal of what may be called stage-trick in this volume: when we see plans for building a small house in the style of a chateau, and a villa in that of an abbey, a castle, &c. we are struck with the bad taste of an architect, who could associate two such incongruous ideas. The plates are pretty well drawn and neatly engraved.

"*A Picturesque Representation of the Manners and Amusements of the Russians, in one hundred coloured Plates; with an accurate Explanation of each Plate, in English and French. In three Volumes. By* JOHN ATKINSON *and* JAMES WALLER.

We have had the costume of China and of Turkey, and are glad to infer, that the patronage bestowed on that work has encouraged an extension of the plan. The figures of this splendid work are slight but characteristic: the first volume only has yet appeared, but the publication of a second is announced.

"*Outlines from the Figures and Compositions upon the Greek and Etruscan Vases of the late Sir William Hamilton; with engraved Borders, drawn and engraved by the late Mr. Kirk.*"

This very beautiful work, containing sixty-two plates, is selected from the two publications of the late Sir William Hamilton, the one in four volumes folio, and the other in three, edited by Tischbein. The present is a *selection*; some of the original designs being exceptionable on the score of indelicacy. All of them are distinguished by the beauty of the composition, and the elegance and truth of the individual forms. "The various beautiful borders (says the editor) which surround these designs, were not so placed in the original vases, but served there merely to ornament the handles and other parts; nor were the border and figures which were upon the same plate in this work, always upon the same vase:" of these different borders, the editor justly observes, that nothing can exceed them in simplicity, in variety, in elegance, in richness, or in beauty, and that all modern ornaments sink in the comparison. The introduction contains some judicious remarks from the dissertation by M. D'Hancarville, inserted in Sir William Hamilton's volumes; and a short but satisfactory explanation of the subject represented, accompanies each plate.

"*Six Picturesque Views in North Wales, engraved in Aquatinta by Alken, from Drawings made on the Spot; with poetical Reflections on leaving the Country. By the Rev.* BRYANT BROUGHTON, *M. A.*"

This elegant volume is alike creditable to the author, as a draftsman and a poet. The sketches of Mr. Broughton's pencil are bold and striking, and the engravings are executed with great spirit and delicacy.

POETRY.

We have been much delighted in the perusal of two volumes of "*Poems by* GEORGE RICHARDS, *M. A. late Fellow of Oriel College.*"

The first of these contains two dramatic pieces on the model of the Greek theatre; the second consists of odes and miscellaneous poems. The modern attempts to interest by an attention to the severe model of the Greek drama have been very unfortunate; Mr. Richards, however, has caught the spirit as well as the manner of his great exemplars, and has succeeded in producing two tragedies, *Emma*, and and *Odin*, which will be read with peculiar pleasure by those who are acquainted with the sublime horror of Sophocles, and the grandeur and dignity of Œschylus. The choral odes abound with passages of very high poetic merit, and the miscellaneous poems are of surpassing excellence. We cannot resist the temptation to indulge our readers with the following patriotic effusion.

Ode, written in July, 1803.

Britons, why, with towering might,
Furious as the hurricane,
Rush ye to the deathful fight?—
'Tis for Albion's happy plain:
'Tis for that delightful isle,
Where nature wears her sweetest smile:
Where wantoning in flowery vales
Play the odour-breathing gales;
Where with a mildly-temper'd ray
Shines the summer's beauteous day;
Where health, the buxom maid, abides
On the upland's airy sides;
While tributes from the Atlantic main,
Etesian breezes blow, and fan the fruitful plain.

'Tis

'Tis for Albion's rock-built seat,
Whose hills the darksome forests crown;
Whose flocks in fleecy myriads bleat
O'er many a far extensive down.
Ripen'd by autumnal skies,
Rich her golden harvests rise;
While her loaded orchards gleam,
Ruddy, to the mellowing beam;
Bursting from a thousand hills,
Flow the plenty-giving rills;
Bright to the sun her rivers shine,
The haunted Dee, Northumbrian Tyne,
Fam'd Severn's wide-expanded waves,
And Thames, whose entering stream renown'd Augusta laves.

'Tis for Albion's wealthy shores,
Whose fleets on every ocean ride,
To whom each region's richest stores
Are borne on every swelling tide.
There man, disdaining still to bow,
Freedom pictur'd on his brow,
And valour, native of his mind,
Moves the lord of human kind.
While with lustre half-divine
Her love-inspiring daughters shine
Beauteous as the fabled train
Of Venus on the Idalian plain,
Or those sweetly smiling powers,
The Houris, who repose in Eden's fancied bowers.

'Tis for Albion, glorious power,
Where oft, within the silent dell,
Rapturous in the inspiring hour,
The Muse hath struck her sweetest shell:
Where divine philosophy
Hath commerc'd with the starry sky;
Where hung of old on valour's thigh
The sword of gorgeous chivalry;
Where infant Henry pois'd the lance,
That won the lofty throne of France;
Where Edward to the wondering shore
Gallia's captive monarch bore;
Where Marlborough rose, the pride of war,
And stay'd in mid career ambition's thundering car.

"*A Vindication of the Genuineness of the Ancient British Poems of Aneurin, Taliesin, Llywarch Hen, and Merdhin, with Specimens of the Poems. By* SHARON TURNER, *F. A. S.*"

This very curious work is from the historian of the Anglo-Saxons, who has engaged in the study of Welsh literature, and by a severe investigation has endeavoured to establish the genuineness and antiquity of many of the great bards of Wales. If these poems be genuine, Mr. Turner justly observes, that they must furnish very interesting matter for the contemplation of the antiquary and the philosopher, even though their rude and martial strains should want those elegancies which delight the refined taste. Their general subject, he continues, is above all others interesting: it is the struggle of the Ancient Britons against the invading Saxons. They describe the battles of which all other memory has perished — They celebrate many patriotic warriors, whom time has almost defrauded of their fame. They exhibit curious and striking manners. They throw much light on the history of their æra, and they contain many passages which poets need not disdain to applaud. It is much to be hoped that the powerful and connected body of evidence which Mr. Turner has brought to prove the genuiness of these interesting relics, will excite the attention of other antiquaries and historians.*

"*Ancient English Romances, selected and published by* JOSEPH RITSON."

No man was better qualified than Mr. Ritson to be the editor of such a work as the present: "every article is derived, (we are adopting his own heterography, vile as it is) from some ancient manuscript or old printed copy, of the authenticity of which the reader has all possible satisfaction; and is printed with an accuracy and adherence to the original, of which the public has had very few examples. The utmost care has been observed in the Glossary, and every necessary or useful information is given in the Notes." These volumes are prefaced with a long dissertation on Romance and Minstrelsy, of which the first section treats upon the origin of romance; the second is concerning the Saxon and English language; the third treats of English romances; and the fourth on minstrels and minstrelsy.

We are glad to see published a complete edition of "*The Poetical Works of* CHARLES CHURCHILL, *with explanatory Notes, and an authentic Account of his Life.*"

The notes are exceedingly curious and interesting; they contain a number of anecdotes, illustrative of allusions in Churchill's works.

"*Fables, consisting of select Parts from Dante, Berni, Chaucer, and Ariosto. Imitated in English Heroic Verse, by* RICHARD WHARTON, *Esq. M. P.*"

This selection from the principal Italian poets, is made with great taste, and the translation is executed with spirit, elegance, and harmony.

* See a learned and a laboured Review of Mr. Turner's "*Vindication*," in the Critical Review for May, 1804, page 10. The reviewer supports his infidelity with singular ingenuity and acuteness.

"*Poems from the Portugueſe of Luis de Camoens, with Remarks on his Writings, Notes, &c. by* LORD VISCOUNT STRANGFORD."

Camoens has been ſingularly fortunate: he owes much of his eſtimation in this country to Mr. Mickle's faithleſs but delightful verſion of the Luſiad, and his character as a poet will now ſtand higher in the opinion of thoſe who can only eſtimate his merits by the more faithleſs and more exquiſite verſions of Lord Strangford. Theſe poems are, indeed, enchanting: no hing can exceed the delicacy and ſweetneſs, both of language and of ſentiment which pervade them. His Lordſhip's notes are exceedingly appropriate, and the remarks on the life and writings of Camoens are compoſed in a ſtyle of claſſical correctneſs.

"*The Preſs, a Poem; publiſhed as a Specimen of Typography, by* JOHN M'CREERY."

The printer of this elegant volume, who modeſtly calls the attention of the public to it "as a ſpecimen of typography," is himſelf the author of the poem, which does him very great credit. The verſe is in general ſpirited and harmonious.

"*Glaſgow, a Poem, by* JOHN MAYNE."

It is no mean honour to this little production that it attracted the notice of Dr. Geddes, who alluded to it in his Epiſtle to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in very flattering terms.

It is with great pleaſure that we announce the publication of a *third* volume of the "*Minſtrelſy of the Scottiſh Border.*"

Mr. SCOTT has divided the contents of this, as he did of the two former volumes, into the three claſſes of hiſtorical ballads, romantic ballads, and modern imitations. The notes are rich in Antiquarian lore, and are made the vehicle of much curious hiſtorical information.

Mr. GEO. ELLIS has publiſhed a new edition (the third) of his admirable work, "*Specimens of the early Engliſh Poets, &c.*"

We notice this, becauſe the work has undergone very material improvements, and becauſe we find a ſecond ſeries of ſpecimens announced as ready for the preſs, ſelected from our early metrical romances, in order to complete the ſketch of our poetical antiquities.

Mr. MAURICE has publiſhed a volume of "*Select Poems.*"

The ſplendid genius, the fertile imagination, and various knowledge of this gentleman, amply qualify him "to build the lofty rhyme": his poem to the memory of Sir William Jones, and the hymn to Mithra, are rich in oriental learning and alluſion.

Another volume is publiſhed of the "*Poetical Regiſter:*" it is a very elegant collection.

"*The Year of Sorrow, written in the Spring of* 1803, *by* W. R. SPENCER."

Deeply affected by the loſs of ſeveral of his relatives and friends, who died early in the laſt year, Mr. Spencer has paid this mournful tribute to their memory.

"*The Judge; or an Eſtimate of the Importance of the Judicial Character occaſioned by the Death of the late Lord Clare.*"

This poem is the production of the Rev. JEROME ALLEY, and it does credit to his taſte and abilities.

We have noticed all the poetical publications which have any claim to attention; many of inferior merit, indeed, might be added. We proceed to

THE DRAMA.

"*The Sea-ſide Hero,*" is the production of Mr. CARR, author of "The Stranger in France." The ſcene of this drama is the ſea-ſide on the Suſſex coaſt, and the incidents are founded on the ſuppoſed attack of the French. It is altogether a compoſition of conſiderable merit.

The "*Soldier's Daughter,*" by Mr. CHERRY, has been acted with great applauſe at Drury-Lane.

Mr. COBB's "*Wife of Two Huſbands*" is altered from the French of Pixerécourt: the muſic of this entertaining piece is compoſed and ſelected from Mazzinghi.

The "*Counterfeit,*" "*Love laughs at Locksmiths,*" and a few *et ceteras*, complete the unintereſting catalogue of dramatic productions.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

"*Amelia Mansfield*" is tranſlated from the French of Madame de Cotin. It diſplays conſiderable talent, but the tendency of it is to awaken thoſe paſſions which need no ſtimulant. The character of Madame Woldemar is extravagant and unnatural to the laſt degree: the conduct of Erneſt abounds with inconſiſtencies; and that of Amelia is not ſuch as ought to be attributed to the heroine who is to call forth all our intereſt and compaſſion. The language in which Amelia relates the ſcene of her ſeduction, is ſhamefully voluptuous.

Miſs HELME's "*St. Claire of the Iſles, &c.*" is a Scottiſh tradition, full of intereſt and novelty: the work may be recommended as inſtilling ſound morality, and affording rational amuſement.

An anonymous writer has made the

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story of "*Sappho*," the ground-work of a romance, which may be read without ennui

"*St. Clair*; *or, the Heiress of Desmond*," is a very simple and affecting tale, displaying great sensibility and superior judgment.

"*Barbara Markham*," to our utter astonishment, is dedicated to the Duchess of Bedford, and printed by the Philanthropic Society! Who would suspect after this to find it disgraced with immoral sentiments and licentious descriptions? There must have been some very foul manœuvering in this business.

"*Lobenstein Village*," translated by Mr. MEEKE from La Fontaine, is an interesting and well written novel.

Madame de STAEL's "*Margaret of Strafford*," is in every respect contemptible: Madame de Stael is totally ignorant of, or wilfully misrepresents, those historical facts which form the subject of her novel; and the immorality of these pages rivals that which disgraces Delphine.

A second edition is published, corrected and improved, of a translation of Boccacio's "*Decameron*." The Life of the author is well drawn up.

Miss EDGEWORTH's "*Popular Tales*" unite instruction and amusement.

"*The Forest of Hohenelbe*" is above the ordinary run of novels: the characters are well discriminated, and the incidents arise without violating probability.

"*Light and Shade*," is the title of a pleasing and lively novel.

Mr. MOORE's "*Theodosius de Zulim*," is a Spanish tale, in which the author has evinced himself to be a man of talent: there are some descriptions, however, which ought to be expunged. The author's object is to shew the evil consequences of a private and retired education. Mr. Moore is a good novelist, but not a legitimate reasoner. We are amused by his story, but not convinced by his argument.

"*Moss Cliff Abbey*; *or, the Sepulchral Harmonist*," is a novel by Miss YOUNG: the incidents are not very probable, nor are the characters very natural. The story is, nevertheless, not to be read without interest.

Mr. Lane can shew the Catalogue of an hundred other novels, which have escaped us; but we have probably noticed all, and more than all, that are worth reading.

EDUCATION.

We are exceedingly gratified to find that Dr. BARROW has been induced, by the approbation of the public, to present it with a second edition of his excellent "*Essay on Education*." The present is not only corrected, but enlarged by two long chapters. In the first, after a fair investigation, he condemns, as of immoral and injurious tendency, all dramatic performances at school; in the other, he has entered upon an elaborate defence of the English Universities, chiefly against the very grave and serious attacks of Gibbon, Smith, and Knox.

Mr. WHEATLEY's "*Friendly Adviser*" attempts the correction of those minor immoralities, tattling, listening, peevishness, discontent, &c. which are oftentimes through inattention, suffered to expand into grosser faults.

Mrs. CRESPIGNY's "*Letters of Advice*" to her son, ought to be recommended by every parent to the attentive perusal of her child. Having already brought down our Retrospect to the verge of its usual limits, we cannot expatiate on the sound judgment, the powerful reasoning, and pure morality, which pervade these excellent admonitions. We must content ourselves with giving the author our best thanks, and very strenuously recommending her publication.

Mr. HOLLAND has published a volume of "*Essays on History*; *particularly the Jewish, Assyrian, Persian, Grecian, and Roman*."

This may serve as an useful text-book to instructors: to every essay Mr. Holland has subjoined questions for examination, and these constitute a valuable portion of the work.

Mrs. MARY TRIMMER's "*History of Quadrupeds*" is by no means to be recommended.

We are surprised that Mrs. PILKINGTON should have abridged "*Goldsmith's Natural History, for the Use of Schools*. A strange want of judgment! Goldsmith was a very incompetent naturalist.

Messrs. E. and J. BRUCE's "*Introduction to Geography and Astronomy*" is a very useful little book: the first part contains thirty-six problems to be resolved by the terrestrial globe; the second contains thirty adapted for the celestial. The writings of Dr. Hutton, Professor Vince, Dr. Herschell, and other able mathematicians, have been judiciously had recourse to, and the modern discoveries are inserted in their proper places. The whole forms a complete treatise, superior in many respects to most of its predecessors on the same subject.

Mr. GOLDSMITH's "*Geography for the Use of Schools*," is an elementary work

of great merit: the same may be said of his "*Easy Grammar of Geography*," which is intended as a companion to it.

Mr. PRITCHARD'S "*English Introduction the Latin Tongue*," is a very useful book. Whether it is preferable to the Eton Grammar, experience only can decide.

"*Latin Dialogues, &c.*" This little work is said to come from the pen of Dr. Valpy: it will be found extremely serviceable in our schools.

It is high time that we should close our retrospect with noticing a few

MISCELLANIES.

"*A Treatise on a Mathematical and Mechanical Invention for Chimney-Sweeping; with a Disquisition on the different Forms of Chimneys, and shewing how to cure Smoky Ones. By G. ORR, Esq.*"

We are struck with the plausibility of the plan here suggested, and do most sincerely hope that by its practical efficacy it may render the employment of children in sweeping chimneys altogether unnecessary. Mr. Orr proposes that a small bar of wrought iron should be placed across the chimney at top, secured in the brick-work: the undermost edge of this bar being thinned off very fine to avoid any resistance against the current of air: to the centre of this bar is fixed a pulley, moving round on its axis, and over the pulley is fixed a brass or iron rotatory or revolving chain, passing double down the chimney and coming out below about a yard double. This chain is to have no interruption, but, like a jack-chain, to revolve continually when in use, and when not used, there is a nail inside of the chimney, at about a yard from the bottom, on which it may be hung. When about to be used, it is taken down, and to one side of it a brush is to be fastened, the wood work of which is something of the shape of a flue, but less by between two and three inches: the brush is to be filled on all the four sides with the strongest, stiffest, and best bristles, extending wider by about two inches on all the four sides than the flue. By a little very simple machinery, which Mr. Orr describes, it is kept in a proper even position, while some one below takes hold of the chain and hauls away like a sailor hauling a rope. The brush is thus drawn up and down, a yard or two at a time, and effectually clears the flue. Mr. Orr recommends that chimneys should be built with curved bricks, in a cylindrical form; then a smaller aperture would suffice, and the chimney less liable to smoke.

We are happy to see a fourth volume published of the "*Bibliographical Dictionary, containing a Chronological Account, alphabetically arranged, of the most scarce, curious, useful, and important Books in all Departments of Literature, which have been published in Latin, Greek, Coptic, Hebrew, Samaritan, &c.*"

"*Bibliographia Poetica: a Catalogue of English Poets of the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th Centuries, with a short Account of their Works.*"

This valuable work is the production of the late laborious Mr. Ritson: the information contained in it is uncommonly minute and extensive. This gentleman had prepared for the press a "*Catalogue of Scottish Poets*," intended as a companion to the present work, and we understand there is a design of giving it to the public.

"*Women: their Condition and Influence in Society.*"

This amusing little work is translated from the French of Joseph Alex. Segur.

Mr. DIBDIN has published a very entertaining account of his "*Professional Life*," with the words of six hundred songs, and sixty small prints taken from the subjects of the songs, by his daughter, Miss DIBDIN. Mr. Dibdin is a man of extraordinary fertility of imagination, and all his songs, &c. are conducive to the cause of morality and virtue. We hope his book will, as it deserves, have an extensive sale.

"*The History of Free Masonry, drawn from authentic Sources of Information, with an Account of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, from its Institution in 1736 to the present Time, compiled from the Records; and an Appendix of original Papers.*"

The laudable object of the first part of this book is to refute the asseverations which have been so ignorantly or malevolently brought against the fraternity, and to shew that the principles of free-masonry are as opposite as possible to any thing connected with revolutionary anarchy. The second part is occupied with the History of Scottish Free-masonry, from its institution in the year 1736, to the present time. The last is entirely new, and communicates some important and interesting facts. The reader will also find two ancient charters from the Scottish Masons to the Sinclairs of Roslin, taken from Hay's MS. in the Advocate's Library.

Our readers must be content with the title of the following book, the merits of which we are unable to appreciate: "*Art of Universal Correspondence, peculiarly adapted to the Use of the Commercial World, and Travellers in foreign Countries; which, with the Aid of a Dictionary only,*

only, will, in a few hours, enable two Perſons ignorant of each other's Language to correſpond in either. Uſeful alſo to Schools, for Grammatical Exerciſes, and as a Subſtitute for Short-hand. By the Rev. P. ROBERTS, *A. B.*"

The ingenious Mr. GREATHEAD has publiſhed "*The Report of the Evidence and other Proceedings in Parliament reſpecting the Invention of the Life-Boat, &c.*"

Mr. WILKINSON's "*Epitome of the Hiſtory of Malta and Gozo,*" though a profeſſed compilation and abridgement, will repay the peruſal.

"*An Account of Louiſiana, being an Abſtract of Documents delivered in or tranſmitted to Mr. Jefferſon, and by him laid before Congreſs, and publiſhed by their Order.*"

We are glad to ſee theſe curious and intereſting documents republiſhed in London: they communicate much important information in a very ſmall compaſs.

RETROSPECT OF GERMAN LITERATURE.

EASTER AND MICHAELMAS FAIRS, 1803.

IN our laſt Retroſpect of German Literature, in the Supplementary Number to Vol. XV., publiſhed in July, 1803, we connected together our account of the books publiſhed at both the Leipſic Fairs of the preceding year; and we here again adopt the ſame plan, which we prefer for many reaſons, but more particularly on account of the great diſproportion there would neceſſarily be betwixt two half-yearly Retroſpects, from the comparative ſcantineſs of the produce of the Michaelmas Fair. How great this diſproportion, will appear from a ſlight inſpection of the Catalogues: for in Eaſter Fair, 1803, three hundred and fifty bookſellers brought 4000 books to market; but in the Michaelmas Fair following, only about 200 bookſellers not much more than 1000 books, pamphlets, pocket-books, and the like.—From this immenſe and variegated crowd we ſhall ſelect principally ſuch ſcientific works as are diſtinguiſhed by the names of authors of eminence, whom we have either formerly introduced to our readers, or probably ſhall in future frequently have occaſion to mention, or by the intereſting nature of their contents, or of the occaſions and events that gave riſe to them. We ſhall likewiſe occaſionally interweave with our notices ſome anecdotes of their authors, remarks on the univerſities and other inſtitutions for the diffuſion of knowledge, and on the ſtate of learning in Germany, or the ſeveral provinces and principalities of that country, and likewiſe many circumſtances, more or leſs known, which contribute towards the continual increaſe of authorſhip and book-making. We ſhall, as in our laſt Retroſpect, begin with

PHILOSOPHY AND METAPHYSICS.

The various ſects of the Kantians, Fichtians, and Shellingians, are ſtill viſible, beſides ſome individual philoſophers, who have not yet been able to acquire diſciples enough to form a ſeparate party. The adherents of KANT, a ſecond edition of whoſe "Tugendlehre," and a "Pedagogick" were publiſhed, continued with diligent perſeverance, partly to defend the ſyſtem of their lately deceaſed maſter againſt the attacks of the Tranſcendental Idealiſts, and partly to treat of philoſophy in general, or ſingle diviſions thereof, according to the principles laid down by him. To this claſs of productions belong, beſides the continuations of the works of MELLIN and MUTSCHELLE, the "Natur-recht," Law of Nature, by Profeſſor REIDENITZ of Königſberg, who here explains the pure unmixed principles of his maſter in a language eaſily underſtood, which is likewiſe done by FÆSCHE (profeſſor at Dorpat) an immediate diſciple of Kant, and by ſeveral others:—The "Grundriſs der Sittenlehre," — Outlines of Ethics, comprehending the Law of Nature, (in 2 vols.) by Profeſſor TIEFTRUNK, of Halle, (to which univerſity this obſervation is, on the whole, applicable, which we before made relative to that of Königſberg):—The "Verſuch der Aeſthetik für Liebhaber,"—Eſſay on Aeſthetics, for Amateurs, by Profeſſor SNELL, of Gieſſen; a comprehenſible Extract from "KANT's Kritik der Urtheilskraft"—Critique of Judgment:—and the "Verſuch einer faſslichen

faſslichen Darſtellung der Kantiſchen Kritik der Urtheilſkraft"—Attempt to place Kant's Critique of Judgment in a clearer Point of View, by Profeſſor KIESEWETTER, of Berlin, who continues to teach there the ſyſtem of Kant, whilſt Fichte, in the ſame city, reads lectures on his "Wiſſenſchaftslehre"—Doctrine of Science, in which he promiſes to ſolve the enigma to the world.

FICHTE ſeemed to be left nearly alone to ſupport his cauſe; for, except MEHMEL, who, whilſt editor of the "Literatur Zeitung," a review, till lately, publiſhed at Erlangen, endeavoured to exalt the new ſchool of philoſophy and æſtheticks, and laſt year publiſhed a "Verſuch einer Analytiſchen Denklehre,"—Eſſay of an Analytical Theory of Thinking, and a work on education, which we ſhall have occaſion to mention below, we do not find any author who has come forward as his champion.

On the other hand, he as well as his predeceſſor and ſucceſſor in Jena found an expert antagoniſt in a young philoſopher, a diſciple of Schelling at Jena, viz. Mr. F. FRIES, who, in a work entitled "Reinhold, Fichte and Schelling," evinced an uncommon degree of acumen and learning, recommended by a good ſtyle and arrangement; and gave not only a profound critique of the ſyſtems of theſe philoſophers, but likewiſe many new elucidations of philoſophical ſubjects. In like manner we find his "Philoſophiſche Rechtslehre,"—Philoſophical Juriſprudence, which he afterwards publiſhed, many new ideas, and more luminous views of his ſubject. Schelling alone met with an equally formidable in Mr. F. KÖPPEN, of Lubeck, who, though formed and educated in the ſchools of Kant, Fichte, and Jacobi, did not reſign his independence of thought, as he had already ſhewn in a work againſt Kant's Doctrine of Revelation, which we noticed in a former Retroſpect. His lateſt publication, entitled "Schelling's Lehre oder das ganze der Philoſophie des abſoluten Nichts,"—Schelling's Doctrine, or the whole Theory of the Philoſophy of abſolute Nullity, is accompanied with letters by F. H. JACOBI, who teaches a ſyſtem of his own, agreeing however in moſt of the eſſential points with that of Kant, which he has attacked; and in theſe letters ſpeaks againſt Schelling in the ſame ſenſe as Kant, whoſe opinion is ſufficiently indicated by the title.

SCHELLING, however, who not only continued his Journals, but likewiſe publiſhed a ſecond and improved edition of his "Ideen zu einer Philoſophie der Natur," Ideas towards a Philoſophy of Nature, and again recommended his ſyſtem in his "Vorleſungen uber die Methode des Akademiſchen Studiums,"—Lectures on the Method of Studying at the Univerſities, continued in the mean time to acquire more diſciples and adherents; eſpecially in the ſouthern provinces of Germany, where his influence will in future be much increaſed by his appointment to a profeſſorſhip at the univerſity of Wirzburg; the more ſo, as, there too he has colleagues of the ſame way of thinking. For ſoon after his appointment to that place, WAGNER, author of a work "Ueber die Natur der Dinge,"—On the Nature of Things, was tranſlated thither from Salzburg, where he had in the Journal entitled the "Gelehrte Zeitung," zealouſly defended the Syſtem of Schelling.

But notwithſtanding the removal of Schelling from Jena, his doctrines continue to be taught at that univerſity by his friends HEGEL and SCHAD. The latter of theſe gentlemen publiſhed, in 2 volumes, at the laſt two Fairs, a "Syſtem der Natur- und Tranſcendental Philoſophie,"—Syſtem of Natural and Tranſcendental Philoſophy, which is drawn up according to the principles and method inculcated in the writings of Schelling.

ESCHENMAYER, another partizan of Schelling, but who, diſdaining to follow him with ſlaviſh obſequiouſneſs, ſtrikes into a path of his own, gave us in his "Philoſophie in ihrem Uebergange zur Nichtphiloſophie,"—Philoſophy in its Tranſition to Non-Philoſophy, a further elucidation of a poſition of Jacobis, but without any reference to that profound thinker, viz. "That the laſt ſtep in philoſophy is the firſt towards non-philoſophy and faith."—The Kantian philoſophy, ſays this author, was ſuſpended betwixt finite and infinite. Schelling ſolved all the oppoſite principles and poſitions, ſuch as I and Not I, Neceſſity and Free Will, Ideality and Reality, Form and Being, &c. &c. and fixed the higheſt point of the ſpeculation in the Eternity of Rea-

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son itself." Thus says the author; and then holds forth another power above reason itself.

At the same time other philosophers and metaphysicians were busily employed in producing new systems, or in elucidating and bringing them to perfection. BOUTERWECK, of Göttingen, defended, in a new "Museum," the system he had sketched out in his "Apodiktik," and entered upon a farther display of a part thereof in his "Anleitung zur Philosophie der Naturwissenschaft,"—Introduction to the Philosophy of Physics; relative to which he totally differs from Schelling's system, with which he did not become acquainted till at a later period. Besides REINHOLD, the anonymous author of "Briefe über Wahrheit, &c."—Letters on Truth, God, Organism, and Immortality, stood forth as the champion of Bardili's system. KRUG, now of Frankfort on the Oder, displayed and detailed, in a work entitled "Fundamental Philosophie," his system in opposition to transcendental idealism. KERN, a very young philosopher, who had in the preceding year introduced himself to the notice of the public by his "Programm zur Philosophie," brought forth a system of fundamental philosophy, arising out of and reverting to experience. In this publication, which is called a "Gnosologie," the late sects of philosophers, and especially their leaders, Kant, Fichte, and Schelling, with the exception of only Herder, are lashed with the most unmerciful severity. SCHLEIERMACHER, of Berlin, a disciple of the newest school, applied the critical philosophy to all the preceding systems of mineralogy;—and a quite new "Gravitationsgesetz für die moralische Welt,"—Law of Gravitation for the Moral World, came forth from the pen of Professor BUCHOLZ, of Berlin, a declared enemy of the idealists, who rests the whole development of the human race upon the antagonism of two opposite instincts; one of which leads to hatred, and the other to love, *i.e.* the destructive instinct of self-preservation, and the preservative sexual or social instinct.

To supply the wants of very opposite classes of readers, philosophers by profession, amateurs, and beginners, Professor LOSSIUS of Erfurt wrote a new "Philosophisches Allgemeines Reallexicon,"—General Philosophical Dictionary, which, though on the one hand it be defective in some points, and on the other contains several superfluous articles, may prove a very useful work.

Nor was the History of Philosophy neglected. Whilst Professor TENNEMANN, of Jena, continued his "History of Ancient," and BUHLE, of Göttingen, that of "Modern Philosophy," a prize-question of the latter of these universities gave rise to a well written work, entitled "Historia Doctrinæ Græcorum atque Romanorum Philosophorum de Statu Animarum post Mortem; and SIMON published "Historisch-Kritische Untersuchungen über den Ursprung und Fortgang des Völkerglaubens an das Daseyn und die Unsterblichkeit der Seele, &c."—Historico-Critical Researches relative to the Origin and Progress of the Belief of various Nations in the Existence and Immortality of the Soul.—Baron EBERSTEIN, already advantageously known to the literary world by his works on the "Progress of Metaphysics in Modern Times," and on the "Nature of the Logic and Metaphysicks of the pure Peripatecians," furnished a "Natürliche Theologie der Scholastiker,"—Natural Theology of the Schoolmen; which, in the opinion of the enemies of the newest philosophy, is a useful little work for our scholastical times, being well calculated for the purpose of shewing to the young students, that many of the things and doctrines which they with such astonishment and profound veneration daily hear promulgated from the professional chairs, or through the medium of the press, are far from being so new as is pretended. ENGEL, of Mentz, in his "Versuche in der scientifischen und populairen Philosophie,"—Scientific and Popular Essays on Philosophical Subjects—treats in a very instructive manner of genius, study and the indispensableness of metaphysics in the concatenation of the sciences, on various disputes of ancient and modern philosophers, on the scientific study of ethics, and similar subjects.—This Engel must be distinguished from the lately deceased author of the same name, to whose "Philosoph für die Welt,"—Philosopher for the World, an anonymous writer has added a fourth volume; which, though not equal to the former volumes by Engel and his friends, will be found not

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unworthy of perusal. There were likewise several works deserving of notice, in which the principles of philosophy are applied to the improvement of the science of

EDUCATION.

The great KANT himself, WAGNER, and several others, who treated philosophically of education, condescended even to give instructions relative to the teaching children to read. The work entitled, "F. KANT über Pedagogik," edited by Dr. RINK, is a collection of Kant's Opinions on Education, founded on his system, and applied in considerable detail both to discipline and instruction. WAGNER's "Philosophie der Erziehungskunst"—Philosophy of Education, comprehends the whole of the life of man, following him, with the penetrating eye of natural philosophers, from the first moments of his existence through all the relations of life.—JOHANNSEN's Treatise "über das Bedürfniss und die Möglichkeit einer Wissenschaft der Pædagogik"—on the Want and the Possibility of a Science of Pædagogics—is drawn up according to the ideas of Fichte. The same subject has been treated with greater freedom from the prevailing rage for systematising, by Professor WEISS, of Leipzig, in the "Beyträge zur Erziehungskunst"—Contributions towards the Art of Education, published by him conjointly with TILLICH.

The latter gentleman (a disciple of OLIVIER, of Dessau, author of an esteemed Elementary Book for teaching the Rudiments of Knowledge) and JOHANNSEN, analyzed and examined the principles of PESTALOZZI, known by several former works, and by the practical application of a new original method of instruction, at his school in Burgdorf in Switzerland, and who has now in several elementary works further developed his plan, which comprehends language, figure, and numbers, as being the first rudiments of human knowledge. SOYAUX, who had visited Pestalozzi's Institute in Switzerland, and several other authors, wrote Treatises on this new Method of Teaching.

OLIVIER's "Mode of Learning to Read with Ease and Dispatch," in like manner excited considerable attention: the king of Prussia gave a reward to the inventor, but did not, as had been expected, order his method to be introduced in the schools of his dominions. This was done, however, elsewhere; as we learn from several publications. PÖHLMANN and STEPHANI likewise communicated similar methods for facilitating the teaching of the first rudiments of knowledge.

As for the numerous Publications for the Use of Children and young people, we shall notice only the following, as being distinguished by superior merit, viz. those of the Provost and Teachers of the Institute at Snepfenthal, in the Duchy of Gotha, SALZMANN, GUTSMUTH, GLATZ, &c.; of some school-masters in Saxony, such as DOLZ and ENGELHARD; of the late Mr. THIERKE, whose papers are now preparing for the press by some of his friends; and lastly of FUNKE, VIETH, &c. of Dessau, where Basedow was formerly employed in effecting a reform of the schools.

The influence of the newest schools of philosophy and metaphysics was likewise very perceptible in many other departments of science. We shall not, however, take our retrospect from this point of observation; but for the sake of variety strike into another path, and, without making these attempts to found all parts of knowledge on fixed principles, the principal objects of our attention, only point them out to our readers as an occasion may present itself.

THEOLOGY.

In Biblical Criticism there was again a most productive harvest: besides small Treatises, Inaugural Dissertations, and several Journals and Collections, a great number of separate works made their appearance. We shall first take notice of new editions of two very different editions of the New Testament. That of GRIESBACH, which is well-known to biblical scholars, even out of Germany, was reprinted in a most splendid manner by Göschen of Leipzig, the Didot of Germany, with his new-invented Greek types; whilst on the other hand, MATTHÆI of Wittenberg, in the second edition of his "Novum Testamentum Græcum ad Cod. Mosq." again vomits forth against that eminent critic and Semler a great variety of the most energetic terms of abuse furnished by the German, Latin, and Greek languages, and takes infinite pains to depreciate their opinions relative to the distinguishing certain very ancient recensions of the text.—BIRCH, of Copenhagen, gave us, as an appendix to his edition of the New Testament, a "Codex apocryphus Novi Testamenti."—Of PAULUS's valuable "Commentar über das N. T." Com-

—Commentary on the New Testament, a fourth volume made its appearance.—CONZ, a tasteful philologist and poet, published "Morgenländische Apologen, oder die Lehrweisheit Jesu in Parabeln and Sentenzen,"—Oriental Apologues; or, The Wisdom of Jesus in Parables and Proverbs; with an Appendix, containing a Dissertation on Parables, and Contributions towards an Oriental Anthology.—The anonymous author of a "Biblische Theologie des neuen Testaments,"—Biblical Theology of the New Testament, gave us as a companion thereto the following works: "Reine Auffassung des Urchristenthums in den Paulinischen Briefen"—or, A View of Primitive Christianity, as exhibited in the Epistles of the Apostle Paul;—moreover, a "Ausführliche Erklärung der sämmtlichen Weissagungen des Neuen Testaments,"—Full Explanation of all the Prophecies of the New Testament;—and, a "Sammlung Abweichender Vorstellungen der Neu-Testamentalischen Schriftsteller über einen und denselben Gegenstand"—Collection of Passages, in which the Evangelists have given different Representations of the same Object. In this last-mentioned work it is far from being the author's aim to reduce these dissonances to harmony; and indeed none of his writings can be classed among the apologies for the Scriptures. On the other hand, the "Monogrammata Hermeneutices Libr. N. T." by BECK, the learned philologist of Leipzig, is distinguished by prudent criticism.

Whilst Rosenmüller continued to gratify the biblical scholars of Germany, by continuing his German translation of Marsh's Notes and Additions to Michaelis's Introduction to the New Testament; EICHHORN, Michaelis's successor at the University of Göttingen, published a third edition of his "Einleitung ins alte Testament"—Introduction to the Old Testament, without, however, any material alteration in opinion and principles.

Of the "National Songs of the Hebrews," i.e. such poems as were written on purpose to be sung, some (viz. Exod. xv. 2 Sam. i. 19—27; Isaiah xiv. 4—23; Ps. cxxxvii.) have been translated and illustrated by Professor JUSTI of Marburg, who had before deserved well of biblical literature, by esteemed translations of, and commentaries on, several poetical books of the Old Testament.

The veteran Velthusen of STADE gave us "Des Propheten Jesaias perspectivische Zeitgemälde,"—The Prophet Isaiah's perspective Picture of the Times; being a free version, in various kinds of metre, of select passages from the second division of his prophecies. The whole of another prophet was illustrated by GOLDHORN, a young divine of Leipzig, in his valuable "Excursen zum Buche Jonas;" or, Remarks on the Book of Jonah; in which this narrative is supposed to have gradually arisen out of a long-continued tradition, as Eichhorn had before conjectured; in Goldhorn's work, however, it is considered in a new point of view. The no less diligent than learned and liberal Professor BAUER, of Altdorf, completed (in the second volume) his "Hebräische Mythologie des Alten und Neuen Testaments"—Hebrew Mythology of the Old and New Testaments: a work which, together with several others, will furnish fresh materials for such a one as is now publishing by Mr. Meyer, of Göttingen, viz. "Geschichte der Schrifterklärung;"—or, History of Biblical Criticism, &c.

A new Magazine for Biblical Literature was begun by the Rev. Mr. SCHERER, an active clergyman in Hesse-Darmstadt, where theology is at present cultivated with considerable ardour. The same SCHERER published several popular works on the History of Religion; and whilst SCHMID, of Giessen continued his "Handbuch der Kirchengeschichte,"—Compendium of of Church History, VATER, who had given in a German dress the substance of the late Dr. Geddes's biblical works, furnished excellent Synchronic Tables of Ecclesiastical History.

Of the works treating of particular parts of Ecclesiastical History, the most important was the "Geschichte der Entstehung und Ausbildung der Christlichen Gesellschaft's-Verfasung im römischen Staate"—History of the Origin and gradual Formation of the Constitution of the Christian Church in the Roman Empire; by the Professor PLANK, a gentleman distinguished by his liberal way of thinking, and an intimate knowledge of his subject.

For the friends of the propagation of the Gospel, which is now encouraged with renewed ardour by a certain party in Germany, as well as in England and Holland, a clergyman of the name of

Brake published a Collection of Historical Memoirs relative to the Missionary Expeditions, &c. in England, Holland, and Germany, principally translated from the English and German. To the same party, Risler's "Erzählungen aus der alten und neuen Geschichte der Brüderkirche;" or, Edifying Selections from the History of the Moravian Brethren, will be a very acceptable present.

Among the latest ecclesiastical occurrences, for the recording of which Abbot Henke continues his Annals, several important changes in the Roman Catholic church excited general attention.—On and against the Concordat betwixt Bonaparte and the Pope, which will probably soon be followed by a similar agreement with the States of Germany, several publications still made their appearance, which point out its tendency, and how little its spirit harmonizes with the enlightened sentiments of the present age.

We were much concerned to find it but too well proved in Leclerc's "Enthüllten Trappisten"—Unmasked La-Trappists, that this misanthrophic order of monks is gaining ground; and equally disagreeable were the reports relative to the re-establishment of the Order of Jesuits, whose History, published some years ago by Wolf of Leipzig, in several volumes, and in which a no very flattering picture of these fathers is exhibited, has met with such approbation that a new and improved edition made its appearance.—On the other hand, the victorious contest of the enlightened patriots of Bavaria against the monks and their friends cannot fail to give satisfaction. It is only to be lamented, that the men of enlightened minds in Bavaria and some other provinces of Germany must be considered as only exceptions of the general rule, and that a very great majority there, as well as elsewhere, are are so deeply immersed in bigotry and superstition, that no success can be expected from some late attempts that have again been made to bring about an union between Catholics and Protestants, or even a nearer approximation and assimilation, such as has been proposed by Professor Schlegel of Greifswald. Much easier, on the other hand, might it now be to effect a coalition betwixt the two chief parties into which the Protestants of Germany are divided; if, besides the prejudices of the common people, disputes about the possession of church-estates and other extraneous circumstances, rather than differences about dogmatical points, did not stand in the way of this desirable event; as, for instance, lately was the case at Bremen. Of the works on this subject we shall only notice that of the above-mentioned Mr. Plank, "über die Trennung und Wiedervereinigung der getrennten Christlichen Haupt-parteyen, &c."—On the Separation and Re-union of the principal Christian Sects, with an Historical View of the Circumstances which gave Rise to the Separation of the Lutherans and Calvinists in Germany, and of the attempts that have been made to reunite them; in which work the author lays down some excellent rules, drawn from history, for gradually paving the way for the accomplishment of this difficult enterprize: and that entitled "Gedanken über ein Kirchenverein," by Brauer, President of the Ecclesiastical Council in Baden, where this union of the various religious parties is now promoted by the government.

In other respects, as we have already observed above, with respect to a majority of the teachers, no obstacle seems to stand in the way of this coalition. The German public have long been accustomed to make little or no distinction betwixt the writings of Lutheran and Calvinist divines, on dogmatics or morality; except in as far as the authors were or were not partizans of the new philosophy, the influence of which is now particularly visible in the manner of treating of these two latter divisions of theological science, which during the last year had been cultivated with zealous emulation.

Whilst Eckermann, of Kiel, continued his "Handbuch für das gelehrte und systematische Studium der Christlichen Glaubenslehre,"—Compendium for the Scientific and Systematic Study of Christian Dogmatics, the fourth and concluding volume of which was now published; and Rullmann, of Rinteln, continued his "Christliche Religionslehre"—Christian Doctrine"; Ammon, of Göttingen, and the abovementioned Bauer, of Altdorf, favoured us likewise with Compendiums of Dogmatics in the Latin language: the latter, a "Breviarium Theologiæ Biblicæ;" and the former, a "Summa Theologiæ Christianæ," which differs from his "Entwurf einer wissent. prakt. Theol."

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—or, Sketch of a scientifico-practical System of Theology, (published in 1797, and founded upon the rationalism of Revelation) by exhibiting the principles of dogmatic theology as the doctrines of a positive religion.

Still more visible, however, was the influence of the new philosophy in the mode of treating of morality.—Professor VOGEL, of Altdorf, indeed, in his "Lehrbuch der Christlichen Moral," makes sound human reason the first principle in morality, as well as in philosophy in general; but agrees in most of the essential points with Kant: as does likewise Professor LANGE, of Rostock, who in his Ethicks, which forms a part of his Complete Body of Divinity, stands forth as the champion of the principle of pure and strict morality; and, though he attacks some of the principles of Kant, yet he on the whole adopts his system. BAUER, the colleague of Vogel, of Altdorf, began two works, in which he treats of the morality of the Old and New Testament in a chronological point of view. —Among the writings of the Catholics, the Moral Theology of MUTSCHELLE, who adopts the principles of Kant, is particularly deserving of notice.

The Tübingen professors continued their Magazine for Dogmatics and Morality, which we noticed in a former Retrospect.——The History of both sciences was likewise diligently cultivated.—Of the first volume of MUNSCHER's (of Marburg) "Handbuch der Christlichen Dogmengeschichte"——Compendious History of Christian Dogmas, an improved edition was published; and likewise a Translation (from the Danish) of Münter's "Handbuch der ältesten Christlichen Dogmengeschichte—Manual of the earliest History of the Christian Dogmas, with valuable additions by the author.—In answer to a prize-question proposed by the University of Göttingen, the learned and diligent M. HORN, published a "Narratio pragmatica Conversionum quas Theologia moralis sec. 18. experta est apud Luther. Reform. Cathol. atque Sect. Christ. Minores.

The two last fairs again produced a very abundant supply of sermons and other edifying works; we shall only notice the following as being of superior merit: COLLINS's "Amtsvorträge"—Sermons on various occasions: —ORELL's "Canzelvorträge"—Pulpit Discourses, consisting principally of sermons preached on various occasions in Switzerland, since the year 1798, and abounding with Declamations against the Democratical Party:—— PISCHON's "Predigten"; or, Sermons preached before the King and Queen of Prussia:—The Sermons of Münscrhe and Schuderoff, &c. Besides these, there appeared again a great number of outlines and skeletons of sermons, and other auxiliary books for facilitating the facerdotal business in general, such as Löffler's New Magazine, or particular parts of it, as, for instance, catechisms, liturgies, and the like.—A work entitled "Shriftliche Gottesverehrung und Kirchliche Reformen"—Scriptural Liturgy and Church Reforms, by the Rev. Mr. JENISCH, of Berlin, caused a considerable sensation there, and provoked several replies. The "Liturgisches Versuch, &c."—Lithurgic Essay, or German Ritual for Catholic Churches, by BUSCH, does great honour to its author; but we doubt whether he will easily persuade those to adopt it for whom it was written.—GRÆFFE, of Göttingen, author of several esteemed Catechetical works, has acquired additional claims to the gratitude of the Clerical order, by his "Pastoraltheologie in ihrem ganzen Umfange"; or, Complete Course of Pastoral Theology: and NIEMEYER, of Halle, by the new edition of his "Briefe an Christliche Religionslehrer"—Letters to the Teachers of the Christian Religion; and by his "Grundriss der unmittelbaren Vorbereitungs-wissenschaften zur Führung des Christlichen Predigtamtes" —being a sketch of the preparatory studies necessary to qualify a Christian pastor for the proper discharge of the duties of his office.—Besides the above-noticed journals of MUNSCHER and SCHUDEROFF, the "Allgemeine praktische Bibliothek für Prediger und Schulmänner," edited by WÆCHTER and CLEYMANN, two protestant Clergymen in Vienna, furnished instruction and advice both for pastors and schoolmasters.

A "Geschichte der Praktischen Theologie"—History of Practical Theology, has been begun by AMMON, of Göttingen; the first volume contains the History of Homileticks from the time of Huss to that of Luther. —HEERWAGEN continued, in a fourth volume, his "Literaturgeschichte Christlicher Lieder und Gedichte neuer Zeiten"—Literary History of Christian

Hymns and other sacred Poems, in Modern Times. FUHRMANN, a Lutheran clergyman, published the first volume of an "Anleitung zur Kenntniss der dem Katholischen Theologen wesentlich-nothwendigen und geprüft-nützlichen Bucher"—Introduction to the Knowledge of such Books of tried Usefulness as are indispensably necessary to Catholic Divines.

Fragments and extracts of distinguished merit, from theological works of every kind, are given as contributions towards a pragmatical knowledge of the progress of theological science, in the "Theolog" edited by BELLERMANN, now director of the chief gymnasium, in Berlin.

Several journals, whose contents are of a more general description, have likewise been continued, or begun. In the Protestant part of Germany, Abbot HENKE, of Helmstädt, substituted in the place of the Magazine, hitherto published by him, a "Museum für Religions-wissenschaft in ihrem ganzen Umfange;" or, a Museum for every Branch of Theology. SCHMIDT, a Protestant clergyman in Leiningen, began a "Repertorium für die Literatur der Bible," &c.—Repertory for the Literary History of the Bible, the Philosophy of Religion, Ecclesiastical History, &c. AUGUSTI, GUEBLER, THIESS, and WACHTER, continued their well known Journals; and, besides the old established Journal for Preachers, of which more than forty volumes have already been published, new "Prediger Journal" made its appearance for the use of the clergy Saxony, in particular.

JURISPRUDENCE.

The Civil Law, a science which, though never entirely neglected, is seldom handled by men of philosophic views, has been treated of in a masterly manner by three writers, whose works are calculated to attract the attention of those even who are not lawyers by profession.—FEUERBACH (formerly of Jena and Kiel) published "Civilistische Versuche"—or, Essays on Civil Law; one of which, on Juridical Criticism, is directed against THIBAUT; and, another on "Servitus Luminum," provoked several replies. THIEBAUT (formerly of Kiel, now of Jena) advantageously known before by some volumes of Juristical Essays, brought forth, in conformity to ideas announced in some of his prior publications, "A System des Pandectenrechts"—System of Civil Law, which will probably supplant the established lecture-books at several of the German universities.

SAVIGNY treated "Das Recht des Besitzes;" or, the Law of Possession, in so comprehensive a manner, and considered the subject in so many new and luminous points of view, that his work may be recommended as necessary to every civilian, who wishes to attain a perfect knowledge of his profession.

Several Treatises likewise were published on separate parts of Roman and of the Common Law of Germany; and some other Lawyers elucidated the laws, and mode of conducting processes in single provinces. In some instances their attention was directed to these subjects by government. The Elector of Saxony, for instance, in whose dominions the tedious and irregular mode of conducting processes had been long loudly complained of, caused an "Entwurf zu einer neuen Gerichts-ordnung;" or, Sketch of a new Mode of regulating Courts of Justice, to be published. In Prussia, a new Criminal Code is preparing, towards which a Work by M. VON ARNIM, one of the king's ministers, may be considered as an important contribution.

Professor KLEINSCHROD, of the University of Würzburg, has published an "Entwurf eines peinlichen Gesetz-buchs"—Sketch of a Criminal Code for Bavaria, which has been criticised, and represented as insufficient by SCHMIDT, FEUERBACH, and others. The proposal for the introduction of this reform of the Criminal Law gave rise to several works on that subject. LIPOWSKI, of Munich, gave us a History of Criminal Jurisprudence in Bavaria; and STURZER (of the University of Landshut) a Treatise on the State of Criminal Law, &c. in Germany at the Commencement of the Nineteenth Century.

Indeed so much interest does the German public take in the discussion of Criminal Jurisprudence, which is now cultivated by many men of eminent talents, that not only is the "Archive of Criminal Law," by KLEIN, KLEINSCHROD, and KONOPACK, continued without interruption, but another Magazine for Criminal Jurisprudence,

prudence, entitled "Archiv des Cr. Rechts," has been begun by FEUERBACH, GROLMANN, and ALMENDINGEN. That these colleagues and co-editors, however, are not agreed about all the fundamental principles of their science, has already been remarked in our last Retrospect; and a further proof of it is to be found in ALMENDINGEN'S "Untersuchungen über die Natur und das Princip der bürglichen Sträflichkeit," &c.—Inquiries relative to the Nature and Principle of Criminality in Civil Society, and of the Proportion of which Punishments ought to bear to Crimes, in which he attacks some of the opinions of Grolmann, Kleinschrod, Klein, and Feuerbach.

The changes that took place in the Germanic Empire, in consequence of the Peace of Luneville and the Plan of Indemnification, likewise gave rise to a number of publications, which called for a reform of the public law of the Empire. A new "Lehrbuch des Deutschen Staatsrechts"—Compendium of the Public Law of Germany, with a view to these changes, was written by Professor LEIST, of Gottingen, who excludes therefrom all philosophical and historical discussions. HARTLEBEN (of the University of Wirzburg) accompanied his work, "Ueber die Deutsche Staatsverfassung nach vollbrachten Entschædigungs Systeme;" or, On the Constitution of Germany after the Execution of the Plan of Indemnifications, with Hints for rendering it more perfect. KLÜBER, Professor at Erlangen, and RÖSSIG, of Leipzig, published Treatises on the new Electors; and the latter likewise gave us "Eine Deutsche Reichskunde," &c.; or, Outlines of the Germanic Constitution, as settled in consequence of the Peace of Luneville.

Of the practical labours and decisions of such professors as act likewise as judges, the most deserving of notice are those published by EICHMANN, of Altenburg; and GÖNNER, Professor at Landshut, who has likewise finished, in four volumes, his valuable "Handbuch des Deutschen gemeinen Processes," being a Compendious Treatise of the Manner of conducting Processes according to the Common Law of Germany.—A Magazine appropriated entirely to the elucidation of this subject, was likewise begun in 1802, by Professors WALCH and MARTIN, at Göttingen, which is still continued.

MEDICINE.

The irreconcileable divisions among the physicians who are called Brunonians, become daily more strikingly manifest. The pure theory of BROWN, as it was taught by WEIKARD, has now very few partizans: more adhered to the theory as it was corrected and gradually limited by J. FRANK, HORN, VON HOVEN, and others, according to principles founded on experience. Another party defended it as modified by combination with a chemical view of organization; as, for instance, RÖSCHLAUB, who connected these with the newest theory of Schelling. How important a part the theory of Excitability, more or less modified, acted in Physiology, Pathology, and Therapy, is sufficiently apparent from the titles only of many of the Medical works published last year. I. FRANK gave a second and entirely re-modelled edition of his "Erläuterungen der Erregungs Theorie"—Elucidations of the Theory of Excitability, and a "Grundriss der Pathologie, nach den Gesetzen der Erregungs Theorie"—Outlines of Pathology, according to the Brunonian Theory of Excitability. HORN continued his "Archiv für medicinische Erfahrung"—Archive for Medical Experience. VON HOVEN has endeavoured to shew, in his Treatise on the "Vorzüge der Browschen Praxis vor der Nicht-Brownschen," that the Brunonian excels the non-Brunonian Practice of Medicine. RÖSCHLAUB continued his well known Magazine; and, in conjunction with OEGGL, began another periodical work, "Hygeia," for the diffusion of medical knowledge. —Among those of the Schellingian school who attacked him, KILIAN, formerly of Jena, but now Professor at the University of Bamberg, particularly distinguished himself in a work entitled "Differenz der ächten und unächten Erregungs Theorie: he shewed that the theories of Brown and Röschlaub contained many errors, and did not sufficiently account for all medical phenomena; and then, in his "Entwurf eines Systems der gesammten Medicin"—Outlines of a System of Medicine, teaches a quite new doctrine, founded on the principles of the Schellingian philosophy; against which

system

system, however, Röschlaub and other Brownists will have much to object.

Many other medical works by GUTFELD, MÜLLER, HOCHHEIMER, SCHMID, JAHN, WEISS, OBERREICH, &c. but which we have not room particularly to notice, bear upon their very titles the stamp of Brunonianism; and their authors defend the theory of Brown with greater or less modifications.

Agreeably to the long established propensity to deny to all new inventions the merit of originality, and to search for traces and hints thereof in ancient works, SCHERER, of Vienna, in a work, entitled "Beweis dass Mayow," &c. endeavours to prove that Mayow and Pechlin (Professors at the University of Kiel, in the latter half of the seventeenth century) had laid the foundation of the new theory of living organism. Another SCHERER (now Professor at the Russian University of Dorpat) had before pointed out in Mayow's Works, traces of the antiphlogistic theory of chemistry.

After this enumeration of the works relative to the new theories of medicine in general, we have still to notice several on separate parts of medical science, on which these theories have had little or no influence.

Some years have elapsed since the attention of the curious was excited by the singular cranioscopical system of Dr. GALL, of Vienna, who considers the skull as an organ indicating the powers, capabilities and properties of the mind, and accordingly pretends to point out from the conformation of its various part, the character of the individual to which it belongs. Dr. Gall has not not yet published any thing himself on this subject: one of his auditors, however, Professor FROREP, of Jena, as we mentioned in a former Retrospect, had given an account of his Cranioscopical Lectures in a small work, which has passed through several editions; and last year, similar accounts were published by HAGEDORN, LEUNE, MARTENS, and WALTHER. Even the most incredulous of Gall's opponents, will at least allow this to be an interesting digression in physiology and anatomy.

To the students of this latter branch of medical science, the completion of LODER's Anatomical Figures will be a most agreeable piece of intelligence.

Of the practical medical works, the most numerous class, again, were those which treated of Vaccine Inoculation, and of the application of Galvanism to the cure of diseases. Of the former, however, we do not meet with any worthy of particular notice, and of the latter we shall have occasion to speak under another head.

Of the other publications on particular parts of the healing art, the "Rhapsodien über die Anwendung der Physischen Kur-Methode auf Geistesverirrungen"—On the Application of the Physical Method to the Cure of Mental Derangement, by the celebrated physiologist, Professor REIL, of Halle, deserves to be carefully studied by every person who has the charge of it.

Of the works on Surgery we have only to notice WEISS's "Vorlesungen über Chirurgie nach Brownschen Grundsätzen"—Lectures on Surgery, according to the Principles of Brown; the continuations ARNEMANN and EBERMAIER's Lecture Books, and of the former's Magazine.

More abundant was the supply of works on midwifery. — ELIAS VON SIEBOLD produced, besides a small Treatise, "Ueber Praktischen Unterricht in der Entbindungskunst"—On Practical Instruction in Midwifery, a "Theoretisch-Praktische Entbindungskunde zum Gebrauche seiner Vorlesungen"—Theoretico-practical Treatise on Midwifery, which contains, besides many other observations, a description of a new Parturition Stool invented by him, and which seems to be preferable to those hitherto in use. He likewise began a periodical work, entitled "Lucina," for the improvement of the obstetric art. HERRER, of Weimar, gave us "Beyträge zur Erweiterung der Geburtshülfe"—Contributions towards the Improvement of Midwifery, which contains many interesting observations.—STEIN, lately of Cassel, but now successor to his celebrated uncle at Marpurg, has begun to publish "Geburtshülfliche Abhandlungen;" the first number of which contains a Treatise on the Cæsarean Operation, in which, instead of the hitherto usual mode, he recommends an incision from the short ribs of the one side, through the *linea alba* to the *os pubis* on the other.—WIEDEMANN, of Brunswick, author of a book of Instruction for Midwives, gave us some not very favourable accounts of the lying-in hospitals

hospitals in Paris, and describes some uncommon cases which there came under his observation.—JOSEPHI, of Rostock, wrote "Ueber die Schwangerschaft ausserhalb der Gebährmutter," &c.—On Impregnations out of the Matrix, and a very remarkable Case of an impregnated Bladder.

Besides several local descriptions of the baths and mineral springs in Germany, there appeared a "Balneotechnik," by SCHREGER, of Erlangen, giving excellent directions, founded on the new chemistry, for the preparation of artificial baths.

TROMMSDORF, of Erfurt, published a Table of Pharmaceutical Nomenclature. This eminent chemist and pharmacist likewise gave, besides a continuation of his Journal, a second edition of his "Lehrbuch der Pharmaceutischen Chemie"—Manual of Pharmaceutical Chemistry; and an "Apothekerschule"—or, Tables containing Instructions for Apothecaries.

Several physicians likewise wrote upon medical police, and of the evidence required in many cases to be given by surgeons and physicians in courts of justice. The work on this subject by METZGER, of Königsberg, contains much excellent advice and instruction, but mixed with some paradoxes; as, for instance, where he speaks against the usefulness of hospitals, fever-houses, and similar institutions for the cure of the sick.

LODER, now Professor at the University of Halle, continued his Journal for Juristical Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, to which many interesting contributions continue to be sent, especially by the physicians and surgeons of the Prussian army, who there give an account of such remarkable cases as occur in the course of their practice.—In Bavaria and Suabia several surgeons and physicians have formed themselves into a society for the same purpose.

The journals published by HUFELAND and others, as, for instance, the "Journal der Erfindungen," &c.—Journal of Invention, Theories, &c. were continued.—AUGUSTIN, of Berlin, began another upon the same plan, entitled "Æsculap"—or Aesculapius, a Journal for the History of Criticism and Theory in the Science of Medicine, &c.; and STERNBERG, of Gostar, a new "Literaturzeitung für die Medicin und Chirurgie," in which, as likewise in HARTENKEIL's "Salzburg. Med. Chir. Zeitung," a review is given of medical works and literature.

Nor was the general and more ancient history and literature of medicine neglected. Besides the learned SPRENGEL, of Halle, who published the fifth volume of his "Pragmatical History of Medicine," we have here to notice two physicians of Vienna:—DEWEZ translated "Aretæus on the Cure of Acute and Chronic Diseases; and UEBERLACHER, who gave us a very learned treatise, in which he endeavours to shew, that there is no foundation for the opinion of those who assert that the first descriptions of the small-pox and measles are to be found in the writings of the Arabian physicians.

PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY, AND NATURAL HISTORY.

We have already observed in the last section of our Retrospect, that Galvanism continued to occupy the attention of several physicians and natural philosophers. The "Journals of Physical Science," edited by GILBERT, VOIGT, and others, still furnished contributions towards its improvement. WEBER, of Landshut, continued his Galvanic Journal; and several other separate treatises appeared on that subject, and on electricity. HEIDMANN, of Vienna, gave a "Vollständige auff Versuche und Vernunftschlüsse gegründete Theorie der Elektricität,"—A Theory of Electricity, founded upon Experiment and Reasoning; SAXTORPH, of Copenhagen, an "Electricitätslehre,"—Theory of Electricity; SCHMIDT, a Silesian naturalist, thought that his treatise on "das Zitterstoff und seine Wirkungen in der Natur,"—On the Galvanic Fluid and its Effects, would entitle him to the prize proposed by Bonaparte; and his countryman, GRUNDMANN, illustrated the "Eigenschaften und Wirkungen der Animalischen Elektricität,"—The Properties and Effects of Animal Electricity—in such a manner as thereby to account for the symptoms of canine madness, and to point out what he thinks would be the most effectual cure for it. The above-mentioned TROMMSDORF has written a "Geschichte des Galvanismus und der Galvanischen Elektricität, besonders in chemischer Hinsicht,"—History of Galvanism and Galvanic Electricity, especially in a Chemical Point of View.—W. PFAFF published a "Darstellung des Galvanismus,"—View of Galvanism; NEUFFER, an "Anleitung zum Aufbau der Galvanischen Säule, &c."—Intro-

&c."—Introduction to the best Mode of forming the Galvanic Pile, and the application thereof to the Cure of various Diseases." MARTENS gave us an "Abbildung und Beschreibung einer bequemen in der Rocktasche tragbaren Voltaischen Säule,"—being a Description and Plate of a very convenient portable Voltaic Pile, and Instructions for applying Galvanism to the Cure of Diseases. A Count STERNBERG described "Galvanische Versuche in mehrern Krankheiten,"—Trials of Galvanism in the Cure of many Diseases, especially Hardness of Hearing and Deafness. Most of these trials were attended with the desired success. But on the contrary, ESCHKE, director of an institute for the instruction of deaf and dumb persons, gave "an Account of Galvanic Experiments on some of his Pupils," which proved abortive from the improper Mode of conducting them. Besides these original works, there appeared a translation by NASSE, of "Volta's Writings on Electricity and Galvanism; and a knowledge of all new discoveries and experiments on Galvanism and other parts of physics made in France, Italy, &c. was quickly communicated through the medium of the Journals of Pfaff and others. T. BERNOUILLI furnished an instructive collection "on the Luminous appearance of the Sea;" CRELL continued his valuable "Annals of Chemistry;" and SCHERER his "Chemical Journal;" and whilst TROMMSDORFF's "Bibliothek" went on without interruption, a new "Allgemeines Journal der Chemie,"—General Journal of Chemistry, was announced, which will be enriched by contributions from KLAPROTH, HERMBSTÄDT, SCHERER, RICHTER, and GEHLER.

TROMMSDORFF again inserted a Sketch of "the newest History of Chemistry, in his Pocket-book for Physicians, Chemists, and Pharmacists;" and GÖTTLING continues to collect the latest discoveries, new-invented instruments, &c. in his "Pocket-book for Chemists and Apothecaries."

An anonymous author furnished a valuable contribution towards the history of physics, entitled a short "Leitfaden in die Kosmologie und Physik der Alten,"—Clue to the Cosmology and Physicks of the Ancients, from a Latin original, and dedicated to Kant, De Luc, and Reimarer. The last-mentioned of these eminent philosophers, who has deserved so well of physical science, wrote a work "Ueber die Bildung des Erdballs, &c."—On the Structure of the Globe, and particularly on the Theory of De Luc.

Among the cultivators of geognosy we think BRUNNER, in particular, worthy of notice. In his very useful "Handbuch der Gebirskgunde" the mountains are not, as by preceding naturalists, divided into primitive, alluvious and volcanic, but, according to their external characters, into mixed, unmixed, compositeS, &c. A new "Handbuch der Mineralogie,"—Compendium of Mineralogy, in which the system of Werner is followed, was published by Professor LUDWIG, of Leipzig. The second edition of the "Anfangsgründe der Mineralogie," by LUCKOW, of Heidelberg, has been enriched with all the latest discoveries in Mineralogy, so that it may be considered as a quite new and highly useful work.—The translation of HAUY's "Mineralogie," by the celebrated KARSTEN, Member of the Board of Mines at Berlin, could not fail to excite new ardour for the study of Crystallography, which had been early studied in Germany; and, therefore, HAUSMANN's "Krystallographische Beyträge,"—Crystallographic Contributions made their appearance at a very propitious time.

For the students of botany two professors, Bernhardi and Schrank, furnished new "Books of Instruction;" that of the latter is to consist of several volumes. HOFFMANN, of Göttingen, published a third year of his useful "German Flora," and an improved edition of the first year. STURM and SKUHR likewise continued their "German Floras." GRINDEL gave us a "Botanisches Taschenbuch,"—or Botanical Pocket-book for Livonia, Courland, and Esthonia—WALDSTEIN and KITAIBEL continued their "Flora Hungarica." JACQUIN, of Vienna, and WILDENOW, of Berlin, began likewise to publish Descriptions, in the Latin language, of the Botanic Gardens in these two chief cities of Germany. PERSOON, of Göttingen, furnished some faithful "Delineations of Fungi," accompanied with a Latin text; and WULFEN, an accurate observer, "Cryptogama Aquatica."—"An Account of the *Conferva* of Great Britain," was given by Messrs. WEBER and MERE, who in this work took Dilling for their guide.—PLANK's "Icones Plant. Med." have advanced as far as the seventh *centuria*, and the "Handbuch der Pharmaceutischen Botanik," Manual of Pharmaceutical Botany, to the twelfth. HOPPE, of Ratisbon, continued his "Botanical Pocket-

book for 1803." This gentleman was likewise one of the most active members of the Botanical Society at Ratisbon, which since the year 1802, has published an "Allgemeine Botanische Bibliothek," General Botanical Library.—SCHRADER's "Botanical Journal" is likewise proceeding without interruption.

Towards the improvement of ZOOLOGY, many excellent Contributions continued to be furnished in WIEDEMANN's "Archiv." DONNDORF continued his "European Fauna;" and SCHRANK finished his "Bavarian Fauna." KOCH, of Magdeburg, gave, in his "Mikographie," Instructions for preparing and examining the most interesting Micographical Objects in the three Kingdoms of Nature; and FICHTEL and VON MOLL treated of a particular object of microscopy in a collection, with plates, of "Tepaoca Microscopica aliaque minuta et generibus Argonauta et Nautilus."

Entomology in particular has been diligently cultivated. FABRICIUS continued to class and describe the insects according to his system, founded upon the difference of the organs by which they take their food; and PANZER, of whose work on the Insects of Germany a new edition is publishing, gave us "Symbolæ Entomologicæ," with plates. Some cultivators of Entomology furnished an "Illustrative Text for the Drawings of the different Species of Flies, by SCHELLENBERG." SCHMIDT, of Halle, with the accuracy of an attentive observer, gave us "Versuche über die Insekten;"—or, Essays on Insects, particularly on the Caleopteræ; in which he treats of their hybernation, their means of defending themselves against their enemies, &c. POSSETT furnished "Beyträge zur Anatomie der Insekten,"—Contributions towards the Anatomy of Insects.

Of the Transactions of the "Gesellschaft Naturforschender freunde zu Berlin;"—or, Berlin Society for the Investigation of Natural History, there appeared a fourth volume, containing Dissertations on Astronomical and Meteorological Subjects, on Galvanism, Mineralogy, Botany, Zoology, and the Natural History of particular Districts.

ECONOMY.

In this department of science, there is likewise, from year to year, an increase of publications of a general and mixed kind, in which rural economy in general, or with a view to particular districts, is treated of. Besides the continuation of several journals, a new one, which promises much interesting matter, was begun at Halle: it is entitled "Landwirthschaftliche Zeitung." HERMBSTÆDT, who has been engaged in applying the latest discoveries in chemistry to the improvement of technology, opened a new "Archiv der Agriculturchemie,"—Archive for Agricultural Chemistry; and, whilst GAUDICH closed with the fourth volume his "Uebersicht der Ganzen Landwirthschaft,"—View of the whole Science of Rural Economy, founded on thirty years' experience; and PROSS, with the sixth, his "Handbuch," &c.—or, Manual of Practical Husbandry; FICHTER, with other economical writers, continued the "Deutsche Landwirthschaft,"—German Husbandry; and WEISSENBRUCH his "Ganze der Landeswirthschaft,"—Complete View of every Branch of Husbandry; LEOPOLD published the first volume of a work, entitled "Agricola," containing instructions relative to every part of agriculture; and besides RIEM, who continued his "Neue Sammlung ökonomischer Schriften,"—New Collection of Economical Papers, several other economists gave us miscellaneous Tracts, or such as related to the rural economy of particular districts. Thus, for instance, KRIEGER's "Oekonomische und Cameralistische Abhandlungen,"—Economical and Financial Tracts, contain, besides a Dissertation on Roman Agriculture, several papers on the relative importance of various branches of economy. In works published by THAER, BENEKEN, and many others, among whom we find the name of the Duke FREDERIC of SCHLESWIG HOLLSTEIN BECK, the principles of English husbandry are explained, and the adoption thereof recommended to the German farmers.

MEYERS, in his "Nähere Bemerkungen zur Uebersicht der Landw. in der Mark Brandenburg," &c.—NOLDECHEN, in his "Annalen der Landw. in Brandenburg," and Count PODEWILS, in the fourth volume of his "Wirthschaftserfahrungen auf seinen Gütern," confined their views to the agriculture of Brandenburg, and gave an account of the agricultural experiments that had been tried, and of improvements that had been or might be introduced in that part of Germany. M. von BUGGENHAGEN gave his countrymen "Beyträge zur Aufnahme der Landwirthschaft in Schwedisch Pommern,"—Contributions towards the Improvement of Agriculture in Swedish Pomerania, which contain indeed many useful

useful hints, but unfortunately intermixed with singular opinions that have been frequently refuted.

Although Germany has no Board of Agriculture to watch over whatever relates to agriculture, the want of such a public institution is amply supplied by the patriotic zeal of many public spirited individuals and private agricultural societies. The transactions of these societies in Mecklenburg, Bohemia, Livonia, &c. continued to be published.

Of the writers giving accounts of new-invented implements of husbandry, &c. we shall only notice Mr. METZER's "Description of his new Threshing Machine and Saw Mill," which have been very highly spoken of by those esteemed the best judges of such productions of mechanical genius.

With respect the cultivation of single articles produced in gardens or in the open field, the culture of tobacco was again taught by CHRIST and TRUNK; that of hops, by BREITENBACH, FRITSCHE &c.; and that of fruit-trees, by DIETRICH, SICKLER, &c. Instructions for cultivating the vine with advantage in the northern provinces or Germany, in Prussia, &c. were given by MATTUSCHKA.—CHRIST, DALLINGER, and others, continued to recommend the use of the *Cyperus esculentus L.* instead of coffee, and gave rules for the best mode of cultivating it; and to the many publications on the extracting of sugar from the beet-root was added a "Book of Instructions" relative to that subject, by M. ACHARD, of the Berlin Academy of Sciences. It does not, however, appear, that, notwithstanding all these patriotic endeavours, the Indian sugar and coffee will ever be wholly supplanted by these substitutes.

The increasing dearth of wood for fuel and other purposes, naturally continued to give birth to great numbers of publications on the means of remedying this evil. MEISNER, in his "Ganze der Holzsparkunst," shews the most advantageous manner of forming new plantations, and how to save fuel both in brew-houses, manufactories, and the stoves for warming apartments. Besides this, we shall take notice of only a few other publications on forestry, by authors of established reputation. GATTERER continued his "Forstmagazin,"—Magazine for Foresters; and LAWLOP, besides his "Instructive Letters of a Forester travelling in Germany," proceeds to edit, in conjunction with HARTMANN, "Die Zeitschrift für Forstw."— or, Journal for Foresters.—DÆZEL, SPRÆTH, and WALTHER, published continuations of their "Courses of Forestry;" and LAUROP furnished a new one.—REITER, Member of the Superintending Board of Forests in Wirtemberg, gave, in conjunction with ABEL, engraver to the Duke, no less beautiful than faithful plates and descriptions of such forest-trees as are seldom found growing wild in the woods of Germany, and of some that have already been naturalized. This work is intended as a continuation of the delineations of a hundred indigenal German forest-trees.

The proper management of forest-trees, and the knowledge necessary for the sportsman and the gamekeeper are taught together in KOPLER's "Nöthigste Vorkenntnisse der Forst und Jagdwissenschaft;" and in GATTERER and LEONARDI's "Magazines for Forestry and Hunting." JOKISCH wrote a large work on fisheries and fish-ponds, including the natural history of fishes.

Of the useful domestic animals, the horse again particularly became an object of authorial industry. Besides the sixth year of TENNEKER's Pocket Book for Horsemen and his Journal for Horse-breeders, there came out a "Zeitschrift fur Denkende Reiter"—a Journal for considerate Horsemen. HOFFMAN taught the "Art of prolonging the Period of the Life and Serviceableness of the Horse," BOOS and LEONHARDI wrote on the breeding of sheep, PRESCHER on rabbit-warrens; and some anonymous authors on the rearing of fowls and singing-birds; nay, books of instruction even on the breeding of cats and dogs were published.

Several works likewise made their appearance on the veterinary art, on the management of bees, and on cookery, and other parts of domestic economy.

TECHNOLOGY AND COMMERCE.

To the many journals in which these two departments of useful knowledge are conjointly treated of, was now added the "Gewerbs und Handlungs Zeitung," published at Breslau; and to the technological journals, HOFFMAN's "Allgemeine Annalen der Gewerbkunde"—General Annals of Technology; JUCH's "Allgemeines Journal der Technologie," and a "Sammlung gemeinnütziger Maschinen, &c."—or, Collection of generally useful and easily executed Machines for Economists, Architects, &c.; WEISSE publishes a general "Oekonomische Technologie"—Economical Technology, which is

is judiciously compiled from the best authorities.

Baron Von Moll continues his valuable "Annalen der Berg- und Hüttenkunde"—Annals of Mines and Metallurgy. Tiemann gave, as an appendix to his "Systematische Eisenhüttenkunde—Systematic Instructions for the Working of Iron Mines, a "Dissertation on the proper Mode of forming Moulds and casting the Metal;" and Stunkel, "Eine Beschreibung der Eisenbergwerke, &c. auf dem Harze"—a Description of the Iron Mines and Founderies of the Harz: these two latter works may be recommended as abounding with useful information. The same may be said of Schmieder's "Versuch einer Lithurgik, oder ökonomische Mineralogie;"—or, Economical Mineralogy.

Besides these more or less general or mixed works, there appeared a great number of publications on particular subjects. Baumgartner, an active bookseller of Leipzig, who gives employment to a great number of authors and artists, and is himself an author, furnished, besides continuations of the "Magazin aller neuen Erfindungen"—Magazine of all new Inventions, and of the "Magazin zur Beförderung der Industrie"—Magazine for the Furthering of Industry; a Description, by himself, of his new invented Windmill, and "Directions how to read, or execute the finest Works, without Injury to the Eyes." He likewise published works on the trades of baking, joinery, and several economical and technical machines.

Palmer, of Leipzig, presented to the public a whole collection of his inventions, such as fire-places for the saving of fuel; means to prevent conflagrations, and to render it impossible to forge paper money. Many of his inventions, however, are too insignificant to merit notice. Heyne and Steiner proposed plans for building fire-proof houses. Bus, Muller, &c. recommended contrivances for saving fuel. Rosenthal shewed how to make starch during the time that linen is washing; and several others taught the art of distilling, brewing, vinegar-making, &c. with, as they assert, many new improvements. And how much would the list of these new inventions and improvements be swelled, if the custom of taking out patents for them prevailed as much in Germany, as in France and England!

Of the works on subjects relating to commerce, the "Comptoir Lexicon;"—or, Counting-house Dictionary, in nine languages, by Mr. Nemnich, already advantageously known by similar lexicons for natural history, &c. deserves to be particularly pointed out to the notice of our readers, on account of its great usefulness not only to merchants, but likewise to men of other professions, unconnected with trade.—Schedal, who continued his literary labours with unabated activity till the time of his death, likewise destined his "Geograph. Lexicon" for the use both of merchants and others.—Schulz, director of a commercial school in Berlin, published the first volume of his "Commercial Academist." Wagner, of Magdeburg, an author who for several years past has diligently cultivated this department of knowledge, recommended to the notice of his countrymen, the English, or Mr. Jones's, System of Book-keeping; which had likewise been treated of before by several other writers:—Wagner likewise gave models of mercantile letters, and instructions for accurately calculating the value of money and the course of exchange.—Of Zimmert's Pocket-book for Merchants, there appeared at Vienna the third year; and a new one at Erfurt.

MATHEMATICS AND MILITARY SCIENCE.

Besides Ready Reckoners for merchants and other men of business, there regularly appears every year a great number of books of arithmetic, some of which are distinguished by giving instructions for executing calculations without notation. In very few of these elementary is arithmetic treated of in so luminous and comprehensive a manner, as in Snell's Systems of Arithmetic and Algebra, and in the Treatises on pure Mathematics in general, by Hauff, Ide, and Lorenz.

Of the works on particular branches of Mathematics, the most worthy of notice was the collection of papers, published by Professor Hindenburg, of Leipzig, relative to the Combinatory Analysis and Calculus of Derivation, invented by him. In this collection, the Professor and others, have further pursued and illustrated their method. Professor Hallwig, of Brunswick, endeavoured in a very happy manner to facilitate the study of diophantic analysis, by his "Anfangsgründe der unbestimmten Analytik;"—or, First Principles of Indefinite Analysis.

Mixed mathematics were again illustrated by several publications. Von Rhode, a captain in the Prussian army,

furnished a Treatise on "LAPLACE'S new Mode of correcting the Heights of Mountains, calculated from Barometrical Observations."

Several mechanicians, such as BREITHAUPT, ERNST, STÖCKEL, and others, communicated new inventions. POPPE, whom we have mentioned in a former Retrospect, began an Encyclopedia of Mechanics, which is however yet defective. Two Dissertations, which were published together in one volume, "Ueber Paraboliſchen Reflectoren und deren Anwendung zu Nacht-ſignalen an den See-küſten"—On Parabolic Reflectors, and the Uſe thereof for Signals by Night on the Sea Coaſt, by D. REINKE; and R. WOLTMANN'S "Abhandl. über das Verhältneſs zwiſchen dem reflectirten u. ſimpelin Lichte"—Diſſertation on reflected and ſimple Light—are ſufficiently recommended by the names of their authors, who are well known as having deſerved well of hydrotechny, which, ſince the appearance of the great work of WIEBEKING, who is now engaged by the court of Vienna to ſuperintend the execution of ſome important undertakings, has of late more than ever attracted the attention of the public; and which is likewiſe ably treated of by GILLY and EYTELWEIN, two eminent Pruſſian architects; who, together with other members of the Royal Board of Architecture at Berlin, are contributors to the "Sammlung nützlicher Aufſätze und Nachrichten die Baukunſt betreffend"—Collection of uſeful Tracts and Intelligence relative to the Science of Architecture, of which the fifth annual volume has already been publiſhed.

Proviſion continued to be made for the cultivators of aſtronomy in the "Jahrbücher;"—or, Aſtronomical Annals of Vienna, Berlin, &c.—and in M. VON ZACH'S "Monathliche Correſpondenz," which contains the earlieſt intelligence relative to all aſtronomical diſcoveries, &c. BODE, the celebrated aſtronomer of Berlin, gave a new, improved, and enlarged edition of his "Anleitung zur Kenntniſs der Erdkugel"—Introduction to the Knowledge of the Terreſtrial Globe; and BURJA the fourth volume of his uſeful "Courſe of Aſtronomy."

The "Mathemat cal Dictionary," by Profeſſor KLUGEL, of Halle, the firſt part of which was announced at the Eaſter Fair, will comprehend every branch of pure and mixed mathematics.

As on the one hand ſeveral military men, juſt mentioned above, wrote on various branches of mixed mathematics; ſo on the other, mathematicians, who do not belong to the military profeſſion, contribute to the improvement on the art of war; as, for inſtance, the above-mentioned Profeſſor HELWIG, of Brunſwick, by his inſtructive "Krieg ſpiel"—Game of War. Several officers employed the leiſure they enjoyed during peace, in publiſhing works relative to tactics and military operations. Captain HOYER, of Porna, in Saxony, author of a "Hiſtory of the Art of War," continued, beſides his "Military Calendar," containing ſome theoretical and hiſtorical diſcuſſions, his "Military Magazine;" VON PORBECK, of Caſſel, his "New Bellona;" Count DE ROCHEAYMON, his "Introduction à l'Etude de l'Art de la Guerre;" and ST. PAUL his "New Military Manual," which is, however, rather too prolix. VON BOMMEL and others wrote on cavalry, and the various kinds thereof; as likewiſe on horſe-artillery. Major VON GROSS, formerly in the Engliſh ſervice, who now continues the inſtitute for the education of gentlemen of fortune, founded by Mounier, at Weimar, publiſhed a work "On the Duty of Officers in the Field."

POLITICS.

From the publications on military affairs, we ſhall proceed to thoſe which the peace of Luneville gave riſe to; only remarking, however, in general, that their number was very great, and muſt continually increaſe, as the influence of that peace not only produced a new organization of the Germanic Empire in general, but likewiſe important changes in the ſtates either augmented or tranſferred in conſequence of the ſyſtem of indemnification; and it is even thought that a Concordat, ſimilar to that lately concluded betwixt Bonaparte and the Pope, will there likewiſe take place. For collecting the documents relative to theſe changes, a new journal was begun on purpoſe, entitled, the "Der Deutſche Zuſchauer;" and ſeveral other journals,—as for inſtance the "Staatsarchiv," publiſhed by Profeſſor HEBERLIN, of Helmſtädt, who there ſpeaks his ſentiments with unreſerved frankneſs, furniſhed ſimilar contributions towards the hiſtory of our times. Theſe materials were by SÖRGEL worked up into a "Geſchichte des verunglückten Syſtems der Gleighgewicht"—or, Hiſtory of the Deſtruction of Balance of Power.

Other collections were of a leſs temporary kind; as for inſtance, the "Vorſchläge und Verſuche zur Beförderung des Menſchenwohls und Volkscultur"—Plans, &c.

&c. for promoting the Happiness of Mankind, and diffusing Knowledge among the lower Classes of the People, edited by Von Cöln, Superintendant of the Church of Detmold. Among the papers in this collection, those contributed by the editor and the princess his mistress, are particularly worthy of notice on account of their superior merit: from the pen of the latter we find an animated exhortation to the people against the destructive Habit of Dram-drinking; on the Duty incumbent upon Sovereigns to maintain Public Worship and the Schools; and on the State of the Poor at Detmold. The editor and the other contributors are inspired with the same spirit of philanthropy. In other publications, likewise, on the Condition of Institutions for the Relief of the Poor, and on Education, the attention of statesmen is, in the most pressing manner, directed to the consideration of these most important subjects; as, for instance, by Schram, in his work, "über die Verbesserung der Schulen," &c.—On the Reformation and Improvement of public Schools, in a moral, pedagogical, and political Point of View; on Advantages arising from enlightening the Minds of the People, and on mutual Toleration among the various Sects of Christians. From this publication we were glad to learn that the Protestants have lately experienced the most liberal treatment from the government of Bavaria, where they had formerly been very much oppressed.—The swarm of writers which the Letters of Jewish Heads of Families to Mr. Teller, an eminent divine of Berlin had excited, seemed to have quite spent their rage, when a fresh storm was raised by a publication of Paalzow, a lawyer of Berlin. This gave occasion to Grattenauer to write a bitter invective against that class of men; which was followed by a great number of pamphlets for and against them. This literary-warfare, however, was not productive of any alteration of their situation in civil society. More beneficial effect may, perhaps, be expected from the efforts of those writers who recommend the giving freedom to the peasants who are serfs, or annexed to the soil; as, for instance, Arndt of Greifswald, in his Address on this subject to the Landholders of Swedish Pomerania.—Several others pointed out the causes of the decay of small towns.

Of the works on Finance the most remarkable were some late publications in Denmark and Bavaria, relative to the introduction of a land-tax. Finances and the science of government likewise continue to be objects of attention at several of the universities, as appears from the Lecture-books of Professors Behr of Wirzburg, and Cromes of Giessen.

The influence of the peace of Luneville and of Amiens was likewise very visible in

GEOGRAPHY AND STATISTICS.

The German geographers and staticians had long anxiously waited for the restoration of peace, to publish new editions of their former works, or entirely new ones, containing the alterations produced by the conquests of France and England, and by the system of indemnification in Germany. Accordingly there appeared such improved editions of the Geographies of Fabri and of Gaspari, which have long enjoyed an established reputation; and two new "Geographical Dictionaries," by Ehrmann and Winkop. Professor Muller, of Rinteln, began a new "Manual of Statistics," which will extend to several volumes. There likewise appeared a great number of topographical descriptions, in a variety of forms, of the separate provinces and principalities into which Germany is divided: such as the "Travels through the Austrian Dominions," by Fischer, Schultes, Unger, &c. and several works on the provinces subject to Prussia, of which that by Krug, of Berlin, is particularly deserving of notice.

Of the accounts of travels into foreign countries, the most abundant were the tours in and through Italy. Benkowitz, an author who had before distinguished himself in the department of Belles Lettres, wrote an account of a "Journey from Glogau to Sorrento," and likewise dished up the observations he had made during this journey in a periodical work, entitled "Helios der Titan, oder Rom und Neapel," publications in which there occur too many insignificant things, and trite tedious remarks.—An anonymous author presented to the public a "Reise über St. Gothard nach den Borromæischen Inseln und Meyland."—Journey over Mount St. Gothard to the Borromeo Islands and Milan. The writer belongs to the sentimental humorous class of travellers; and of course much geographical and statistical information cannot be expected from him. Seume's "Spaziergang nach Syracus,"—Walk to Syracuse, is throughout a very picturesque and humourous narrative of the author's pedestrian tour, by way of Prague, Vienna, Trieste, Rome, &c. Rehfuss and Tscharner, two German literati, on their travels

travels through Italy, furnished from that country the materials for a periodical work, entitled "Italien,"—Italy, in which interesting contributions towards a knowledge of the country and the manners of its inhabitants are presented to the reader, agreeably intermixed with remarks on literature and the fine arts.—FISCHER, author of a no less pleasing than instructive Tour through Spain, added, as a companion to his "Picture of Madrid," another of "Valencia," in which he follows Cavanille in what relates to natural history, but the rest is entirely the production of his own inimitable pencil; and with such glowing colours has he painted that delightful place, that we could not help wishing that we might there find a tranquil retreat in the evening of life.—HELLDORF published a "Picture of Amsterdam;" an anonymous author, an "Ein Gemälde der Sitten, &c. der Portugueſen und Spanier,"—Picture of the Manners and Customs of the Portuguese and Spaniards," and likewise "of the French Nation."—Professor LINK, of Rostock, in a third volume of his "Reise durch Frankreich," &c.—Travels through France, Spain, and particularly Portugal—adds considerably to our knowledge of the last mentioned of these countries, which the Professor has exhibited in a less gloomy point of view than form r travellers.—Madame DOMEIS published the second volume of "Letters written during her stay in England and Portugal," which are distinguished equally by a partial fondness for the former and dislike of the latter country. CAMPE, author of many esteemed works for the instruction of youth, gave an account of a "Reise durch Frankreich und England,"—Tour through France and England—from which he appears to have changed his former predilection of France for an equally enthusiastic admiration of Britain. WICHELHAUSEN, a physician who formerly resided a considerable time at Moscow, gave us "Züge zu einem Gemälde von Moskwa,"—Outlines towards a Picture of Moskow, containing likewise much information relative to the Russian Empire in general. MULLER, another physician, in his "Reise von Volhynia nach Cherson," communicated an account of a journey he had performed in 1787 from Volhynia to Cherson: in which, from among but too great abundance of unimportant observations, the reader may pick out some interesting information relative to geography and natural history.

The "Briefe eines reisenden Spaniers über sein Vaterland und Preussen,"—Letters of a Spanish Traveller on his native Country and on Prussia, are not the production of a foreigner, but written by a patriotic Prussian, who has lavished encomiums on his country with too indiscriminating a hand, praising even such measures as cannot be justified but by unavoidable necessity. From the numerous invectives against the Jews, and other circumstances, it is supposed these letters came from the pen of Professor BUCHHOLZ, of Berlin. As usual, an indefatigable band of translators introduced to the German public almost every account of Travels that had lately appeared in France, England, and other foreign countries.

The excellent Journals edited by BERTUCH and VON ZACH, likewise continued to diffuse a knowledge of all the newest information relative to modern geography; to which we confine ourselves in the present section of our Retrospect, reserving for the next some notices of contributions towards the elucidation of Ancient Geography.

HISTORY.

Among the vast number of periodical works for almost every department of art and science, and even for subdivisions thereof, (as for instance the History of our own Times) we were surprised not to find any appropriated solely to the cultivation of general history; for WOLTMANN's historical journal, entitled "Geschichte und Politik," and ARCHENHOLZ's "Minerva, ein Journal historischen und politischen Inhalts," comprehend, as indeed is indicated by their titles, politics as well as general history.

The editor of the last-mentioned journal, the well known author of a very flattering Picture of England, published at the Easter Fair the second volume of his "Historische Schriften,"—Historical Tracts, which contains a well written account of the Buccaneers of America.

The first volume of "Kleine Historische Schriften," by Professor HEEREN, of Göttingen, who has long been advantageously known to the literary world as a distinguished philologist and historian, contains a development of the political influence of the Reformation upon Europe, exhibiting the effects of that great event in many new points of view; an Historical View of the Revolution of the Gracchi, which had been published before, but appears here in a much improved state; and the first part of an Essay of a Development of the Origin and Growth of the Continental Interest of Great

Great Britain, from the Time of Henry VII. to the death of Queen Anne.

Among the small and large historical works published separately, we again have to notice, as particularly worthy of attention, several by authors of eminence, on the history of Germany in general, or of single provinces. Whilst the large works of HEBERLIN and SMIDT were continued by SENKENBERG and MILBILLER; MANNERT, of Altdorf, a gentleman whose labours have greatly contributed to the elucidation of ancient geography, gave us a valuable "Compendium of the History of the German Empire;" BREYER, of Jena, a young man of eminent talents, a "Sketch of the Age of the Germani," being a specimen of his Universal History; and ARNDT, of whom we have before spoken as the author of Travels, and of a work on the Slavery of the Peasants in Swedish Pomerania, drew, in his "Germanien und Europa," a grand outline of the history of the moral and political culture of Europe, and particularly of Germany, as also a view of its present state and probable progress.

The indefatigable Baron VON ARETIN, librarian to the Elector of Bavaria, published, from manuscripts in the Electoral Library, at Münich, "Die älteste Sage über Karls des Grossen Geburt und Jugend"—Oldest Legends relative to the Birth and Youth of Charlemagne; "Aussprüche der Minnegerichte"—Judgments pronounced by the Minstrel-Courts; and "Eine Geschichte der Juden in Bavaria"—History of the Jews in Bavaria. PFISTER's "Allgemeine Geschichte von Schwaben"—General History of Swabia; RUMPLER's "Geschichte von Salzburg"—History of Salzburg; and other Provincial Histories, were received with approbation.

L. MEISTER, a native of Switzerland, advantageously known as the author of a great number of historical publications, continued his "Helvetische Geschichte," &c.—or, History of Helvetia during the last Two Thousand Years; and added a short "Helvetische Revolutions Geschichte"—History of the late Swiss Revolution. ZSCHOKKE, partly as an eyewitness, wrote a "Historische Denkwürdigkeiten der Helvetischen Staatsumwälzung;"—or, a History of the Memorabilia of the Helvetic Revolution: his style is nervous, but sometimes rather too florid.

Continuations of HEINRICH's "History of France" and WOLTMANN's "History of Great Britain" made their appearance.

RUHS, of Greifswald, published the beginning of his "Geschichte von Schweden"—History of Sweden, which is executed in a masterly manner. VON HALEM's "Leben Peter des Grossen"—Life of Peter the Great; and "Lebensbeschreibung des General Münnich"—Memoirs of Field Marshal Munnich, are excellent contributions towards the history of Russia.—JEKEL and some others published works on the History of the late Kingdom of Poland.

To the biographies which we have already mentioned as forming contributions towards the history of empires, we have now to add notices of some other biographical works. At Halle there appeared one, called "The Biographer; or, a Collection of the Lives of remarkable Persons during the last Three Centuries, which is compiled by writers of abilities adequate to the task. The Rev. Mr. BAUR published the first volume of his "Interesting Accounts of the Lives of the most eminent Persons of the Eighteenth Century;" and likewise, as a further addition to Lavocat's Biographical Dictionary, which had been before continued by him, an "Historisches Wörterbuch aller merkwürdiger Personen in dem letzen Jahrzehend des 18ten Jahrhunderts"—A General Historical Dictionary of the Lives of all remarkable Persons of the last Decennium of the Eighteenth Century.

Several others treated of the events of modern times in connected general histories. Besides the continuation of EICHHORN's "Geschichte der 3 letzten Jahrhunderte"—or, History of the last Three Centuries, there appeared in French, a very animated "Tableau des Revolutions du Système Politique de l'Europe depuis la Fin du 15 Siècle," by ANCILLON, Professor of History in the Royal Military Academy, at Berlin, in which he endeavours to shew how the states of Europe followed the maxim, that strength and actions are commensurate, and that every thing is to be feared from him who is in a condition to undertake every thing.

A valuable contribution towards the history of the middle ages was given by SPALDING, in his "Geschichte des K. Jerusalem;"—or, History of the Kingdom of Jerusalem; the principal object of which is to give a faithful picture of the manners and spirit of those times.

The history of all ages and countries was likewise collected into one mass in what are called Universal Histories, by BREYER, GALLETTI, of Gotha, &c.

Mr. SCHLICHTEGROLL, whom we have before had occasion to mention as the editor of the German Necrology, and who

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is keeper of the Duke of GOTHA's extensive collection of medals and coins, began to publish "Annalen der gesammten Numismatik"—General Numismatical Annals, for the Illustration of Ancient and Modern History. We find, however, though the contrary might have been expected from the title, that these Annals will not comprehend the coins of the middle ages.

Several cultivators of ancient history and geography, likewise communicated the results of their researches. BUTTMANN, of Berlin, in his "Aelteste Erdkunde der Morgenländer"—Most Ancient Geography of the Orientals, endeavours to prove that the scite of Paradise, according to their traditions, was in India, the country situate betwixt China and the Persian Gulph. HASSE, of Königsberg, in his "Zigeuner in Herodot." &c. combats the generally received opinion, that the Gypsies first came from Egypt into Europe about the beginning of the fifteenth century; and finds in Herodotus (V. 9) traces of their existence in Hungary at a very remote period. LUNNEMANN drew from Strabo, compared with later writers, the materials for his successful prize dissertation, "Descriptio Caucasi Gentiumque Caucasiarum. HERRMANN, the author of several publications in illustration of Heyne's Mythology, gave us now a work on the "Feste von Hellas"—the Festivals of Greece, in which he pretends to have first considered them in their proper point of view, and to have shewn the real purposes for which they were instituted.

M. BÖTTIGER, of Weimar, long celebrated as one of the most learned archæologists of Germany, furnished, in a little work, equally amusing and instructive, entitled "Sabina; oder, Morgenscenen in dem Putzzimmer einer Römerin"—Sabina; or, Morning Scenes in the Dressing-Room of a Roman Lady—an excellent contribution towards a correct knowledge of the private life of the Romans, by which means only many passages in ancient Latin authors can be explained. "Die historische Kunst der Griechen in ihrer Entstehung und Fortbildung," by CREUZER, of Marburg, throws much light on the subject he has undertaken to illustrate; viz. the origin and progressive improvement of historiography among the Greeks.

All these works on Greek and Roman antiquities might, with equal propriety, have been classed under the head of

PHILOLOGY,

Which is thereby rendered interesting to those even who are not professed cultivators of it. That, however, there is no want of friends and patrons of the study of philology in general appears from the circumstance, that besides the "Commentarii Soc. Phil. Lipsiensis (which have been continued several years, though the circulation be not so extensive as it merits,) another journal, entitled "Philologie," has been begun by HANFF, of Stuttgard, for the purpose of diffusing a taste for, and facilitating the study of, the best Greek and Roman authors; and MATTHIÆ, of Altenburg, has met with sufficient encouragement to induce him to publish his "Miscellanea Philologica;"—or, Collection of small Tracts, by philologists of established reputation.

At the two last Leipzig Fairs likewise, there again came forth a great number of new editions of ancient Greek and Roman classics, commentaries, &c. JENISCH, of Berlin, published his "Vorlesungen über die Meisterwerke der Griechischen Poesie," &c.—Lectures on the Master-pieces of the Grecian Muse, in which he takes a comparative view of the chief poetical productions of modern Europe. M. JACOBI, of Gotha, a man of the most refined taste, gave, besides a continuation of his edition of the "Anthologia," a German Anthology, under the title of "Tempe," and drawn from that source. The following Greek classics were likewise illustrated in a manner that claims our approbation; Orpheus, by SCHNEIDER, of Frankfort; Theocritus, by DAHL, of Rostock; Sophocles's Philoctetes, by BARBY; and the same poet's Electra, by ERFURDT. LANGE's edition of Isocrates seems not to have been sufficiently prepared for the press. KUINOL published from the MSS. of the late learned M. FISCHER, of Leipzig, to whom philology is so much indebted, a "Commentary on the Plutus of Aristophanes," and "Remarks on Xenophon's Cyropædia." A German translation (the first that appeared in that language) of "Aristotle's Rhetoric," was given by VOIGT, of Prague, who has long been engaged in the critical study of that author's works. TIEMANN, in his "Versuch über Lucian's Philosophie und Sprache"—Essay on the Philosophy and Style of Lucian, strongly recommends the writings of that author. FIORILLO, of Göttingen, furnished, in a separate publication, "Observationes Criticæ" on Athenæus, the excellent edition of whose works by SCHWEIGHAUSER goes on without interruption.

Of the Latin classics, four series of editions were begun almost at the same time;

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one at Erfurt, and another at Vienna, which are only reprints of the text; the two others at Leipzig and at Göttingen are furnished with notes, and are printed under the direction of EICKSTADT and RUPERTI, two well known philologists.

Besides these collections, there appeared a great number of separate editions and translations of Latin classics. DORING, director of the excellent grammar school at Gotha, began a valuable edition of Horace; Calpurnius was edited by the learned BECK, of Leipzig; and Phædrus, by BOTHE, with annotations, in which he enters deeply into the investigation of the genius of the fabulist, and of that species of poetical composition. KRAUSE's edition of "Velleius Paterculus" will be found particularly useful for schools. SPALDING finished his beautiful edition of Quintilian.

Virgil's Georgics were translated anew by BOCK, who had before rivalled the celebrated Vos in the execution of the difficult task of transfusing into the German language the beauties of the Roman bard. Many other translations of Roman classics were published, but these cannot be supposed sufficiently interesting to an English reader, to require a particular enumeration in this place.

HARLES's "Brevior Notitia Literaturæ Romanæ" is not merely an extract from his former publications on that subject, but a really valuable work, which is remodelled after an improved plan.

With respect to Oriental Literature, we shall here only notice ROMMEL's "Commentary on Abulfeda," which gained the prize offered by the University of Göttingen; DOMBAY's "Grammatica Linguæ Persicæ, cum Vocabulario," &c.; and ALTER's "Treatise on the Tagalic Language." The two last mentioned authors reside at Vienna, where the oriental languages and literature are cultivated with considerable ardour. LICHTENSTEIN's "Tentamen Palæographiæ"—Assyrio-Persicæ," is the long-expected explication of the nail-headed or Persepolitan characters.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

In the preceding section we mentioned some poetical translations from the ancient classics; and here we shall notice other translations from more modern classics, and original productions of the German Muse, SCHLEGEL's "Blumensträusse Italiänischer, Spanischer, und Portugesischer Poesie," consists of translations from select pieces of Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese poets; but, according to the manner of the Schlegelian school, spoiled by being overloaded with ornaments. BOTHE has published a volume of Satires, in which the translations and imitations are better than the original pieces. In TICK's "Sammlung von Minneliedern," we are presented with a collection of old German ballads, &c. in their original state, without any alteration with respect either to language or orthography. MATHISON, on the other hand, has given in his "Lyrische Anthologie," a selection from the German poets of the last two centuries, which he has corrected and modernised.

Of the poets of the present day, collections of whose productions made their appearance, the tender bard who edited the above-mentioned collection, and his friend SALIS, hold a distinguished rank: of the former's poems a fifth, and of the latter's a fourth edition was published. TIEDGEN's "Elegien und vermischte Gedichte"—Elegies and Miscellaneous Poems, abound with tender sentiments; and may likewise be recommended as excelling with respect to delicacy and fulness of expression, euphony, and smoothness of versification. LINDENMEYER's Poems may likewise be characterised by delicacy of sentiment; and those of BURDE, by a beautiful simplicity. The German poems of the celebrated Danish poet, BAGGESEN, deserve likewise to be noticed here with commendation. Of the larger poetical compositions, published separately, the most distinguished is ROSEGARTEN's "Jucunde," a pastoral poem in five eclogues; which requires, however, a few trifling corrections and alterations.

In the dramatic department of literature there was a very rich harvest, both with respect to quantity and quality. Besides Göthe and Schiller, Kotzebue, and many other poets of more or less celebrity had written for the stage, and communicated their works to the public. GÖTHE's Tragedy, entitled "Die Natürliche Tochter"—The Natural Daughter, is only the first part of a dramatic poem, founded upon the Memoirs of Stephania Louisa of Bourbon-Conti: it will probably be extended to three parts, like Schiller's Wallenstein. In SCHILLER's "Braut von Messina; oder, die feindlichen Brüder"—Bride of Messina; or, the Hostile Brothers'—choruses are introduced, after the plan of the ancient Greek tragedies. It is impossible to characterise these two works in a few lines, and we must therefore content ourselves with this

brief notice of them. BERGER, advantageously known before by his Henry IV. produced now a tragedy in iambics, founded on the tragic History of Conradine of Swabia. Count SODEK dramatised the story of Bianca Capello. KOTZEBUE, from whom the public are every year expecting something new, furnished, in the ninth and tenth volume of his New Plays, several affecting dramas, comedies, and farces, some of them imitated from French authors. Of the late Mr. JUNGER, there appeared two posthumous volumes of plays; and likewise several theatrical productions by the late ingenious actor and dramatic writer, BECK; and likewise several new productions for the stage, by RAMBACH, RÖCHLITZ, ZIEGLER, ZSCHOKKE, and other living authors.

W. A. SCHLEGEL, whom we have mentioned before as the transplanter of exotic flowers of poetry into German ground, and, in a former Retrospect, as the translator of Shakespeare, published, besides the Ion of Euripides Germanized the beginning of a Spanish Theatre, in which he retains the versification of the original. The whole are in a style that certainly will not suit the taste of every body. From the success of GÖTHE in adapting the Tancred and Mahomet of Voltaire to the German stage, the French tragedians had again become the order of the day, notwithstanding the sentence of condemnation lately pronounced against them by Horn. Corneille's Rodogune and Racine's Bajazet, were Germanized with much diligence and ability by A. BODE.

NOVELS.

Such is the increasing rage for reading among all ranks of people, that not only a vast crowd of novels, romances, tales, &c. make their appearance every year, but even whole collections, or series of them, some of which furnish originals and translations, and others are appropriated to the reception of the productions of particular countries, meet with support and encouragement. We shall notice only a few by writers of approved merit. GERBER, who had hitherto concealed himself under the assumed name of Doro Caro, and who has a pleasing manner of telling a tale, published a "Collection of New Novels." In the prose works of VON HALEM, we find ten miscellaneous narratives, and eighteen tales of the middle ages. KIND, advantageously known before as the author of "Carlo and Natalis," and of "Castle Aklam," a dramatic poem, which though rather defective on the whole, contains many beautiful passages, furnished, in conjunction with Lafontaine, two "Mystic Narratives." LAFONTAINE himself, favoured the public with the beginning of a new series of novels, under the title of "So geht es in der Welt," which cannot fail to meet with approbation, as they are written in the usual manner of that favourite author. Two merry authors, LANGBEIN and LAUN, published new collections of humourous tales. RICHTER, better known by assumed name of Jean Paul, concluded his "Titan," the most finished production of this sentimental and paradoxical writer. SCHILLING, distinguished by his happy mode delineating original character, and by his knowledge of the tone and manner of polished society, added to his former pleasing productions a comic romance, entitled "Die Ignoranten." SELBIGER, whose "Journey to France" (*à la Yorick*) had been received with approbation, announced another sentimental "Journey to the Bath." However much may be expected from the known genius of the author, we doubt whether he will ever rival THUMMEL, whose "Reise durch die Mittäglichen Provinzen von Frankreich," —Tour through the Southern Provinces of France—in a beautiful prose narrative, intermixt with charming poetical effusions, unites humour with the philosophy of life. Passing over a number of works of inferior note, we shall close this section with the notice of a new edition of the "Das goldene Kalb,"—the Golden Calf, by an anonymous author. This humourous satire against many of the prevailing follies and vices of our egoistic age, abounds with wit and striking remarks on the human, and particularly the female, heart.

THEORY AND HISTORY OF THE FINE ARTS.

In this department of literature there likewise appeared several works worthy of notice. Besides the continuation of the "Handbuch der Æsthetik,"—Compendium of Æsthetics, by the venerable EBERHARD, of Halle, who had long given oral instructions on that subject, we were favoured with SAUER'S "Untersuchungen über den Antheil der Einbildungskraft an deu Werken der Dicht- und Redekunst," where the author, in treating of the influence of the imagination in poetical and rhetorical productions, has combined the principles of Kant with the opinions of Schiller. BECHER, author of several historical works for the use of young persons, considered the "Dichtkunst ans dem Gesichtspunecte des Historiker,"

riker,"—the Art of Poetry in an Historical Point of View, according to the above-noticed ideas of Professor Buchholz.

Fuessli, of Vienna, continued his "Annalen der bildenden Künste, &c."—Annals of the Plastic Arts in the Austrian Dominions; and at the same time a German translation of his namelake's "Lectures on Painting" was given by an eminent connoisseur, Eschenberg, of Brunswick. Meusel began, instead of his "Miscellen artistischen Inhalts," a new "Archiv für Künstler und Kunstliebhaber,"—Archive for Artists and Amateurs. Fiorillo's "Kleine Schriften Artistischen Inhalts,"—Small Tracts relative to the Arts, contain many very instructive illustrations of the arts in ancient and modern times. Sickler's "Geschichte der Abführung vorzüglicher Kunstwerke in die Länder der Sieger;"—or, History of the Seizure and Transportation of the best Works of Art from conquered Countries into that of the Conquerors, the second volume of which brings the history down to the present times, will be found a valuable contribution towards the history of the influence of war on the arts and literature; as will likewise the "Recensio Manuscriptorum Codicum; qui ex univ. Bibliotheca Vaticana selecti, Procuratoribus Gallorum traditi fuere."

We shall now, as in our last Retrospect, conclude with a view of

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS AND CRITICAL JOURNALS.

Separate Journals are now publishing in Germany for almost every country of Europe, which collect such particulars as may enable their readers to form a proper judgment of the state of culture there, and contribute towards the promotion of the sciences by extracts from the latest publications. Fischer, author of several works relative to Spain, began "Spanische Miscellen"—or, a Spanish Miscellany. A Madame Hastfer, and other Germans residing in Paris, furnished materials for a "French Miscellany." The journal entitled "Frankreich" or, France—, and the Count Soden's "Französischer Merkur" French Mercury, were likewise continued; and Pfaff and Friedlander published "Französische Annalen," for recording the Progress of Natural History, Physics, Chemistry, &c.; and "Entdeckungen Französischer Gelehrten in den gemeinnützigen Wissenschaften und Künsten,"—or latest Discoveries of the French Literati in the Arts and Sciences of general Utility. For Italian there appeared, besides Wismayr's "Ephemerides," the above noticed journal, entitled "Italien."

Besides Hüttner's "English Miscellany," there was begun by Kühn, of Leipzig, "A Repertory of the latest Experiments and Discoveries of the English in Physics, Medicine, and Surgery"; and Albers, of Bremen, continued his "Anglo-American Annals of Medicine, Natural History, Chemistry, and Physics. —Besides Döring's and Salomon's "Journal of the State of Medicine and Natural History in Holland," there is another entitled Schmidt's "Holländischer Magazin der Naturkunde," which is confined to physics. The Medical and Physical Literature of Denmark and Sweden, is recorded by Pfaff and Scheel, in their "Nordischer Archiv"—Northern Archive; and another "Northern Archiv" was appropriated for the Literature of Russia, and particularly of Livonia. Richter likewise published "Russische Miscellen"—Russian Miscellany. For Hungary, the before-mentioned Journal of Schedius was continued.

In Germany itself, continuations appeared of several provincial and general Journals, such as Wieland's "Deutscher Merkur,"—German Mercury; the "Berlinische Monathschrift"—Monthly Magazine of Berlin. For some years, single provinces of the Empire, such as Austria and Bavaria, have had their separate Critical Journals, whilst the "Allgemeine Deutsche Bibliothek," the "Allgemeine Literatur Zeitung," formerly published at Jena, now at Halle, and other general reviews went on without interruption.

Notwithstanding, however, this multitude of Journals and Reviews, it is very difficult to obtain a correct view of German literature: the many good productions are so oppressed by the heaps of rubbish, that the complaint of the decay of the book-trade daily increases and remedies are proposed for removing the evil; as for instance, in the publication, entitled, "Ueber den Buch-handel," and "Ueber den jetzigen Verfall de Buchhandels in Deutschland überhaupt und in den Preussischen Staaten ins besondere." —On the present Decay of the Book-trade in Germany, and particularly in the Prussian Dominions. Hübler, the historian, contributed for the use both of booksellers and authors, his "Bibliopoeia," which is well worthy of attention.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

HISTORY.

"RIVALITE de la France et de l'Angleterre, depuis la Conquête de cette Ile par Guillaume, Duc de Normandie, jusqu'à la Rupture du Traité d'Amiens par l'Angleterre," &c.—History of the Rivalry between France and England, from the Epoch of the Conquest by William Duke of Normandy, until the Rupture of the Treaty of Amiens on the Part of England, by VIENOT VAUBLANC, a Member of the Legislative Body, 1 vol. 8vo.

This work includes five principal epochs, each exhibiting the most ample proofs of that unhappy jealousy which has prevailed between England and France, during a period of about eight centuries. The first chapter treats of the invasion in 1066, under William the Norman, while the last retraces the events which preceded the conclusion, and have followed the rupture, of the treaty of Amiens.

An attempt is here made to prove to the other European nations, that the policy of England has invariably been, *mercantile*, *wily*, and *perfidious*; and it is boastingly and ridiculously asserted, that in chastising our nation, the French government "will acquit a debt of eight hundred years standing, and avenge humanity of the most violent of its oppressors!!!" Much praise is given to the moderation of the French government, as well as to its inviolable respect for treaties; while the most happy result is presaged from the immense preparations now taking place on the hostile shores of Gaul.

"Histoire du Bas Empire, en commençant à Constantin le Grand," &c.—A History of the Lower Empire, commencing with the Reign of Constantine the Great. By M. LEBEACE, Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres; continued by M. AMEILHON, formerly a Member of the same Academy, and at present of the National Institute of France, Vol. 25.

This publication, first undertaken during the time of the monarchy, is continued under what is fancifully termed the republic. The author who commenced the work is now no more, and the labours of M. Ameilhon, his successor, have been interrupted by other pursuits; "as he has been employed, for a considerable time past, in rescuing an immense multitude of books appertaining to the nation from the hands of cupidity and ignorance."

The volume now before us contains a portion of the reign of John Paleologus and Cantacuzene; in other words, it includes the period between 1341 and 1352. M. Ameilhon is of opinion with Gibbon, that Cantacuzene, who retired into a cloister, where he composed a celebrated book, rather exhibits in the work an apology for his own ambitious views, than the confession of his errors; while, instead of developing the characters and designs of those men who engaged in the events of the time, he only presents the surface of facts, with the addition of an immoderate praise of himself and his partisans. It must be allowed, however, that he was not unfrequently entitled to compassion, more especially at those periods when abandoned by a friend whom he had raised to the highest offices of the state; assailed by the furious patriarch who presided over the Greek church; and deprived of his adherents, and even of his mother, by treachery and injustice. This lady, whose son had governed the empire, as prime minister, and refused to accept of the purple when tendered to him, "was suffered to languish during many months in a prison: she was condemned to pass the winter without fire, notwithstanding the extreme rigour of the cold; and served, at the same time, with but a scanty portion of food. In addition to this, she was entirely consigned to the discretion of the satellites intrusted to guard her: those vile and brutal men exhibited none of that delicacy, which age, sex, and condition required. Endeavouring to torment her by their odious presence, as well as by reproachful words, they were never out of sight, and they tasked their fancies to invent new untruths, on purpose to render her situation more disastrous. Sometimes they announced that her son had been brought a prisoner to Constantinople; sometimes they said that he was killed in battle; that the victor had sent his head to court, and that (if she pleased) they would procure a sight of it for her!

"They examined every thing with the most scrupulous exactness. If either soup, or any liquid intended as a medicine, was brought into her chamber, they plunged their dirty hands to the bottom of the vase, to be certain that some writing was not concealed there; a proceeding which inspired this lady with such disgust, that she would no longer take any thing even to support nature. The want of nourishment, chagrin, neglect, and sorrow, soon reduced her to the most deplorable state. In this situation, the enemy of her son refused her a physician, on which the empress sent her own; but, being intimidated by

by the menaces of the patriarch, he beheld his patient without daring to utter a ſingle ſyllable. Having deceived the vigilance of the ſpies who ſurrounded him, he contrived, however, to make her underſtand by ſigns, that bleeding would be highly uſeful; but there was no perſon to perform the operation. ſo that the ſick lady expired, conſumed at once by ſorrow and the ardours of a burning fever."

In the mean time, the empire is deſcribed as reduced to the loweſt degree of miſery, and tottering to its fall. Weakened, and almoſt reduced to Thrace, it exhibited thoſe convulſive motions which already announced its approaching end.

The Genoeſe eſtabliſhed at Galata made the capital tremble, and ſeemed to be on the point of rendering themſelves maſters of it. The Serbes, under the command of their *Kral* or chief, by turns, took part with the different factions, and enriched themſelves at the expence of all. The Bulgarians adopted the ſame policy; while the Tartars or Tatars of the Crimea ravaged Thrace wherever they were in expectation of finding plunder. Another empire exiſted at Trebizonde, and was alſo threatened with immediate diſſolution. A Turk, who had obtained poſſeſſion of Smyrna, called himſelf Prince of Ionia; another was Sultan of Bithynia. Cantacuzene, during a ſtruggle of five years with his enemies, had recourſe, by turns, to all theſe barbarians: this was nothing better than an invitation to them to ruin that very empire to the command of which he himſelf aſpired. Amer, Sultan of Smyrna, was his friend; and Orchan, Sultan of Smyrna, became his ſon-in-law.

We are at the ſame time ſhocked at the atrocity of the manners of the people. The Greeks had by this time attained the character of being the moſt ſubtle poiſoners in the whole world, and the Italians never rivalled them in this horrid art, until an habitual intercourſe had rendered them apt ſcholars.

The law of nations was wholly diſregarded, and it required far more courage to be an ambaſſador than an officer. Thoſe ſent to negociate treaties were ſometimes thrown into jail, ſometimes torn to pieces by means of whips, and at other times cut aſunder by ſwords. Conſtantinople was a ſea-port, and yet the inhabitants were entirely ignorant of naval affairs; they could only oppoſe to the Genoeſe, veſſels badly conſtructed, unſkilful crews, and admirals ſtill more ignorant than themſelves.

All the riches which Conſtantine had brought with him from Rome, the wealth amaſſed by his ſucceſſors, and the ſpoils of ſo many nations, were by this time all diſſipated. When Cantacuzene cauſed himſelf to be confirmed in the capital, by the ceremony of conſecration, which he received along with Paleologus, his colleague, the ſolemnity became ridiculous in conſequence of the poverty every where apparent.

"The falſe diamonds and coloured ſtones (we are told) replaced thoſe magnificent jewels which were formerly ſeen during the feſtivals of the court. Cups and diſhes of pewter, braſs, and clay, ſupplied the place of gold; and, while inſtead of rich ſtuffs, which were accuſtomed to adorn the apartments, gilded leather was only to be ſeen."

In another part we find the following paſſage: "Along with vice and criminality reigned the moſt ridiculous ſuperſtition. Cantacuzene undertook to celebrate the ſanctity of the Biſhop of Didymoticus. Heaven itſelf, forced reluctantly by the fervent prayers of this prelate to give a falſe teſtimony, permitted a woman, guilty of the crime of adultery, to carry a red-hot iron in her hand, in order to demonſtrate her innocence to her huſband and the public." The above language is very *ſtrong*, and an attempt has doubtleſs been made upon this occaſion to imitate Voltaire. Here follows a paſſage, which appears to be written with ſimilar views:

"A hereſy, which originated among the monks of Mount Athos, was about this time ſpread abroad at Conſtantinople Theſe ſtupid ſolitaries imagined, that by deep meditation, added to the circumſtance of contemplating their *navel* without interruption, they would behold the *light of Tabor*. The great difficulty was to diſcover, whether this light was eternal or created? A council was convoked on purpoſe to puniſh the enemies of this hereſy, or, more properly ſpeaking, of this madneſs, who were anathematized, perſecuted, maſſacred, and deprived of the rites of ſepulture. Cantacuzene, who throughout the whole of his Memoirs vaunts his profound wiſdom, protected the ſenſeleſs Palamites; for it was thus that theſe ſectariſts were denominated from the name of Palamas their chief. He alſo became the ardent perſecutor of Nicephoras Grégoras, who refuſed to ſacrifice his reaſon to the deſpotiſm of the prince."

While treating of Nicephoras Grégoras, M. Ameilhon here endeavours to give

give a lesson to such as, like himself, treat of important events. "It is not sufficiently recollected (says he) that the duties of an historian are also those of a judge. If he ought to be inexorable on the one hand, when it becomes his duty to develope or pursue crime; he cannot be too careful on the other hand, that he does not overwhelm innocence. In fine, he cannot take too much care, lest he should be induced, by false representations, to assail innocence, or prescribe too much reserve to his pen, when he is about to pronounce a judgment that will decide on the reputation of any one, and thus immolate his reputation to the scorn and execration of posterity."

To this work, Levesque, a member of the historical class of the National Institute, has given a public testimony of approbation; but it is not unlikely that it will be contemplated in a different point of view by others, more especially in this country. It is but fair, however, to remark, that the talents and erudition of M. Ameilhon have been long esteemed in France, even before the late Revolution. He is praised by his countrymen for the chasteness of his language; but they seem to be aware, that neither his example nor that of other writers of eminence, will be able to shelter it from innovation. Were it possible to confine the youth of both sexes to read those works only, produced during the age of Louis XIV. they would be influenced by the present style of conversation not in the capital alone, but throughout the nation.

A "sect of innovators," as they are termed by the old school, is, and has been for some time, busily occupied in erecting what they are pleased to term, *une langue bien faite*, as if that had been an *unimproved language* in which Racine, Boileau, Bossuet, and Fenelon, exhibited their genius and their talents. In the mean time, the second class of the Institute has undertaken the task of restoring, if still possible, the French language to its former standard.

"Recherches Historiques sur les Principales Nations établies en Siberie et dans les Pays adjacens, lors de la Conquête des Russes, Ouvrage traduit du Russe par M. HOTTENWERK, ancien Officier de Carrabiniers au Service de la Russie,"—*Historical Researches relative to the Principal Nations, established in Siberia, and the adjacent Countries, &c. translated from the Russian by M. HOTTENWERK, formerly an Officer of Carabiniers, in the Service of Russia.* 1 vol. 8vo.

The genealogies of obscure tribes, like those of individuals destitute of celebrity, are but little interesting to any except themselves; yet, as an object of curiosity, some will be pleased to trace the origin even of the modern Siberians. We are here told, that they derive their source from that immense nation of Tartars or Tatars, who, under different names, have ravaged and conquered one half of the globe: this nation, which the remotest periods develope to us in a state, not *savage*, which is the infancy of nations, but *barbarous*, which is a mark of their degeneracy from civilised society. This nation, in short, which appears to be in our time what it was in the remotest antiquity, is here described through all its remote branches and ramifications.

The mode adopted upon this occasion is the comparison of idioms, which is praised by some, but considered as highly equivocal by others. In compliance with this plausible theory, the Hungarians are considered as Tatars (*Ongri*) not only conformity to the resemblance of names, but of language, a variety of words being found to correspond in the vocabularies of each.

The author, also, has here endeavoured to clear up the nearly obsolete traditions, concerning Prester John. Joinville states, that certain missionaries (Cordelier friars) discovered this Catholic sovereign, in Upper Asia, and presenting themselves before him in quality of ambassadors, sang the *Salve Regina*, by way of an harangue. Since that period, a number of curious dissertations have been written concerning this extraordinary personage, nearly all of which are recounted in this volume; but the author seems to have forgotten the hypothesis suggested by an English traveller, who supposes the kings of Abyssinia to be descended from Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, and denominates them Christians following the Greek rites. On mentioning the king's name, they make use of a *formula*, somewhat like our *huzza!* exclaiming *Pretæ hani!* which the Cordeliers are supposed to have mistaken for the name of the king, whence they designated him *Prêtre Jean!*

MISCELLANIES.

"Système Universel et Complet de Sténographie; ou, Manière abrégée d'Ecrire applicable à tous les Idiomes, et fondée sur des Principes si simples et si faciles à saisir, qu'on peut connoître en une Heure les Elémens de cet Art et se mettre en Etat dans très-peu de Temps de suivre la Parole d'un Orateur. Inventé par SAMUEL TAYLOR, et adapté a la Langue Française, par T. P. BERTIN

T. P. BERTIN," &c.—An Universal and Complete System of Stenography, &c. invented by SAMUEL TAYLOR, and adopted to the French Language by T. P. BERTIN, &c. 1 vol. 8vo.

The advantages of *short-hand* are obvious, particularly in a country like England, where our orators, both in the senate and at the bar, are at liberty to express their sentiments; but in France (at least at present) this art must be considered as little better than an useless accomplishment. An involuntary tribute is, however, paid to Great-Britain on the present occasion; for Taylor's method is declared to be the best ever invented, and is consequently adopted here: yet, notwithstanding this confession, M. Bertin has received from the Abbé Sicard, teacher of the deaf and dumb, the fanciful appellation of "the Newton of Abbreviators." It is here boasted, that the art has been brought to such perfection by this master, that the number 500,100 can be represented by four characters only.

"Mélanges de Physiologie, de Physique et de Chimie; contenant entr'autres Choses, un Traité sur les Sympathies ou sur les Rapports Organiques; un Traité sur l'Electricité; un Traité sur le Galvanisme; et un Traité sur le Magnétisme, ou l'Aimant; le Tout considéré sous de nouvelles Vues; Ouvrage destiné à concourir à deux Prix proposés, l'un, depuis longtemps par l'Institut National, sur les Sympathies, et l'autre proposé par le Gouvernement sur des Découvertes relatives à l'Electricité. Par CLAUDE ROUCHER-DERATTE, Officier de Santé, Professeur de Physique et de Chimie à l'Ecole Centrale du Département de l'Herault," &c.—A Miscellany of Physiology, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry, by CLAUDE ROUCHER-DERATTE, Officer of Health, &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

The vanity of this boastful professor is so excessive as to excite ridicule. He very cordially tells us, "that his system forms a complete body of doctrine, the *torch* of which is calculated to throw a radiance over the science of man, as well as the physiology and metaphysics which constitute it." He adds, "that the human heart, of which it was hitherto impossible to sound the depth, in consequence of the impenetrable mystery that covered it, is no longer inaccessible, as the veil is at length torn away." The following is the modest motto in the title-page:

"*Exegi monumentum ære perrennius,*
"*Regalique situ pyramidum altius.*"

"Mémoires Historiques de JEANNE GOMART DE VAUBERNIER, Comtesse DUBARRY, dernière Maîtresse de Louis XV.; rédigés sur des Pièces authentiques: avec des Détails sur ce qui s'est passé à la Cour de France pendant qu'elle y étoit en Faveur; suivis de sa Correspondance avec M. M. de Brissac, Rohan, Maussabré, Madame Lebrun, et autres Personnes, pendant les Années 1790, 91, et 92; auxquels on a joint la Relation de ses quatre Voyages à Londres, ses Entretiens avec M. Pitt, son Procès et celui de M. M. Wandenyver, Banquiers, et l'importante Déclaration qu'elle fit entre deux Guichets de la Conciergerie après le Jugement qui la condamnoit à la Mort; par M. de FAVROLLE," &c.—Historical Memoirs of JEAN GOMART DE VAUBERNIER, Countess de Barré, the last Mistress of Louis XV. &c. 4 vols. 12mo.

The celebrated woman, whose life and adventures are here recorded, lived in great splendour towards the latter part of the reign of Louis XV. and perished on a scaffold soon after the execution of his grandson.

During the period when her word was a law, and her authority paramount, a thousand satires were circulated against this titled courtezan: her morals, of course, formed a fair subject of attack; but not content with this, her enemies reproached her with the baseness of her birth, as well as the vileness of her conduct during the early scenes of her youth. It is worthy of remark, however, that unlike her predecessor Madame de Pompadour, who also enjoyed the favour of the monarch, she never caused search to be made after, or endeavoured to procure, the punishment of the authors. What is still more strange, she never *hired* any pen in her defence, and the only work that ever appeared in her favour, was published after the demise of her royal paramour, and consequently during her disgrace.—In this production, entitled "La Galerie des Dames Françaises," (the Gallery of French Ladies) many praises are lavished on her beauty, equally on the excellent qualities of her mind and heart, but no attempt whatsoever is made to dissemble any of her faults.

This lady was placed near the person of the lascivious monarch, by the enemies of the Duke de Choiseul; and it appears, notwithstanding the seductions of that politic minister, whom Frederic the Great had denominated "the coachman of Europe," she always remained faithful to her protectors. She also openly countenanced and assisted the family of a man who espoused

espoused her from the odious principle of interest, and never once claimed the rights of a husband.

The two first volumes are filled with the adventures of her early life, a great portion of which are likely to be at least *apocryphal*; in addition to this, they have been repeatedly narrated before. The third and fourth contain an account of facts, less known, but more interesting; they chiefly relate to her conduct during the late revolution. A robbery of diamonds, to a considerable amount, rendered it necessary that she should take no less than four journies to England, &c.; and these became a pretext for her death, while certain Dutch bankers, who could be reproached with no other crime than that of transmitting money to a female who had left France with regular passports, and therefore could not be considered as an emigrant, were involved in her ruin.

A little before her execution, she attempted to obtain a procrastination, if not a repeal, of the sentence, by offering to indicate the particular parts, where she had concealed her money. On the other hand, M. Wandenyver, senior, who was assassinated along with her, so far from lamenting his fate, calmly employed himself in designating certain effects appertaining to foreigners, which had been entrusted to his care; and knowing that all his own property would be confiscated, he earnestly entreated that a debt of 300 livres in assignats, which he owed to Boze, the painter, might be repaid him.

On being placed in the fatal cart along with this old man, his two sons, and the deputy Noel, Madame Dubarry was seized with terror, and uttered loud and piercing lamentations.

"The grief of the Countess (says M. De Favrolle) was so violent, and indeed so moving, that the officer of the *gendarmerie*, fearing lest a capricious people, who had permitted the king and queen to be tranquilly conducted to the guillotine, might produce a commotion, and thus save the mistress of Louis XV. gave orders to hasten the progress of those condemned. On their arrival at the *Place de la Revolution* she was obliged to descend first, and her grief now became so violent, that her reason seemed to be affected; and when the executioner appeared, she exclaimed, Help! Help! (*A moi! A moi!*) Soon after this, she was more collected, and with that mild and persuasive voice that never before entreated in vain, exclaimed, "Allow me a moment longer, Sir, I beseech you!" (*Encore un moment, Monsieur, je vous prie!*) But deaf, as the frightful deity of which he was the minister, he did not appear even to hear the words addressed to him from her still charming mouth; for he seized the unfortunate Dubarry and without the least pity for her fine form, threw her on the block; a moment after this, that head whose beauty had placed it so near the throne, fell under the axe that terminated the fate of our last king and his august spouse.

"Introduction à la Physique Terrestre par les Fluides Expansibles."—An Introduction to the Natural Philosophy of the Earth, by the Expansible Fluids.

M. de Luc, a natural philosopher of great repute on the continent, appears by this publication to be at open war with the chemists of the present day. He announces in his preface, "that he considers the new chemical theory, as completely barring the way to the advancement of science," and he treats it with an equal degre of ferocity throughout the whole of his work.

After quoting Bacon, and making the same reproach to the philosophers of the present day, as that great man did to those of his own age, he enters on an analysis of the new theory, and while alluding to the composition and decomposition of water, observes, that the whole foundation of the modern doctrines, entirely rests on two facts, one of which, if we are to give credit to its advocates, has been proved analytically, the other synthetically. He then attacks the principles which have directed the late M. de Lavoisier in his opinions, and after describing a variety of experiments concludes thus: "All these particular facts, of which it would be easy to multiply examples, authorise me to lay it down as a general principle, that nearly all the bodies in nature, (according to M. de Lavoisier) are capable of existing in three different states; in the state of solidity; in the state of liquidity; and in the aëreform state; and that these three states of the same bodies depend on the quantity of caloric combined with them."

This, however, is denied by M. de Luc, who maintains, that mercury and water alone are in the state here alluded to; he also reproaches Lavoisier with having mistaken the nature of water, and insinuates that he has confounded the elastic vapour with the permanent gasses.

"A Description of Plants, either entirely new, or hitherto but little known, cultivated in the Garden of J. M. Cels, with

with figured Prints; by E. P. VENTENAT, of the National Inſtitute, and one of the Truſtees of the Library of the Pantheon; 1 vol. folio."

The avowed object of this work is the publication of the coloured plates, and a deſcription of the fine collection of plants, belonging to M. Cels, of the National Inſtitute. This naturaliſt has been occupied during the ſpace of the laſt thirty years, in procuring rare foreign trees, as well as ſuch ſhrubs as are hardy enough to live in the open air in France. In addition to theſe, he alſo poſſeſſes ſeveral others confined to his hot-houſe and *orangerie*. His collection is conſtantly augmenting, either by means of exchanges with others, or the correſpondence of travelling naturaliſts, who frequently ſend him ſeeds.

As Mr. Cels is principally occupied with the *cultivation* of plants, he has not been hitherto able to find time for a deſcription of his vegetable treaſures; he has therefore entruſted this taſk to the care of M. Ventenat, his colleague in the National Inſtitute; a botaniſt who has already rendered himſelf celebrated by the publication of ſeveral much eſteemed treatiſes.

The work conſiſts of ten *faſciculæ*, each compoſed of ten plants, all of which have been deſigned by M. Redonté, a man of avowed talents, and engraved by M. Sellier, one of the beſt artiſts in France. Of this collection, twenty plants are already known, but deſcribed in an incomplete manner. Eighteen more, inaccurately deſignated heretofore, are here elucidated in a more complete manner, and denominated anew. Sixty-two ſpecies are abſolutely *new*, and conſequently confer extraordinary value on this work.—They, of courſe, preſent a varied organization, as the author, in his ſeries, is obliged to recur to about forty-five families of plants.

In the courſe of this purſuit, he has acquired ſix new *genera*, which are added to the long ſeries already known.

1. The *caladium*, which appertains to the family of the aroides, and differs in general reſpects from the arum.

2. The *lubinia*, which approaches to the genus *lyſimachia*, and is diſtinguiſhed by an irregular corolla, as well as by a fruit which never opens.

3. The *chaptalia*, which bears ſome reſemblance to the *perdicium*.

4. The *oliveria*, which differs from the *aſtrantia*, by means of flowers, all of which are fertile.

5. The *redutea*, which poſſeſſes conſiderable affinity to the *fugioſa*; and,

6. The *boſſiæa*, the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic of which is its compreſſed pod.

"Fables, par J. J. F. BOISARD; faiſant Suite aux deux Volumes publiés en 1773 and 1777."—Fables, by J. J. F. Boiſard; being a Continuation of two Volumes, publiſhed by him in 1773 and 1777; 1 vol. 12mo.

Artiſts have painted after Raphael, and executed works of ſculpture after Phidias; it is not blameable, therefore, to compoſe fables in imitation of La Fontaine. Here follows two or three ſpecimens of the manner and talents of the author:

LA BOULE ET LES QUILLES.

Elle a le diable au corps cette boule maudite,
Diſoit les quilles! rien ne réſiſte à ſes coups!
Sans qu'on puiſſe jamais ſavoir ce qui l'irrite,
Elle eſt toujours en l'air pour ſe jetter ſur nous!
Du fracas que je fais, moi-même je m'étonne,
Dit la boule; ſans pied ni main.
Sans aucun mouvement que celui qu'on me donne,
A qui ſe trouve en mon chemin
Sans colère contre perſonne.
Indifférente à tout, tout autant qu'il ſe peut,
Je fais, ſans le vouloir, tout le mal que l'on veut.

L'ANE ET LES PASSANS.

Je ne ſais par quelle aventure,
En beau chemin d'ailleurs, une âne dans un trou
S'étant mis, y reſtoit enfoncé juſqu'au cou.
Chaque paſſant, ſans ſoin ni cure,
Et par ſottiſe toute pure,
S'en approchoit, le regardoit,
Et tous ne manquoit pas de dire,
Mais pour s'être mis là, comment donc a-t-il fait?
Meſſieurs, répondit le baudet,
Apprenez-moi comme on s'en tire,
Je vous dirai comme on s'y met.

LA VACHE ET SON VEAU.

"La vache, en regardant ſon veau,
Diſoit à la jument de chaſſe:
Mais voyez donc ſauter mon veau!
Ne trouvez-vous pas que mon veau
Galoppe avec tout plein de grâce?
Moi, je vous dirai qu'à mon veau,
Je trouve toujours, quoi qu'il faſſe,
Un je ne ſais quoi qui me paſſe,
Et que n'a point tout autre veau.
A quoi la jument un peu laſſe
De ce rabachage de veau,
Répondit enfin: je vous paſſe
Votre engouement pour votre veau
Je veux bien croire votre veau
Un veau de la première claſſe;
Mais après tout, ma chère, un veau.
Ne peut jamais être qu'un veau."

" Influence de l'Habitude sur la Faculté de Penser; Ouvrage qui a remporté le Prix sur cette Question, proposée par l'Institut National, determiner quelle est l'Influence de l'Habitude sur la Faculté de Penser; ou, en d'autre Terms, faire voir l'Effet que produit sur chacune de nos Facultés Intellectuelles la fréquente Répétition des mêmes Opérations. Par P. Maine Biran."—On the Influence of Habit on the Faculty of Thought; a Work which obtained the Prize for the Question proposed by the National Institute. By P. Maine Biran.

A question of nearly a similar tendency, has been lately proposed by the Academy of Berlin; on which occasion, M. Degerando was *crowned*, in consequence of his interesting dissertation on that subject. M. Maine Biran, upon the present occasion, was awarded the prize offered by the Institute, and all the friends of mankind must rejoice to behold two great literary bodies holding out encouragement to those whose studies have *man* for their object. It has been said indeed, that the northern states are but little favourable to works of imagination, and that the *palm* must be yielded to the happier climates of Greece and Italy; yet it must be confessed, that in some particular branches, we excel all the great men produced in the ages of Pericles, Alexander, and Augustus; and that Locke, Newton, and Linneus, the glory of modern times, are not to be equalled, much less surpassed, in the annals of antiquity.

M. Maine Biran introduces his work by an attempt to fix our ideas, relative to what may be termed the *mechanism of human sensations*; he then examines our habitual modes, &c.; divides these into passive and active. In the second part, he considers the influence of habit on the methods and operations of reasoning, and gives a classification of signs, associations, &c. &c. He also remarks, in direct opposition to Condillac and Bonnet, " that a being reduced to organs passive and immoveable, or of which he either does not perceive or direct the movement, would be confined to *instinctive* faculties, and not possess any distinct *personality*. Did he enjoy the power of *smell* alone, for example, his existence might be compared to that of the oyster or the polypus, but he would be utterly unable to form combinations, abstractions, &c.

" Poesies de F. M. G. Duault."—A Collection of Poetry, by F. M. G. Duault, 1 vol. 16mo.

M. Duault has here published a collection of all the poetical compositions written by him. It is divided into two parts; the former, under the title of the *Athenaïde*, contains love verses; the second is a poem on the seasons. The following satire, entitled " Les Niveleurs," which possesses an immediate connection with scenes still recent in France, must be allowed to possess some merit.

" Il n'est pas de bandit qui n'ait, dans son quartier,
Ouvert un cours public des secrets du métier,
Et n'étale aux regards les bustes, les images,
De ce que Rome antique eut de fous ou des sages.
Crispin, pour n'être plus baffoué sous son nom,
Parmi ces morts fameux cherche un nouveau patron;
Et prenant du défunt le port et l'assurance:
' Place! c'est Curius lui-même qui s'avance,
' Ce héros tant vanté, pour avoir un fois,
' En recevant visite, assaisonné des pois,
' Et qui vient, du brouet rétablissant l'usage,
' A la ville enseigner comme on dîne au village,
' Au peuple souverain rendre sa majesté,
' Au riche nonchalant l'active pauvreté,
' Oter la honte au pauvre, en détruisant l'aumône,
' Et vous tailler à tous la serge á la même aune.
' Pour moi, je suis Gracchus, s'écrie un autre fou;
' Mon bourgeois est trop riche, et je n'ai un sou;
' Mais grâce à nos docteurs, je veux prouver de reste
' Que l'on n'a rien à soi sans un vol manifeste,
' Et que, si la nature eût voulou tout de bon
' Que de ses fruits un jour on payât la façon,
' Dans son vaste pouvoir, juste envers tous les hommes,
' Elle eût fait des écus comme elle a fait des pommes,
' Qu'elle fait tout gratis; or le bon sens me dit
' Que j'ai des droits à tout, quand j'ai bon appétit.'
Mon cordonnier lui-même, au fond de sa boutique,
Rêve, en taillant son cuir, ses plans de République,
Et songe à rehausser l'éclat de ses vertus
En prenant sa patente au nom de Torquatus.
Je les ai vus ces jours de démence et d'horreurs;
Ou, pour règner en paix, d'infames oppresseurs
Mettoient de Nismes à Brest le meurtre à l'entreprise,
En nous faisant chanter la liberté conquise!

J'ai

J'ai vu comme on ramène un peuple à l'âge d'or!
Hélas! ces jours affreux, les reverrai-je encor?
Avons-nous bien assez de notre obéissance
Des Tibères du temps fatigué l'insolence?"
&c.

"Essais sur les Iles Fortunées et l'Antique Atlantide; ou, Précis de l'Histoire Générale de l'Archipel des Canaires. Par J. B. G. M. BORY DE ST. VINCENT, Officier Français. In 4to, avec trois Cartes et sept Planches, Prix, pour Paris, 15 fr."—Essays relative to the Fortunate Islands, and the Ancient Atlantides; or, a Summary of the General History of the Archipelago of the Canaries. By J, B. G. M. Bory de St. Vincent, a French Officer. One vol. 4to, with three Charts and seven Plates.

M. de St. Vincent, on visiting the Canaries, conceived the idea, that they were the Fortunate Islands of antiquity, the Elysian Fields of Homer, the Hesperides, the real mount Atlas, &c.; but as many of them happen to be exceedingly barren, he has recourse to imagination, and supposes them to have formerly constituted part of a great continent, &c. From the frequent traces of fire, and the marks of volcanoes but lately extinguished, he is also led to suppose, that they have of late become more sterile than formerly. But lest the unprejudiced reader should imagine, that these are not now worthy of the appellation of the Fortunate Islands, he thinks it would not be difficult for an enlightened government to render them so, by the introduction of negro-slavery, and the importation of a wretched race from the coast of Africa!

Aventure and Lancerote, we are told, possess some fertile vallies; but both these and Terro are the most barren isles in the whole Archipelago. Here, however, are produced some good horses, the breed of which was originally introduced from the coast of Barbary, and also some excellent mules; asses too succeed there. The wine, however, is of a very inferior quality, and the whole of it is converted into brandy.

The Island of Canary, which gives its name to the whole cluster, appears at first sight to be entirely composed of a single mountain. Its summit is covered, we are told, with eternal snow, and the rivulets which spring from it, at once embellish and refresh the vallies below. The soil is so extraordinarily fertile, that it yields two or three crops of *maïs*, or Indian corn, annually; barley and wheat also succeed there. All the high grounds are covered with forests, and the island abounds with flocks. Pulse, of every kind, wax, honey, a little silk and cotton, excellent wool, olives, and the cheese called *baron co undo*, are also produced here.

Gomero possesses the reputation of being exceedingly fertile; the centre consists of a vast forest of pines and beeches, in which wild cats and deer are to be found. The valley of Hermigua is covered with vines and fruit trees; such as dates, oranges, citrons, bannanas, and peaches.

Palma.—This island rises considerably above the level of the sea; its summits are often clothed with snow, and overshadowed with dark forests of pines, which are employed in the construction of barks, adapted to the fisheries on the coast of Barbary. Not only the vine, but the sugar-cane is cultivated with great success here.

Ferro, termed by the French *l'Ile de Fer*, was the first discovered of all the Canaries; it is however the least, the most sterile, and the worst peopled: it is deficient in respect to water, and the cattle are reduced to the necessity of satisfying their thirst, by recurring to the ocean.

Teneriffe is the largest of the whole cluster of isles: it also possesses the greatest number of inhabitants. The grain produced here is not sufficient for the consumption of the natives; on the other hand, its vintage exceeds that of the whole Archipelago. The vines are of two sorts; the one named vidonia, which produces a dry and strong liquor, is the most abundant; and the other, named Malvoisia, which was originally introduced from the Morea. As oxen, sheep, hogs, and fowls, can easily be procured at St. Croix, it is the opinion of many French navigators, that it is more advantageous to call there than at Madeira. The *peak* occupies nearly the centre of the isle, and both Pingré and Borda have estimated the the height at 1904 toises.

"Sommaire des Principales Preuves de la Verité et de l'Origine Surnaturelle de la Révélation Chrétienne."—A Summary of the Principal Proofs of the Truth and Supernatural Origin of the Christian Religion; 8vo.

We are here told, that truth alone is amiable,

"Rien n'est beau que le vrai, le vrai seul est aimable."

It is also maintained, that all the horrors produced during the last century, proceeded solely from "political and reli-

gious anarchy;" whence it is inferred, that an abundance of evils may be warded off by the dissemination of the Christian religion.

"Memorial Topographique et Militaire, Ouvrage periodique."— A Topographical and Military Memoir, published by the *Dépôt de la Guerre.*

Many useful Treatises have appeared in France, relative to the subject of war, but the greater part consist either of special applications of the grand system of the war art, such as those published by Puisegur and Guibert, or the development of particular systems, like those of Tolard, &c. On the present occasion, it is intended to describe every thing necessary for the success of a great enterprise; and consequently, a complete and detailed course of the science. Four numbers have already appeared.

In the first, the authors, who conceal their names, but are known to be military men of distinguished reputation, have given a nomenclature of all the authors, both ancient and modern, who have written on the art of war.

In the second, we have an analytical notice relative to historians, from Herodotus to Robertson.

In the third, there is an account of the present state of topography in Europe, with a catalogue of all the charts hitherto rendered public; and,

In the fourth, we are presented with a discourse relative to the means of attaining a knowledge of the scene of action.

In the course of this work there is also to be found, a commentary on the famous battle of Leuthen, whence resulted the most decisive events, by reducing the vanquished army from ninety to thirty thousand, and restoring the sword and the sceptre to the hand of Frederick the Great.

"Voyage en Islande, fait par Ordre de S. M. Danoise; contenant des Observations sur les Mœurs et les Usages des Habitans; une Description des Lacs, des Rivières, des Glaciers, des Sources chaudes et volcans: des diverses Espèces des Terres, Pierres, Fossiles, et Pétrifications, des Animaux, Poissons, Insectes, &c. &c.; avec un Atlas. Traduit du Danois par GAUTHIER DE LA PEYRONIE, Traducteur des Voyages de Pallas."—A Voyage to Iceland, undertaken by order of his Majesty the King of Denmark; containing Observations on the Manners and Customs of its Inhabitants; a Description of the Lakes, Rivers, Glaciers, &c. together with an Atlas. Translated from the Danish by Gauthier de la Peyronne, &c. 5 vols. with an Atlas.

Notwithstanding the curious details relative to Iceland, which former travellers have published, yet the present King of Denmark, or rather the Prince who acts in his name, deemed it necessary to obtain new information relative to this distant and secluded portion of the world. His Royal Highness accordingly instructed the Academy of Sciences of Copenhagen, to select proper persons, in order to collect the necessary information relative either to the singular phenomena which might present themselves to their view, or concerning those which mankind had entertained hitherto only vague and incompetent notions.

The choice of this learned body having fallen on Messrs. Olassen and Povelsen; they, in their turn, spared neither pains nor enquiries to present a description of the history, both civil and natural of Iceland, in consequence of which this work, edited under the superintendance of the society already alluded to, has been published.

On this occasion, the division of the island, such as prevails at the present moment, for the political administration is here adopted. It is in this order, we are presented with a circumstantial account of every district, the form and nature of the mountains, the hills, the vallies, the glaciers, the indications of ancient and modern volcanoes, the rivers and rivulets, the stagnant waters and the mineral springs. In addition to this geographical summary, we find many judicious remarks on the temperature of the climate, and the revolution of the seasons; the nature of the soil, the different species of earth, stones, minerals, fossils, and petrifactions; in short, all that can be desired relative to husbandry, meadow lands, and the breeding of domestic animals. Neither has any thing been neglected concerning the economy of the natives, their manners, or the ways of living, in such a singular country.

It appears that Iceland is situate in the North Sea, between the 63d and 67th degrees of latitude, is exactly one hundred and thirty common leagues in length, and about seventy in breadth. The distance from the Feroe or Faro Islands, is seventy marine leagues, reckoning twenty to a degree, and but thirty-five from Greenland, which, on that side, is rendered inaccessible by ice and rocks.

The island itself is represented as being

generally

generally composed of mountains and steep rocks; but we are assured that it also abounds "with very beautiful plains and valleys, which afford excellent pasturage for the numerous flocks, which are to be seen there." On the other hand, the mountains, which are for the most part sterile and uncultivated, present their summits covered continually with snow and ice. Many of these have volcanoes, the most famous of which is that of Hecla.

This has thrown out currents of lava, at different epochs, and actually ejected, such an amazing quantity of pumice stones, in 1766, that the sea towards the south side, was covered with them to the extent of twenty leagues.

The mountains, which appear generally clothed with ice, are denominated Jöeckuls. From these, during the summer, proceed torrents, that not only chill the air, but produce a fœtid smell. The maritime parts of this island appear to be better inhabited than the internal portion, on account of the prodigious quantity of fish which the sea throws on the coast, as well as for the purposes of commerce.

Large masses of marble are found in different parts, as well as crystals, denominated after the name of this land.

The cavities in the mountains contain large masses of sulphur, and the same substance is also discovered on the plains, covered over with a layer of sand and clay. This island produces few or no trees: it abounds, however, with briars and juniper bushes; but these not being sufficient for the use of the inhabitants, they have recourse to drift wood, and even to fish bones steeped in the oil of cod's liver, for fuel. As large roots are found in a multitude of places, it would appear that forests were not formerly unknown.

Garlick, sorrel, and the cochlearia are very common here, and have been supposed serviceable to the health of the inhabitants, amidst the hurried mists of the climate. Angelica is also produced in great plenty, and this plant attains an uncommon degree of luxuriance; but the most extraordinary as well as the most precious vegetable which nature confers on this region, is a species of moss, exactly resembling that plant termed by the French *le pulmonaire*, which, on being mixed with milk, is converted into a farinaceous substance. In some houses it is made into broth, and is esteemed very healthy by those supposed to be skilful. Neither pulse nor fruits are produced here, the climate being two cold; the same reason holds good in respect to grain.

No wild beasts are seen here, except now and then a bear that is floated from Greenland, on a field of ice, and a kind of fox, the skin of which is valuable on account of its fur. The breed of horses is extremely small, but agile and vigorous, and when brought from the mountains at five years of age, turn out very serviceable. Sheep are produced in abundance, for every farm has its flock. In certain places they are allowed to remain out during the whole year, but the lambs are constantly housed, as they are unable to support the intense cold: the fleeces are of an excellent quality. The cows, which are also numerous, are at the same time small; we are assured, however, that they give abundance of milk.

The game consists solely of partridges, snipes, and woodcocks; the first of these are white, and as large as those found on the continent. Eagles, vultures, sparrow-hawks, falcons, and owls, are all to be met with here. The Iceland falcons, when tamed, have always been famous, for the pursuit of game.

The *edredon*, a species of ducks, is famous for its feathers; the swan, the goose, the diver, and in general, every kind of fresh or salt water fowl, common to northern climates abounds here. Fish of all kinds, such as the herring, the mackarel, the skate, the cray, the plaice, and the sole, are caught; but it is the cod in particular, which is valued by, and produces most profit to, the inhabitants. In the lakes are to be seen large trout, in the rivers salmon, and in the adjoining seas whales during the summer season.

The Icelanders are of the ordinary size, but of a robust temperament. They live soberly and frugally; they are alert, well proportioned, and nearly all of them have light-coloured hair. After fifty years of age, they become subject to a variety of maladies and infirmities, and most of them die in consequence of diseases of the lungs, the scurvy, and obstructions. The shortness of their lives is attributed,

1. To their extreme labour during one portion of the year.

2. To their sedentary manner of living during another.

3. To the exposure to the elements in the fishing season, on the part of those who live near the coast; and

4. To the dampness that prevails in the valleys, in respect to those who reside in the interior.

During

During the summer, the Icelanders usually live on the head of the cod, as they salt the other parts of that fish for the purposes of exportation; and during the winter they consume the heads of their sheep, which they also salt; the part reserved for themselves, is preserved, we are told, in a species of vinegar, made with sour whey; and this, in addition to milk, constitutes their chief subsistence, bread being very scarce—that brought from Copenhagen is a species of biscuit made of rye. They boil their fish for the most part in salt water, and use neither salt nor spice; butter being the sole ingredient ever employed by them.

The Atlas, which accompanies the five volumes, whence we have extracted the above particulars, besides maps, contains designs of the most interesting objects, described in the body of the work. In addition to this, there is a large chart of Iceland, containing a correct outline of all the gulphs, bays, rivers, stations, most of the fishes with which the circumjacent seas abound are also correctly figured, &c. The birds of prey, are arranged and classed according to their respective *genera*.

" Quelques Observations Importantes et Curieuses sur la Vaccine," &c. Several Curious and Important Observations, relative to the Vaccine Inoculation in particular, and the Medical Art in general. By G. JOUARD, of the Department of the Allier, a Physician and Man of Letters.

The author is very laudably employed in combating, both by means of argument and facts, such of his countrymen as are still infidels relative to the excellence of the new discovery here alluded to. Not content with maintaining its superiority over the ancient method of inoculation, he insists that it is never attended with the least danger, while he, at the same time, endeavours to calm the tender solicitude of mothers, by pointing out the extreme simplicity of the operation.

Towards the conclusion, he maintains, in consequence of a number of cases which have come under his inspection, that the Jennerian method, not unfrequently produces a salutary alteration, that not only facilitates, but even produces, the cure of other maladies.

" Géographie Mathematique, Physique, et Politique de Toutes les Parties du Monde, rédigée d'après ce qui a été publié d'exact et de nouveau par les Géographes, les Naturalistes, les Voyageurs et les Auteurs de Statistique des Nations les plus éclairés, destinée principalement aux Maisons d'Education, aux Professeurs de Géographie, aux Négocians, et aux Bibliothèques des Hommes d'Etat; publiée par E. MENTELLE, de l'Institut National; MALTE BRUN, Géographe Danois. Les Détails sur la France, par HERBIN, employé au Ministére du Grand Juge, et Membre de la Société de Statistique de Paris. Dédidée au Consul Cambacérès. Paris, Tardieu, Imprimeur-libraire, Rue des Mathurins, S. Jacques, No. 335. 15 Volumes de Texte de 500 à 550 pages chacun, format in 8°. Première livraison, 5 vol. 8°. Prix 30 fr."—The Mathematical, Physical, and Political Geography of all Parts of the World, compiled from all the new and most correct Works published by Geographers, Travellers, and Authors, respecting the Statisticks of the most enlightened Nations, chiefly destined for the Education of Youth, the Professors of Geography, Merchants, &c. &c. Published by E. Mentelle, of the National Institute, and Malte Brun, a Danish Geographer. The Details relative to France by Herbin, &c. 15 vols. 8vo.

Of this work, which is dedicated to the Consul Cambacérès, the Editors give the following account: " Far from copying (say M. Mentelle and Brun) the universal geographical publications to be found in foreign countries, and which themselves are merely copies or abridgments of others, we have ascended to the sources of geographical knowledge; we have appropriated to ourselves indeed, but merely as a mine worthy of being explored, all the scattered materials existing in the different European languages; we have considered the astronomers, the philosophers, and the naturalists, as our guides and our masters; all the travellers as our colleagues; and all nations as our tributaries."

Five volumes only of this very extensive publication have as yet appeared, and of these we shall here give a brief description:

The 1st consists of general geography, and some treatises on that science.

The 2d contains an introduction to a knowledge of Europe in general, and Sweden and Denmark, with their dependences, in particular.

The 3d conveys an account of Great Britain and the Batavian Republic.

The 4th includes the states of Austria and Prussia, together with appendixes relative

tive to Poland and the German indemnities.

And the 5th the states of the empire; to which are added, some general articles relative to Germany.

Among the principal memoirs contained in these volumes is one by Mentelle, on the confidence that ought to be put in ancient geographers: on this occasion, in conformity to the nature of the work, which is entirely analytical, he gives an excellent analysis of the celebrated production of Gosselin on this subject. This is followed by two more of the same species of composition; the one a theory of the earth by Buffon, and the other by Deluc. They are, indeed, diametrically opposite to each other in respect to the result; but, in the language of the editor, "this very contrast becomes more *piquant*, in consequence of the great renown possessed by both these authors: the former on the score of genius and imagination; the latter on that of knowledge and argument."

These are followed by a new chronological summary, relative to the progress of geography among European nations, a work in itself so interesting, that it might be detached from the general plan, on purpose to form a publication by itself.

As the resemblance between the days of the week, in Latin and Gothic, is considered as striking, we shall here transcribe them, in their respective languages, more especially as this striking conformity, in nearly all languages, has often been adduced as a proof of one common source.

Latin.

Dies solis (jour du soleil.)
— Lunæ (jour de la lune.)
— Martis (jour de Mars.)
— Mercurii (jour de Mercure.)
— Jovis (jour de Jupiter.)
— Veneris (jour de Vénus.)
— Saturni (jour de Saturne.)

Gothick.

Sunnardag (jour du soleil.)
Masurdag (jour de la lune.)
Tyrs-dag (jour du Dieu de la Force.)
Odins-dag (jour du Dieu de la Victoire et de la Sageſſe.)
Thers-dag (jour du Dieu du Tonnerre.)
Fraya-dag (jour de la Déese de l'Amour.)
Langus dag (jour de la purification.)

It would be unpardonable to omit, that the second volume abounds with a variety of instructive and interesting particulars, relative to Europe, particularly a comparative estimate of its various kingdoms and states: these are preceded by a general introduction replete with talents and enthusiasm: "In issuing from the hands of nature, (says the author of this portion of the work) our part of the globe possessed no claim to that pre-eminence which distinguishes it at this day. The Orel Lana, and the Nile, these two kings of rivers, would have found themselves straitened throughout the extent of the quarter which we inhabit. Those fruits which at present constitute the pride of our gardens, are presents from more fortunate climates: we are rich alone by borrowing. This narrow peninsula, which makes a figure on the globe, merely as an appendix to Asia, is become the metropolis of the human race, and the legislatrix of the universe. Europe is every where;—a whole continent is peopled with our colonies, and one half of our armies would be fully sufficient to conquer the feeble Asia, and the ferocious Africa."

This is assuredly a work of considerable merit, but it is ridiculous to consider it in the light of a school-book, being far too voluminous for the perusal of youth.

"Principles de Droit Naturel Appliqués à l'Ordre Social, à l'Usage des Jeunes Gens destinés aux Fonctions Publiques," &c.—The Principles of Natural Law, applied to the Social Order, for the Use of such Young Men as may be destined for Public Functions. By J. P. Maffioli, formerly a Lawyer of Nancy. 2 vols. 8vo.

By natural law, the author understands the rules observed by men, in their intercourse with each other, independently of those positive laws instituted by the social compact in every nation. The work of M. Maffioli consists of four books, which are divided into so many conferences. He lays it down as a principle, that natural law is merely the result of the knowledge of man; and in this review he by turns developes his faculties, his sensibility, his *impressibility*, (impressibilité) his reason, his imagination, his liberty, his morality, his conscience, &c. After this, he establishes the necessity of a revealed religion, which he maintains to be a necessary consequence from human nature. "Out of the revealed law," says he (liv. ii. confer. 6. p. 143.) there is no public law, no law of nations, no liberty, no equality, no sovereignty." According to him, "anterior to revelation, there did not exist any other law than that of the strongest, while Christianity by its benign influence, (as we are told) has entirely annihilated slavery. Sovereignty (it is added) does not appertain to the people; the government of one is

that of nature; the sovereignty, confided to an assembly, is formed on the model of the god of Spinosa. Political liberty is wholly impracticable, both in law and fact; there is no equality but under a monarchy: republicanism, even in spite of the magistrate himself, engenders, from its very nature, oppression and inequality; there is no republic but under the government of a high person," &c.

"Des Bois Propres aux Constructions Navales, Manuel des Agens Forestiers et Maritimes; contenant les Lois, Règlemens, et Instructions relatifs à la Disposition et à l'Usage des Bois de Marine. Accompagné de vingt-sept Figures, gravées et enluminées, réduites sur celles données par l'Administration Générale des Forêts, à la Suite de ses Instructions Officielles du 20 Messidor An XI; suivi d'un Dictionnaire des Principaux Terms d'Architecture Navale; par GOUJON (de la Somme) ancien Jurisconsulte, Editeur du Mémorial des Forêts."—Of the Woods proper for Naval Purposes, a Manuel for the Agents employed in Forests and Maritime Affairs, containing the Laws, Regulations, and Instructions relative to the Use and Disposition of those termed Maritime Woods; accompanied with twenty-seven Figures, engraved and illuminated, &c. &c.: to which is added, a Dictionary, describing the principal Terms of Naval Architecture; by Goujon, (of the Somme) formerly a Jurisconsul, and Editor of the Memorial relative to Forests.

This manual contains:

1. An account of the ordonnance respecting waters and forests, in 1669; and also the woods reserved for building the royal palaces and ships of war.

2. Two *arretés*, or orders of the king's council: one of the 21st of September, 1700, which regulates the formalities proper to be observed relative to the affairs of the marine; the other of July 23, 1748, probiting ecclesiastical as well as secular communities, and even private persons, from cutting down any forest trees, which had been previously marked by the officers of the royal marine.

4. The laws relative to the exportation of wood.

5. An arreté of the consuls published in the year 11, concerning wood proper for knees and ribs for men of war.

6. Regulations relative to the national woods.

7. Twenty-seven illuminated plates of skeletons of vessels. And,

8. A dictionary of the technical terms employed in the forests and dock-yards.

It appears by a law of the 9th Floreal of the 11th year:

1. That the payment for the wood appertaining to individuals, will be made previously to its being taken away.

2. That the carriage is not to be delayed more than a-year after its being cut.

"Analyse des Opinions diverses sur l'Origine de l'Imprimerie," &c.—An Analysis of the different Opinions entertained relative to the Origin of Printing, by DAUNOU, Member of the National Institute. 1 vol. 8vo.

The present and last age have derived such signal benefits from the discovery of the art of printing, that it is impossible to be indifferent relative to its origin. The event is not very remote, for it cannot be dated further back than three centuries and a half; yet, although Europe at that period possessed several literary men of some eminence, yet we are not *positively* acquainted either with the name of the real inventor, or the first processes, or even the first products of the art.

The obscurity in which all these objects is enveloped, proceeds from the genuine disposition of mankind, in respect to new discoveries and their inventors. Some are indifferent, not a few jealous, and many are prejudiced. Nor ought it to be omitted that the first inventors concealed their discovery, with an affected air of mystery; and it has been said that they wished to impose so far on the world, as to sell for manuscripts, and at a high price, those books composed in a far more expeditious mode. The earliest essays might also have proved too unpromising to fix the attention, and it was not until after the most decisive success, that a contention arose relative to the first discovery. It then unfortunately occurred, that the names of the persons who made the original attempts, those who created the art itself, as well as those who perfected it, together with the names of the places where the first essays took place, and the cities where the first sheets were worked off; in short, every thing essential became subject of dispute. In fine, printing has not only become an object of a discussion, but even of a serious quarrel between Harlem, Strasburg, and Mayence, while Coster, Guttemberg, Fust, and Schæffer, have all had in their turn their respective partizans and enemies.

In this predicament, M. Daunou has stepped forward, and acting in the capacity of an advocate general, or a magistrate of the ancient parliaments, has drawn up and delivered in a report, in which he has discovered not only much knowledge, but

but also great impartiality and acuteness. Typography, as he justly observes, consists in the art of forming the moveable types, or ground-work of the copies which are to be taken of any discourse, &c. The art of forming this type, as formerly, by means of solid plates, is no more than the art of engraving, applied to the representation of a written dissertation. According to him, neither the substance of the characters, nor the manner of cutting them, ought to enter into the enquiry, as typography commences the moment that moveable plates are applied, and a new art has arisen on the part of him who originally composed them either of wood or metal, whether melted or sculptured.

After this, the author passes in review the various pamphlets, books, &c. usually considered as the first productions of the art of printing. He then enquires, whether these were the productions of tabular printing (by means of solid plates) or of typography, properly so called? And what is the real epoch of these productions which bear not any date? The first work which possesses a date in the body of the impression, is the Psalter of 1457. Before the Psalter, the only production of great extent, which there are just notices to believe, claims a more ancient origin, is the Bible in *folio*, known by the designation of the Bible of 637 pages, of two columns each, each column of 40 lines at least and 42 at the most. The *quantity* of this impression, induces the author to suppose, that it could have been executed by moveable characters alone.

The next consideration is, the person or persons to whom the invention ought to be attributed; and this leads M. Daunou to refer to Guttemberg who, after residing at Strasburgh, returned to Mayence, his native country, where he associated himself, and worked along with Fust. A variety of different considerations unite to prove, or at least to suppose, that the *Bible of 637 leaves*, is the joint product of the labours of Guttemberg and Fust, at Mayence. The result is, that the invention of printing ought to be attributed to Guttemberg, and that the first productions of this charming art were published at Mayence.

M. Daunou further supposes, that the Bible of 637 pages was printed in characters *cast* for the purpose, and that Schæffer, the son-in-law of Fust, merely assisted in the progress of the discovery, by finding out a more easy mode of forming the character, perhaps by means of the matrices now in common use, &c.

"Dissertation sur le Prejugé qui attribue aux Egyptiens l'Honneur de la Découverte des Sciences et des Arts, lue à la Séance" &c.—A Dissertation on the Prejudice which attributes to the Egyptians the Honour of the Discovery of the Arts and Sciences, read at the public Sitting of the Academy of Caen, on the 15th Germinal of the 10th Year; by C. Cailly, a Member of the Academy, and Vice President of the Tribunal of Appeal; 8vo.

We have already noticed this work; but as every thing relative to the arts and sciences is interesting, and as Egypt in particular, is a subject well calculated to engage the attention of a nation, whose armies performed such brilliant actions there, we shall now complete the analysis.

While treating of *sculpture*, the author remarks, that all the monuments of that description attest the infancy of this art among the ancient Egyptians. Their statues neither announced genius, nor talents, nor precision, nor correctness. Winckelmann, in his *Monumenti Inediti*, attributes this to three causes, which have retarded the progress of the Egyptians in respect to every thing connected with design.

1. A strict resemblance, in point of figure, among all the individuals of this nation.

2. The strict genius of its government and religion; and,

3. The quality of the artists.

Navigation and Commerce.—The religious prejudices of the people were in express opposition to both of these. The sea was held in execration among the Egyptians; it was their Typhon, the enemy of Osiris. The priests took care to inculcate and maintain an aversion for every species of commerce, and all communication with foreigners was interdicted. It was not until the last of their kings began to reign, that entrance into Egypt was permitted to strangers.

Medicine and Chemistry.—The author mentions the former of these, merely as a collection of ridiculous and superstitious practices, destitute of any anatomical acquirements, the principal part consisting of a dietetic regimen. In respect to chemistry, the use of the most common processes was entirely unknown.

Institutions, Civil and Political.—Both ancients and moderns have overwhelmed the Egyptians with eulogiums on the wisdom of their government; but, according to Paw, whose opinion has been adopted by M. Cailly, the ancients, who paid such high respect to the laws and

policy of Egypt, were in a continual illusion on this subject, the origin of which it is not difficult to discover, as it now clearly appears, that the Greek authors have confounded those laws which they observed there, with those which they did not observe, and which existed in books alone. This, however, is the case, more or less, in all countries, as custom, violence, and injustice, frequently supersede the written code; and although the ancient institutions might have been violated by the tyranny of the voluptuous and tyrannical Pharoahs, yet it remains an eternal monument of the wisdom of the nation, that they prescribed the conduct and duties of society, by means of a body of regulations drawn up with talents and ability. On this subject, however, many of the modern writers are divided, although Goguet (vol. i. page 107) has borne ample testimony to the justice of the foregoing remark.

It must be owned, on the other hand, that the division of the people into classes, and the scorn with which those who laboured for the rest were treated, cannot be too severely censured. This alone was sufficient to produce the downfall of the nation; for the most numerous portion of the people exhibited none of that love for their country, or were ever swayed on great and critical occasions with that noble daring, which may be said to constitute the soul and support of a state.

On the whole, this Dissertation is written with talents and discrimination: the style is clear and simple, and no small portion of erudition is displayed in the course of the work.

"Essai sur le Perfectionnement des Beaux Arts, par les Sciences Exactes," &c.—An Essay on the Means of Perfecting the Fine Arts, by Means of the Exact Sciences; or, Calculations and Hypotheses relative to Poetry, Painting, and Music; by M. R. S. C. Member of several learned and literary Societies, 2 vols. 8vo.

It is the opinion of this author, that laws and regulations may be established for the fine arts, and that what are termed the *exact sciences* in France, are alone capable of conferring them; he accordingly extends his researches to poetry, painting, and music.

1. He thinks that nature, and nature alone, ought to be recurred to for images equally true and brilliant; as well as allegories, which are at once agreeable and instructive. He desires the poet to recollect, that Homer was the most learned man, as well as the greatest bard of his age; and like him, to appropriate his fictions to the progress of the sciences. The mechanism of verse being in a great measure arbitrary, and often in opposition to the natural expression of thought, M. R. S. C. is desirous to establish a particular language, which is to serve as a type to all others, and be so calculated by its prosody and harmony, as to attain a more perfect system of poetry and versification. An enterprise such as this, is however equally brilliant and chimerical; for dialects may be considered as the daughters of time and of necessity, and own no other origin. It is allowed, however, that even the French tongue affords considerable facility in the modes of expression; and the four last lines of Racine's *Phèdre* have been quoted as an example:

"Déjà je ne vois plus qu'à travers un nuage
Et le ciel et l'époux que ma présence outrage;
Et la mort à mes yeux dérobant la clarté,
Rend au jour qu'ils souilloient toute sa pureté."

In addition to the plan already noticed, the author wishes to assimulate every proposition to an *algebraic equation*, and by this mode, not only to verify the justness of an idea, but also to become acquainted with all the modificaiions of which a phrase is susceptible, as well as whatever can be required in respect to conciseness of style, or clearness of expression.

2. After a definition of music, he proposes, by means of visible signs, to determine the exact *value* of a note in any composition destined to the description of an image: an idea which seems to have been thought of before by Rousseau. His researches on this subject incline him to think, that the *caloric* is the agent in the sense of hearing, as light is in that of sight; and the analogy to be discovered between these, points out to him the numerous affinities between the seven colours of the prism and the seven tones of music. Similar conformities were formerly communicated by Father Castel, but M. R. S. C. supports them by means of a decisive experiment, for on striking a piece of steel rendered red hot by means of the fire, he obtained the seven tones of the gamut, which followed each other in procession, as the metal passed from an intense red through the other six shades of the prism. Hence he concluded, that sounds must be more acute, or more grave, in proportion to the more or less of internal caloric.

3. Poetry has always recognized the laws of a severe logic and a primitive grammar,

grammar. Music, in respect to the theory of composition and accompaniment, is lighted, we are told, by the taper of calculation, while the laws of mechanics assist in the construction of instruments. But *painting*, if we except the rules of perspective, is not in the least indebted to the sciences: "Nature is before her, and to multiply her creatures, there is occasion for nothing more than to see and to feel." He, however, reproaches the artists of this description with the most outrageous violation of her precepts; such, for instance, as the assemblage of objects, the union of which is impossible. "Organised nature," we are told, prescribes the use of the most extensive acquisitions. It has been supposed, that the origin of the different orders of architecture was discovered by viewing the construction of a cabin, supported by trees; but the author, on the contrary, discovers the distinction of the orders to have arisen our of the different species of trees. In all he beholds columns: the roots, although frequently concealed by earth, constitute the base; the trunk is the shaft; the branches and the foliage constitute the capital, and also a part of the entablature. The laws of proportion, which diversify the orders of architecture, are also to be found in the different species of trees, assimilated to each of these, and ought to guide the pencil of the artist in the conception of the primitive type, which he may afterwards vary by means of all the accidents which nature presents.

After this, our author recurs to the human figure, and insists that the painter ought, above all things, to excel in depicting man and the passions; but this, according to him, can only be obtained by observing "mathematical and physiognomonical principles." In consequence of a critical examination of the osseous part of the head, M. R. S. C. lays it down as a position, that the caloric, modified into light, heat, and the electrical or Galvanic fluid, is the universal agent of sensations, whether it does not affect the brain until it has been reflected from the interior vault of the cranium, or, acting in the first instance on the cranium, it doubles its powerful action by means of that reflection, the existence of which it is difficult to contest.

While treating on the qualities assignable to the different sexes, he characterises the male by strength, intelligence, and kindness, while the female is designated by intelligence, affection, and voluptuousness. The calculations destined to regulate the happy art of distributing and reflecting the light on objects, in imitation of nature herself, are not susceptible of analysis. They tend, however, to prove, that those magic effects of light, which of themselves have constituted the reputation of several pictures, and which the inspiration of genius seems alone to have produced, may be discovered and verified by means of a mathematical theory.

In respect to the form of solids, the more they are simple and regular, the more is the eye calculated to seize on them with pleasure and facility. Accordingly, the forms of a pyramid and a cone are admirably suited to simple subjects, in which one simple and majestic object attracts the whole effect: this is exemplified in the Parnassus of Raphael, and the Assumption of Rubens. Poussin, above all others, is cited as an artist capable of forming the taste; and the Adultress by him, as well as St. Jerome by Dominichino, are quoted, as admirably calculated to exhibit the happy effect of throwing all the interest into the figure of the principal personage.

"Nouveaux Principes de Géologie, Mineralogie, Géographie Physique," &c.—New Principles of Geology, Mineralogy, Physical Geography, &c. compared and opposed to those of the Philosophers, Ancient and Modern, until the Time of J. C. DELAMETHERIE, who has analysed them all in his Theory of the Earth. To which is added, a New Geology, by P. BERTRAND, Inspector General of Bridges and Causeways, revised and augmented.

This is a new edition of a work which appears to have had many readers in France. The author attempts to prove, that all other theories of the earth have hitherto been erroneous, and his scheme appears to depend entirely on the extension of the principle of crystallisation. It is to this, and this alone, that the globe, according to him, is indebted for its constitution, as well internal as external. It is also maintained as an incontrovertible fact, that on the retreat of the ocean, the first continents which made their appearance, were entirely composed of primitive earths. In chapter vi. he treats of volcanic stones, and reckons five distinct classes of them, from such as, experiencing the strongest degree of ignition, are reduced to glass, to those which have been enveloped, without being sensibly warmed.

" Atlas Historique et Géograph."—An Historical and Geographical Atlas, by M. A. LESAGE.

This, like all the great works in France, susceptible of periodical distribution, is published in numbers, three of which only have as yet appeared.

The first consists of a general chart of France, containing a genealogical and chronological series of the Capetian Kings. We are also presented with a system of its geography, contained in two maps; the one exhibiting the *physical* geography, and the other, the increase of the French territories, from the time of Hugh Capet, until the peace of Luneville. A genealogical and geographical chart of England is executed according to the same plan.

The second number consists of a general description of ancient history, from the creation of the world, until the time of Jesus Christ; also, a general description of modern history from the latter period until the present, as well as the geography of history divided into two tables; the one containing the first ten ages of the Christian æra, and the other a continuation of the same subject until the year 1800.

The third contains a genealogical chart of Savoy; a physico-geographical and political chart of Italy, together with genealogical and geographical charts of the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal.

It is the intention of the author, in the course of the present work, to address himself to the eye, as well as to the understanding, and it must be allowed that his labours have been followed by a considerable degree of success.

" Considerations sur les Finances de la France, par M. DE GUER."—Considerations on the French Finances, by M. de Guer, 1 vol. 8vo.

It is now pretty generally acknowledged, that the derangement experienced in the French finances gave the first mortal blow to royalty, and finally produced the overthrow of the throne; but, on the other hand, it is here very justly remarked, that the re establishment of order in this essential branch of public administration would prove the most efficacious means of affording stability to the present government. To achieve this, exactness in respect to payments, added to a religious respect for the rights of property, are the sole political expedients recommended for the restoration of public confidence; while, on the other hand, the calls of war and the cravings of either an unexpected or a disproportionate expenditure, are considered as alone sufficient to produce doubt, hesitation, and at length bankruptcy.

It is not a little remarkable that France, for the two last centuries, has usually been considered as the richest state in Europe; and yet, from her seemingly most prosperous epoch, her finances have been in one continual state of disorder; for the sage administration of Colbert presents only a temporary calm, amidst an uninterrupted series of disorders. Three different causes, if we are to believe M. de Guer, have contributed to produce this melancholy result.

1. A blind attachment to usage.
2. A spirit of system; and,
3. A constant repugnance on the part of the nation to pay the imposts.

In respect to the first of these, it is observed, that it has operated so as constantly to induce a commercial and manufacturing state to perpetuate a plan for the revenues, that originated with and is alone adapted to an agricultural people. As to the spirit of system, this succeeded to the blind forms of custom. The sect of economists, indeed, is no longer openly supported by its partizans, but the principles originally professed by them, are still to be discovered in all the new works now published, in all the statistical memorials, as well as in all the reports to the Council, the Tribunate, and the Legislative Body: they are also evident in the construction of the present plan of public contribution.

M. de Guer not only undertakes to combat the position of the Economists, but what is still more difficult, to overcome the antipathy uniformly exhibited by his countrymen to every species of tax whatsoever! He tells them, that the nation which does not pay any contribution, must of course be the most miserable nation in the world; a tax not being a tribute, but an assessment to the common expences of the nation. Of this there are two kinds, one destined to the preservation, the necessity of which is obvious, the other to the amelioration, of a state, which involves an object of prime importance.

They are further told, that the deficit of 1789, originated in the blind repugnance exhibited by the nation to every thing in the shape of an impost; and that this *deficit* produced a revolution and assignats. The sum of fifty millions additional revenues, granted to the state at the commencement of the last century, if it had not prevented entirely, would at least

leaſt have procraſtinated the misfortunes of the reigns of Louis XV. and XVI.; while the avoiding of ſo ſlight a burden, has coſt the people enormous ſums, general and partial bankruptcies, the miſeries attendant on a ſeven years war, the ruin of commerce, the loſſes experienced on three millions of Law's notes, and thirteen millions of aſſignats. In ſhort, "it is not for the intereſt of the treaſury, but of the nation," that the author contends.

After this, M. de Guer proceeds to correct the vices that have crept into the adminiſtration of the finances; he alſo points out the propriety of diminiſhing the moſt onerous of the taxes; he, at the ſame time, preſents a plan for the ſimplification of the whole; and he propoſes that no ſum ſhould be borrowed, without aſſigning certain ſpecific taxes for the payment of it.

We are aſſured, that the general contribution for the expences of the ſtate, as well as for the departments and communes, the repairing of the great roads, &c. &c. amounted in 1784 to 577,500,000 livres. Since that period France, by her conqueſts, has acquired an increaſe of full one-fifth; and yet, notwithſtanding this, the general contribution is at this preſent day only 578,000,000, with this eſſential difference, that, whereas in the former caſe, the people did not conſider themſelves as aggrieved; yet, in the latter inſtance, a prodigious number believe themſelves oppreſſed.

To relieve the French people from their preſent ſituation, the author propoſes a *war tax*, ſomewhat in the manner of that raiſed on property in England; to increaſe the direct taxes to the amount of twenty millions; to add conſiderably to the duties on conſumption; and, in particular, to raiſe the impoſt on tobacco to 25 per cent. The following is the general ſcale:

1. An augmentation of fifty millions on the public revenues in time of peace.

2. An extraordinary ſubſidy of one hundred millions in time of war.

3. A reſerved fund of 75 millions for the payment of intereſt, and partly for the gradual annihilation of whatever may be borrowed during hoſtilities.

We have been the more particular in giving an account of this work, becauſe the proſperity of every government is intimately connected with the ſtate of its finances; and alſo, becauſe this publication is likely to occaſion a conſiderable ſenſation in France, as it is not only patroniſed by the Conſul Cambacères, but is the reſult of a memoir preſented to the council of ſtate, and printed by order of the government.

"Lettres d'un Mameluque; ou, Tableau Moral et Critique de quelques Parties des Mœurs de Paris," &c.—Letters of a Mameluke; or, a Moral and Critical Picture of the Manners of Paris; by Joseph Lavallée, of the Philotechnical Society, &c. &c. 1 vol. 8vo.

A Mameluke, of the name of Giéfid, having arrived at Paris, in conſequence of the memorable events which conſigned Egypt, during two whole years, to the management of the French, he immediately enters into a correſpondence with his friend Giafar. This curious ſtranger is continually contraſting all the new objects that occur in the metropolis of France, with the images ſo familiar to him at Alexandria and Grand Cairo; but he at times interſperſes his remarks with quotations from hiſtory, not at all adapted either to the ſtation or the acquirements of his Egyptian friend. In ſhort, the character of a Mameluke is not uniformly preſerved.

The theatres form an ample ſource of criticiſm, and the *coſtume*, on which the managers now pique themſelves ſo much, does not eſcape animadverſion. "I have lately beheld (ſays he) the tragedy of Brutus, the vanquiſher of the Tarquins. He himſelf appeared to reſide in a magnificent palace while, at the ſame epoch, his colleague Valerius inſpired diſtruſt, in conſequence of a paltry cottage, which happened to be a little too prominent. I have beheld Virginia in the midſt of a public ſquare, ſurrounded by triumphal arches, temples of porphyry, and Corinthian columns, while Auguſtus boaſted five hundred years after this period, that he had found Rome brick, and left it marble. I have ſeen King Agamemnon aſſaſſinated at the foot of a column, which Callimachus did not invent until 640 years poſterior. I have viewed Bayard giving audience in one of thoſe caſemates for which we are indebted to Vauban; beſides a thouſand other things of a ſimilar nature, equally ill-timed and ill-placed."

Upon the whole, this little volume, of which we have already a tranſlation in our own language, is written with conſiderable wit and taſte.

"Eclairciſſemens ſur pluſieurs Points concernant la Théorie des Operations et des Facultés Intellectuels."—Information relative to ſeveral Points concerning the Theory

Theory of the Intellectual Operations and Faculties; by OCTAVIUS ALEXANDER FALLETE BAROL, 1 vol. 4to.

This work, which is printed at Turin, is a kind of summary of the various bases which constitute the doctrines of modern metaphysicians, with an exception to the new German school alone.

The author, who divides his work into ten chapters, begins as follows: "The questions concerning the nature of which we now treat, hang by a single hair; we ought not to *shake* it too much, lest it should break. Psycology should be reduced to what it may, and ought effectually to be: a science founded, like natural philosophy, on observation, and which, like it, also depends upon facts."

Part I. treats of the nature of our ideas; and on this occasion, M. Barol undertakes to discuss the question, whether an idea be the primitive operation of the mind, or only the result of it? His own definition is, "That an idea is the representation of things, nearly in the same manner that signs represent ideas themselves." He also insists on the necessity of distinguishing sensation from perception.

Part II. is occupied respecting the *distinction of ideas*; parts third and fourth, with *abstractions*; part fifth, with a comparison *between ideas and things*; part sixth is continued to the subject of analysis; part seventh, to *reasoning and observation*; part eighth, to *method*; part ninth, to the *faculties of the human mind*; and part tenth is occupied about the *imagination*.

The author, who was formerly a subject to the King of Sardinia, and has lately become a French citizen, although born and bred a foreigner, writes in the French language with all the ease and facility of a native.

"Mémoires de la Société Médicale d'Emulation," &c.—Memoirs of the Medical Society of Emulation; 1 vol. 8vo. adorned with Copper-plates.

This, which is the fifth annual publication on the part of the Medical Society, is preceded by the *éloge* of Xavier Bichat, by Le Vacher de Lateutrie; it also contains a Memoir on Canine Madness, by Basquillon; four Memoirs on the Climate of the Antilles, or Windward West India Islands appertaining to France, by Cassan; Observations on some Points of the Mechanism which produce Motion in Mankind by Barthez; and a Dissertation on the Attributes and Surnames of Apollo the Physician, as well as of the Monuments in which he is represented in this Character, by A. L. Millin.

The volume is terminated by a letter of the celebrated Fontana, relative to the disease of corn, called *l'ergot*, in France, as well as respecting a plant, known by the name of *tremella*. According to the observations of this learned naturalist, the grain affected by the *ergot* contains a quantity of eel-like animals, while the *tremella* is the last link of an immense chain, that connects organized bodies and vegetables together.

"Dictonnaire Universel de la Langue Française, avec le Latin, et Manuel d'Orthographe et Neologe; extrait comparatif des Dictonnaires publiés jusqu'a ce Jour; contenant—1. Les Nomenclatures, l'Orthographe, l'Analyse, et la Comparison des Definitions des Dictionnaires de l'Academie Française, Edition de 1778, sans Citation; de 1798, de 1803, des Dictionnaires de Trévoux, Richelet, Ferraud, Restaut," &c. &c.—An Universal Dictionary of the French Language, with the Latin Terms, and a Manual of Orthography and Neology; together with a comparative Abstract of all the Dictionaries hitherto published, &c. &c. 1 vol. 4to. and 2 vols. 8vo.

This is the second edition of a dictionary, in which the compilers have endeavoured to unite in one general plan, every thing hitherto considered as useful in all preceding publications of a similar kind.

"L'Esprit de l'Histoire; ou, Lettres Politiques et Morales d'un Père à son Fils, sur la Manière d'Etudier l'Histoire en général, et particulièrement l'Histoire de France; par ANTOINE FERRAND, Ancien Magistrat. Seconde Edition."—The Spirit of History; or, Letters, Political and Moral, from a Father to his Son, on the Manner of Studying History in general, and particularly the History of France; by Anthony Ferrand. Second Edition, 4 vols. 8vo.

The author commences his introduction with certain plain and incontestable positions, and he is extremely desirous to impress his son with the idea, that his studies in this or any other branch of knowledge, can alone be rendered useful by the application and observance of order and regularity. He then lays down the bases of ancient history, after which he considers the laws, manners, and customs of the Jews, assuredly the most wonderful people upon earth.

According to him, the first traces of religious

ligious and political ſociety are to be found in the Decalogue; and he adds, that he is unacquainted with any laws, which are not more or leſs immediately derived from theſe ten primary inſtitutions. Among other luminous remarks, he obſerves:

1. That the book of Deuteronomy is the only complete code of laws which was ever given at once to any people.

2. That it is the ſole entire body of laws that has been handed down to us.

3. That it is the only one of ancient date, that ſtill regulates an exiſting people.

And, 4. That the nation governed by it, being diſperſed over the whole ſurface of the earth, it is the only one equally obſerved throughout the four quarters of the globe.

Not confining himſelf to general reflections, he enters into particular details, ſuch as the rights of fathers over their children, the ſeverity of puniſhments, the project of inſulating the nation from all others. Theſe and many other conſiderations of a ſimilar import, incline him to think, that the work of Moſes demonſtrates a primitive and original legiſlation. He remarks on the ſalutary mercy of that law which put an end to the bondage of the Jews at a ſtated period, viz. during the jubilee; and he obſerves, that ſo jealous were the Jews reſpecting the rights of property (a new acquiſition on their part) that they puniſhed every invaſion of it, and even adultery itſelf, which they conſidered in this point of view, with death.

In a ſucceeding letter he conſiders the hiſtory and ſituation of the Carthaginians, the Phenicians, &c. The Egyptians, with their religion, their laws, their kings, their education, their burials, and modes of embalming, the conſtruction of the pyramids, &c. next paſs under review. He remarks one of the greateſt of their puniſhments to have been the denial of the rites of ſepulture, which, in the opinion of this ſuperſtitious people, expoſed them even after death to a real and corporeal pain. "This was a ſublime law (exclaims he) which connected together all the links of the ſocial chain; and which, by a ſingle privation, which ſeemed only to extend to the inanimate remains of the criminal, at once conſtituted the puniſhment of the dead, as well as a leſſon for the living." Such is the attachment of M. Ferrand to the inſtitutions of remote ages, that he even defends that very impolitic law, by which children were prohibited from following any other profeſſion than the one practiſed by their fathers.

Paſſing from the Egyptians to the Aſſyrians, the Perſians, and finally the Greeks, he pays a moſt ſcrupulous attention to the legiſlature of the Lacedemonians, one of the moſt ſingular nations of antiquity. An account of the policy of the Romans follows immediately after; and it is the opinion of the author, that this nation was one of the moſt corrupt, and Rome one of the moſt debauched cities in the univerſe.

"Deſcription du Departement de l'Oiſe, par le Citoyen CAMBRI; avec un Recueil de 46 Planches d'Objets gravés relatifs à la Deſcription."—Deſcription of the Department of the Oiſe, by the Citizen Cambri, 1 vol. 8vo. with a Collection of 46 Deſcriptive Plates.

Citizen Cambri, for ſo he ſtyles himſelf in the title-page, is not only a member of ſeveral learned ſocieties, but alſo Prefect of the department, which he now undertakes to deſcribe. As he ſuſpected the haſty ſtatiſtical account entered on the archives of each department, in conſequence of an order from the Convention in 1793, and was well aware that the official reports of the population, as well as territorial riches, were greatly exaggerated, he determined to make a progreſs through the whole extent of his government, in order to viſit and examine every thing with his own eyes.

Upon this occaſion he was accompanied by a chemiſt, a botaniſt, and a landſcape-painter; with theſe he ſurveyed all the hills and plains, the farms, the manufactures, the towns, hamlets, and villages; he alſo paid the greateſt attention to the woods, the nature of the ſoils, the minerals, &c. &c. produced in this department. Among other objects of his attention, he traced the numerous banks of foſſil ſhells, which every where abound; nor did he forget *antiquities*, for he collected more than nine hundred medals, which were found in places formerly frequented by by the Roman legions. In ſhort, nothing connected with public utility, education, agriculture, arts, manufactures, or ſciences, appears to have been omitted on his part.

No ſooner had he formed his plan, than he traverſed the four circuits (*arrondiſſemens*) which compoſed his prefecture; beginning firſt with that of Beauvais, and then proceeding in rotation to thoſe of Clermont, Compeigne, and Senlis. He ſtopped for ſome time in the chief villages, or large towns, of every canton, that he might form a juſt eſtimate of the nature of the ſoil and the induſtry of the inhabitants;

bitants; and as he paid a particular attention to all the old buildings, whether lay or religious, he was enabled not only to exhibit an idea of the arts of the ancient Gauls and the Romans, but also those of the moderns, beginning with the tenth century.

The destruction is here pathetically lamented of the shrines belonging to saints, the chalices adorned with paintings in enamel, the statues, the various *arabesques*, the old books, the ancient tapestries, adorned with party coloured dresses in scenes, in which ingenious dreams were worked up, similar to the romances and the days of chivalry. We are assured that these, as well as a number of other interesting materials for the history of art and of man, were destroyed in 1793; but M. Cambri consoles his countrymen with the recollection, that several curious works have escaped from the improvident fury of the reformers, more particularly those appertaining to the treasury of the cathedral. These chiefly consist of tablets in ivory, different sculptures appertaining to stalls, stained glass from the church windows of Beauvais, &c. Among the fragments preserved in the sacristy of St. Stephen's, are some original heads in the very best style, if we except that they are rather overcharged; nor ought it to be omitted, that they exhibit a great affinity to those painted on the cartoons of Leonardo da Vinci.

In vol. 1. we are also presented with an account of all the celebrated men belonging to this department. The catalogue is numerous, and along with the list of individuals, proofs of their merit and talents are given by reference to the several branches of science, &c. in which they have excelled.

Immediately following this, we find notes and notices,

1. Relative to the rivers, the course of which ought to ameliorated; and also concerning such canals as might be opened for the purposes of commerce.

2. Concerning the military establishments that it might be necessary to make for lodging the troops.

3. On the advantages that may be derived from the breed of horses.

4. On the customs of different balliages.

5. On the erection of an office for registering the poor.

6. On the *Moreillettes de Beauvais*, a species of repasts which takes place after the celebration of marriage in the church.

7. On the *Picard (la langue* Picard), composed of the Latin, the Celtic, and that corrupt language which the Germans brought with them into Gaul.

8. On the peculiarities of the soil of each commune. This article, which is particularly interesting, also contains details which are not a little calculated to contribute to the formation of a mineralogical description of France.

9. On the establishment of the society of agriculture of Beauvais.

10. On the manufacture of tapestry.

11. This article contains a number of instructive anecdotes of a miscellaneous nature;

And, 12. One memoir on the medals dug up, and another relative to the plants which grow in this department, a catalogue of which is here exhibited.

Those fond of antiquities, even in this country, will perhaps be happy to hear that the Prefect has found at Beauvais, Beauvoir, and Brutuspance, several gold medals in the highest preservation, which he terms Gallic *(Medailles Gauloises)*, exceedingly well calculated, as we are told, to develope the state of the arts, the customs, and the dresses of a remote period. He also boasts that he is in possession of a gold medal, tending to demonstrate, that all the declamations relative to the low state of the arts among the ancient Gauls, are absolutely unfounded. He maintains, on the contrary, that this people not only were in possession of a few of the common and necessary arts, *but of all the arts*; and that they scattered them by means of their conquests throughout a great number of the states of Europe.

This volume terminates with an account of the administration of the department; the topography, and division of its territory; the population of the principal towns and villages; a list of the justices of the peace; an account of the public seminaries for education; the state of the hospitals, the prisons, the stage-coaches, the post-office, the national domains, the revenues and expences; the price of lands and of labour; the quantity of corn produced; the produce of the national woods; an account of the commodities and manufactures; a methodical nomenclature of rivers, both navigable and unnavigable; lists of fairs, markets, roads, mills, quarries, brick-kilns, &c.

We shall hereafter notice the second volume of this very valuable work.

POETRY.

"Almanach des Muses pour l'An 11."—Almanack of the Muses for the 12th

12th Year, 1 vol. 12mo. Price one Fr. (about Ten-pence English.)

The Almanack of the Muses is the most ancient, the most celebrated, and undoubtedly the best of all the literary almanacks published in France. It has of course given birth to a great number of periodical collections of a similar kind, which have had more or less success, according to their respective merits. A successful example, indeed, produces a prodigious effect in that country; for it is well known that the *Lettres Persannes*, of the President Montesquieu, engendered the *Lettres Chinoises, Turques, Siamoises, Orientales, Africaines, Athéniennes, Juives*, and *Peruviennes*. Such was the influence of the celebrated work alluded to above, that the translator of the romances of Clarissa and Grandison thought proper to publish the one under the title of *Lettres Anglaises*, while the other assumed that of *Nouvelles Lettres Anglaises*.

Nothing was more common than for the Parisian booksellers of those days to say, "Write us some Persian letters;" and immediately appeared *Lettres Flamandes, Hollandaises, Portugaises, Ecossaises*, and *Illionaises*, most of which being but feeble imitations of a great original, they have all, two or three only excepted, been long since consigned to oblivion.

It is exactly in the same manner, that the very fortunate work now before us, has given rise to the *Etrennes du Parnasse, Etrennes d'Apollon, l'Almanach des Grâces, des Muses Allemandes, des Dames, de Leonore, du Chansonnier, des Etrennes de Polymnie*, and all the *Almanachs Lyriques, Poétiques, Anacreontiques, Enigmatiques, Dramatiques, &c.*. M. d'Orfeuil, in 1783, conceived the idea of analysing 164 almanacks in two volumes, 12mo.; but he soon found that a few pages would have been sufficient to give the *spirit* of nine-tenths of these ephemeral collections.

M. Sautreau de Marsy, who was one of the writers in the *l'Année Litteraire, le Journal des Dames*, and *le Journal de Paris*; and who, in conjunction with Imbert, published the interesting collection called *les Annales Poétiques*, in 40 vols. duodecimo, was also the person who conceived first the idea of *l'Almanach des Muses*, which he conducted, from its first publication, until the beginning of 1799. Some of the best poets of France did not disdain to insert their productions in this collection; while the bad ones, who could not find admission for their productions, avenged themselves by terming it *l'Almanach des Buses*. It was thus that Piron appeared at times exceedingly satirical on the French Academy, because he despaired of being admitted a member, which occasioned M. Fontenelle to say—

"Sommes-nous trente-neuf, on est à nos genoux;
"Mais sommes-nous quarante, on se moque de nous."

M. Sautreau was succeeded in the editorship by M. Vigée, a literary man of considerable ability, who excelled in poetry, and had acquired some reputation by his talents for the drama. The various crises, however, to which the French republic was by turns subjected were not favourable to the republic of letters; and the lyre of Apollo produced only feeble and plaintive sounds, amidst the miseries occasioned by civil discord. It was then that a compilation which had contained the fugitive productions of such men as Voltaire, Collé, Piron, Marmontel, Bernis, Dorat, Laharpe, Nivernois, Gresset, Colardeau, and St. Lambert, began to decline, for the first time, until a short interval of peace, added to the amazing conquests of France, gave new vigour to her poets.

The Almanack of the Muses for the 12th year, constitutes the 40th volume of that collection. Among the poets whose verses are preserved in it, we distinguish Armand Gouffé, one of the authors of the Vaudeville; Arnault, to whom the French theatre is indebted for Marius at Minturna (*Marius à Minturna*) as well as several tragedies; Aubert, who in the department of fables acknowledges no other master than the inimitable Lafontaine; Baour Lormain, the French imitator of Ossian; Boisard, whose fables have already passed through many editions; De Guerle, who has translated Petronius into verse, and written an original work, entitled "Eloge des Perruques;" Delille, who has composed more productions than Homer, Virgil, Tasso, and Milton united, and who, in the opinion of his countrymen, is not only the most voluminous, but also the first, poet of the present age. In addition to these, we ought also to mention Duault, no unequal rival of Bertin and Parny; Ducis, one of the first writers of tragedy now living; Fayolle, a good poet, and man of letters; Gaston, the translator of the Æneid; Guinguiné, pro-

fessor of natural history at the Lyceum, editor of the Decade, author of the Confession de Zulmé, &c. Palisot, who on account of his satirical vein has obtained for himself a number of enemies; Parny, the first of the French poets for love verses; Madame Pipelet, who stands in no need of indulgence on account of her sex; Pons de Verdun, at once a magistrate and a writer of verses; Saint Ange, the translator of the Metamorphoses; Segur, who in the language of some of his countrymen "cultivated, without deriving any glory from the intercourse, those very Muses during the monarchy, which have rendered him distinguished during the republic." It would be unpardonable, upon this occasion to omit M. Mauduit, a celebrated mathematician, and who at an advanced period of a life devoted to science, exhibits all the spirit of a youthful votary of Parnassus. It was left to him to resolve the problem—"If mathematics can form an alliance with poetry, the lyre with the compass, and algebra with Pindaric transports?"

The following is a paraphrase of the Psalm, beginning "Quare fremuerent gentes?" &c.

De quelles rages meurtrières
Vois-je frémir les nations!
Peuples vains! vos fureurs guerrières
N'enfantent que des factions!
Grand Dieu! contre ta loi suprême,
Contre ton Christ, contre toi même,
Les rois, les princes conjurés,
Ivres de sang et de carnage,
Au plus terrible brigandage
Traînent leurs sujets égarés.
Servez le Seigneur avec crainte,
Faites respecter ses autels,
Bannissez la vile contrainte,
Méritez l'amour des mortels.
Pour l'orphelin dans sa misère,
Ayez des entrailles de père;
Comptez vos jours par vos bienfaits;
Sachez que l'homme du mensonge
S'évanouira comme un songe,
Dans l'abyme de ses forfaits.

The following madrigal by Madame Constance Pipelet possesses much grace:

"Ah! si je le voyois le cruel qui m'outrage,
Disois je, il connoîtroit ce qu'il a dédaigné!
Pour calmer mon cœur indigné,
Sans doute il déploîroit son perfide langage;
Mais l'honneur offensé soutiendroit mon courage:
Il a trahi-l'amour l'a condamné,"
Eh bien! je l'ai revu, j'ai revu le volage—
Il n'a rien dit, et j'ai tout pardonné.

"Les Culottes de St. Griffon," &c.—St. Griffon's Breeches, a new Imitation from Casti. 8vo.

It has been stated in one of the official journals of France, "that all those superstitious practices still preserved in some of the rituals, and which were either produced in the days of ignorance, or engendered since by warm heads, are calculated to degrade religion, and have been proscribed by the *Concordat*." Under cover of this, the author of the present satire, avowedly imitated from Casti, has undertaken to ridicule certain practices, by means of a modern tale, and even to satirize some late events. We shall here present one or two specimens:

"Voltaire est mort et *Geoffrey* le remplace.
Bientôt la foi renaîtra parmi nous:
De nos péchés nous serons tous absous,
Et nous verrons le bon Dieu face à face.
L'église est sombre et prête aux rendez-vous.
Comme autrefois nos femmes à genoux,
Aux confesseurs conteront leurs fredaines,
Et nos maris n'en feront pas jaloux.

. . . . . .

Avec la *foi* renaîtra la morale. . . .
En attendant, je vais raconter
Comment alors sans le moindre scandale,
Aux bons maris on en faisoit porter.

Here follows the portrait of the hero of the adventure:

Fra Nicolo passoit dans le canton
Pour l'héritier de certaine relique,
Très-efficace à chasser le demon,
Voir à guérir de tout mal hystérique
Et qu'il disoit tenir de St. Griffon.

. . . . .

Les reins sanglés, les pieds nus, l'œil oblique,
L'air anodin et le cou de côté,
Fra Nicolo, sous l'habit monastique,
Etoit censi dans son humilité;
Mais sous les plis d'un capuchon de bure,
A la fraicheur unissoit la beauté:
Son teint fleuri *bourgeonnoit* de santé,
Et ses regards pétilloient de luxure:
C'étoit d'ailleurs un homme *universel*;
Il possédoit les quatre Evangélistes,
Le Testament, les Pseaumes, le Missel.
Contre *Voltaire* et tous nos vains sophistes
Dans un journal tonnoit tous les matins.
De Cabanis* *eût* sappé le système.
Prêchoit toujours, citoit les livres saints,
Et sans jamais se convertir lui-même,
Convertissoit tous les Beneventins, &c.

"Epitre au Premier Consul sur l'Enseignement de la Langue Grecque dans les Lycées."—An Epistle to the First Consul, on the Propriety of Teaching the Greek Language in the Lyceums.

The national institute, about four years since, proposed the following question for one of its prizes: "Quels sont

* Le Sénateur Cabanis, auteur d'un ouvrage sur les *Facultés de l'Homme*, aussi remarquable par la profondeur des raisonnemens que par l'élégance du style,

les

les moyens de ranimer en France l'étude de la langue Grecque?" What are the best means for reviving the study of the Greek language in France? This subject immediately after the first burst of the Revolution, appears to have engaged the attention, not only of the Directory and the consuls, but also of all the learned men in the nation.

The author of the present epistle, M. BELIN DE BAILLIE, is an accomplished Greek scholar, and has often distinguished himself as a man of letters. He was formerly a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and it is not improbable, that this poem, which contains many eloquent passages, will place him on the list of candidates for the National Institute.

After a high and inflated eulogium, "on the virtues, political, civil, and warlike, of the invincible hero, whose genius and victory have placed him at the head of the French nation," he exclaims mournfully as follows:

"Les Muses s'occupoient à tracer ces tableaux,
Lorsqu'un bruit se répand et trouble leur repos:
On leur dit que des Grecs la langue révérée
A tes jeunes Français ne sera point montrée;
Et que chaque Lycée ouvert à nos enfans,
Du chantre des combats supprime les accens:
Eschine, Démosthène, et leur mâle éloquence,
Etrangers, inconnus, y gardent le silence;
Et Plutarque, et Platon, exilés de ces lieux,
Cesseront d'y ravir notre âme jusqu'aux cieux:
Par les graves leçons de leur philosophie
Ils n'y montreront plus les routes de la vie:
La langue des héros et des grand écrivains,
La langue qui forma tant d'illustres Romains,
Dans un honteux oubli se trouveroit plongée,
Et par Bonaparte se verroit négligée!
Non, ton vaste génie en connoit trop le prix.
Eh! qui pourroit donner du lustre à nos écrits?
Comment chanterons-nous tes exploits et ta gloire,
Si nous nous éloignons des Filles de Mémoire?
Mais, dit-on, les Romains ont, par de heureux efforts,
A vos Grecs dérobé leurs plus riches trésors;
Ils peuvent nous servir de maîtres, de modèle.
Quoi! Rome sans les Grecs seroit-elle immortelle?
Le langage Latin, s'il a quelque vigueur,
Put-il jamais du Grec attaindre la hauteur!
Malgré ses vers heureux, son goût et son adresse,
Virgile ne sauroit déguiser sa foiblesse;
Brûlant près de Didon, mais froid dans les combats,
Sa voix ne produit point ces terribles éclats,
Ces sons graves, affreux, semblables au tonnerre,
Et qui nous font frémir quand nous lisons Homére.
Horace, pour chanter Auguste, son héros,
Fait parler sous ses doigts la lyre de Lesbos;
Et l'Orateur Romain, rival de Démosthènes,
N'a point fait oublier la tribune d'Athenes.
On vant son pinceau, comme plus elegant,
Mais il est moins rapide, il est moins entrainant,
Et les traits qu'il lançoit au factieux Antoine
N'eussent point fait trembler le Roi de Macedoine."

DRAMA.

"Le Seducteur Amoureux; Comédie en trois Actes, en Vers, représentée, pour la première Fois, par les Comédiens Sociétaires du Théâtre Française de la République, le 4 Pluviôse, An XI; par LONCHAMPS. Paris, Barba, Palais du Tribunat. Br. 8°. Prix 1 fr. 50 cent." The Seducer himself in Love; a Comedy in three Acts, and in Verse, represented for the first Time by the associated Comedians of the *Theatre Française de la République*, &c. by Lonchamps.

Cezanne, a young man at once rich and handsome, is the hero of the piece. He is endowed with many good and amiable qualities; but as he has been rendered presumptuous, in consequence of his success with the fair sex, these are of course clouded, and he becomes a finished coxcomb. At length, however, the seducer is himself in love, and that too with his own cousin, Adela D'Ernanges, who, aware of his numerous gallantries, and suspecting that he intended to add her to the list of his victims, is of course exceedingly distrustful of all his fine protestations of attachment, adoration, &c. &c. It is in vain that he talks of the violence and sincerity of his passion: she accuses him of deceit, and never replies to his declarations but either by the most bitter sarcasms or an ironical smile.

Cezanne, the hitherto triumphant Cezanne, now finds all his attempts to obtain confidence, rejected with suspicion. When he presents himself to the father of the heroine, in order to demand the hand of the lady he adores, he finds the old gentleman also prejudiced against him; for the latter supposes all his honourable propositions to be nothing more than a stratagem, by means of which he intended to escape from suspicion. In this dilemma, it either remained for him to endeavour to convert the whole into a jest, or to fly for ever from the presence of his mistress. He has accordingly recourse to the latter of these, and prepares to depart secretly; but his valet, who imagines that the journey is nothing more than a feint, by the affected mystery with which he makes the necessary preparations, soon betrays the secret,

while M. de Varenne and Adela consider the whole as a new proof of the arts of this formidable seducer.

At length, a refusal to continue an intrigue with Madame St. Bertin, and a duel in which he engages, on purpose to vindicate the honour of his fair relative, convince the family that he is in earnest, and all doubts being now removed relative to the loyalty of Cezanne, he is of course rendered happy by an union with the object of his affections.

This comedy of three acts was performed by actors who affect to play no other theatrical pieces than those which represent the manners of what they term (*la bonne société*) genteel company!

The following sentiments are applauded:

"Il ne voit qu'elle (*son amante*) au monde,
il l'adore et l'ennuye.
. . . . . .
Il séduit vingt beautés, les trompe et les
amuse!
Et le seul changement, c'est le nom de nos
belles;
Cela dégouteroit presque d'être infidèles.
On paroit sensible pour vous plaire,
Simple, douce; on devient exigeante, légère.
Vous avez dix beautés pour une en un instant;
Et pour changer je vois qu'il faut être constant."

"La Suite du Menteur," &c.—The Sequel to the Liar, a Comedy, by PETER CORNEILLE, retouched and reduced to four Acts, with a Prologue, by ANDRIEUX, of the National Institute; represented on the Theatre of Louvois, for the first Time, on the 26th Germinal, 11th Year. 8vo.

It was in Italian farces that M. Moliere found a number of the most ingenious fallies to be met with in his comedies; and before his time, the great Corneille had already laid foreign authors under contribution. The Spanish theatre furnished him with the subject of his admirable tragedy of the Cid, and it was from the same source that he derived the principal materials of *Le Menteur* (the Liar), the first regular comedy of which the French stage had any reason to boast.

The editor, M. Andrieux, has made several alterations, both in the text and the scenes, and has endeavoured, upon this occasion, to obliterate some faults, such as the trivial pleasantries of Cliton, &c. He has perhaps been swayed by a hint from Voltaire, who proposed, towards the latter end of his life, to retouch the ancient French poets, to correct their versions, and, in short, to render them as nearly conformable to the reigning taste as possible, without disfiguring such valuable productions.

"Rendre enfin au public, de nouveautés trop las,
"Un vieux bien qu'il possède et dont il n'use pas
"D'un champ abandoné, c'est faire un champ fertile."

The above three lines are taken from the new prologue, by M. Andrieux, which is supposed, after that of Amphitrion, to be one of the most keen and poignant ever spoken on the French stage.

"Une Folie: Comedie, en deux Actes, mêlée de Chants," &c.—A Folly: a Comedy, in two Acts; interspersed with Songs: the Words by J. N. BOUILLY, a Member of the Philotechnical Society; the Music by MEHUL. Represented for the first Time on the Theatre of the Opera Comique National, 15 Germinal, 10th Year. Second Edition.

The plot of this piece is, as usual, consecrated to the stratagems of love. A captain of Hussars, sees and becomes desperately enamoured with a young orphan, who happens to be left under the care of an Italian painter, at once cunning, jealous, and malignant. The lady herself, who is often employed as the *model* of her guardian, evinces the most sincere desire to enfranchise herself from his tyranny; and she, with the aid of her lover, is at length enabled to effect her deliverance. The tricks and intrigues of two *valets*, belonging to the principal personages, afford the most ample scope for laughter.

NOVELS, ROMANCES, &c.

"Mémoires d'Athanaïse, par Madame GUENARD," &c.—Memoirs of Athanaïse, by Madame Guénard, Author of Irma, &c. 4 vol. 12mo.

Madame Guénard, the author of this novel, has already distinguished herself by her "Irma," and her "Memoirs of the Princess de Lamballe."

The following is a brief sketch of the plot: Lord Walmore, an Englishman by birth, transmits a letter from London to a female of rank and fashion, whom he had formerly known in France; telling her, that he had been secretly married, about two years before, to a lady of sixteen years of age, endowed with beauty, talents, the graces, and a well cultivated mind. He further states, that he is obliged to sail

fail for America, in consequence of orders just received from his court; and that he could not think of leaving a woman at once so handsome and so young behind him in the capital of Great Britain, where she would be exposed to all the dangers of seduction.

It was his wish, he said, to confide such a treasure to the care of a confidential friend, like his correspondent Madame de Grandprez; and he supposed his lady, in the name of their ancient attachment, to permit Lady Walmore to occupy half her *hôtel*, to superintend her conduct, and form her manners, in the same manner as if she were her own daughter; but, above all things, to be particular in the choice of her company, in order that she might preserve not only the purity of her morals, but that candour and openness of soul which rendered her, in his eyes, the most perfect of mortals.

Madame de Grandprez is much surprized, and even disconcerted, in consequence of not being previously consulted by this nobleman, when he had determined on entering into an engagement for life. She at first hesitates respecting the answer she ought to return; but she is determined to acquiesce, when she reflects on the importance of the commission with which she was to be entrusted, more especially as it would enable her to gratify her vanity, by *figuring away* in society, giving the *ton* to her acquaintance, deciding on every thing, and rendering her house, what is so desirable for every French woman of condition, the general rendezvous of good company. In addition to all this, there was a new inducement in the presumed birth and dignity of Lady Walmore, for she could not suppose even for a moment, that a nobleman descended from such an illustrious stock, would wrong his blood with that of any family less pure and less illustrious than his own.

Madame de Grandprez accordingly repairs to Calais, on purpose to receive from the hands of her old friend, the pupil to whom she is to be entrusted with the direction of. This journey affords her an opportunity of beholding a person whom she formerly loved with great tenderness, but to whom, on account of her devotion and her age (having by this time attained her fiftieth year) she could grant nothing more than a conditional esteem, in conformity to the counsels of her ghostly director, and the extraordinary piety which she herself had for some time affected.

In the mean time, Lady Walmore, after having bid adieu to a fond husband, set out for Paris, in company with a female, whom she soon discovered to possess the most haughty pretensions, under the veil of extreme simplicity; while she at the same time concealed a ridiculous pride behind a studied modesty, and a devotion which consisted chiefly in *externe*. In addition to this, she united a decided talent for scandal, with all the rigidity of a female who professes the purest principles of the gospel. Such was Madame de Grandprez, and such for the most part, were all the individuals who composed the familiar circle with which she was every evening surrounded.

Lady Walmore, who is far from being satisfied with her new situation, now addresses a letter to her friend, Miss Belton, in London, in which she confesses her chagrin at being married to a man three times her own age, and entrusted to the care of such a fantastical woman as Madame de Grandprez. Her own character is at the same time fully developed in the detail of her magnificent carriage, the grandeur of her apartments, which have been furnished in the newest taste, and the number of her retinue, all of which are with difficulty maintained at the expence of 3600 guineas a year.

While surrounded with this splendour, she renews a former acquaintance with the Chevalier d'Ar, "whose fine eyes and superb teeth" are carefully, as well as minutely, described; and we learn soon after, that his mind is as deformed as his person is agreeable. Unable to succeed in his attempts on her honour, he gives out that the heroine is only the mistress of a nobleman, on which Madame de Grandprez, affecting great indignation at such a base deception, immediately forces Lady Walmore to leave her *hôtel*.

While repoding in hired lodgings, amidst the charming groves of St. Cloud, the fair Englishwoman learns from the Count d'Orsbont, a French officer, just returned from Canada, that her husband had died suddenly of a fever in that province.

After giving way to her grief, and mourning for a decent time, the widow flies and becomes enamoured with Oliver, a charming young man, a

ſhe has reaſon ſoon after to ſuppoſe was no other than her own brother! On this, ſhe earneſtly beſeeches him to marry a young lady to whom he had been before betrothed, and on whoſe death, which occurs ſoon after, it is at length diſcovered that the two lovers, notwithſtanding ſome ſpecious appearances, are not allied! The danger and the dread of inceſt being now removed, they are immediately united in the bonds of wedlock, and of courſe enjoy all that felicity, which a writer of novels knows how to beſtow with a few daſhes of the pen.

This work abounds with romantic ſketches, and depicts all the warmth of the author's mind; but the Memoirs of Athanaïſe are written with negligence, and the ſtyle has been greatly neglected. Nor ought it to be concealed, that the leſſons conveyed are but little advantageous to morals, although it muſt be owned, that the recital of the particulars accompanying the death of Madame de Clercé, niece to Madame de Grandprez, is not badly calculated to depict the tragic end of a woman equally deſtitute of delicacy and principles.

THE END OF THE SEVENTEENTH VOLUME.

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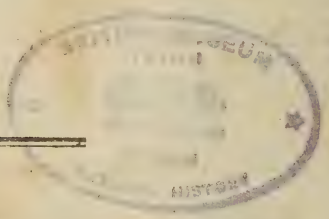

The Binder is requefted to place the Plate of the TRIPLE INSCRIPTION *facing the Title, and that of the* METEOR *oppofite Page* 6.

N.B.—The Retrofpect of American Literature reached us too late to be inferted in the Supplement; it fhall appear, however, in an early Magazine.

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